

ORIGINS OF NEW MEXICO FAMILIES

By

Fray Angélico
Chávez



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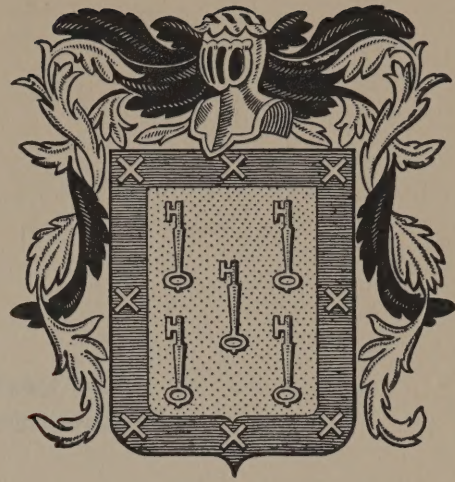
THE MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO, 1776
(In collaboration with E. B. Adams. In
Press)

NEW MEXICO FAMILIES



J. CISHEROS

*Las Cinco Chagas de mi Señor,
cual Cinco Chaves de azul en or . . .*



ORIGINS of NEW MEXICO FAMILIES

IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

IN TWO PARTS: THE SEVENTEENTH (1598-1693)
AND THE EIGHTEENTH (1693-1821) CENTURIES

By
FRAY ANGÉLICO CHÁVEZ

With Four Illustrations by
José Cisneros

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CON LAS DEBIDAS LICENCIAS DEL P. PROVINCIAL, FR. VICENTE KROGER, O.F.M.,
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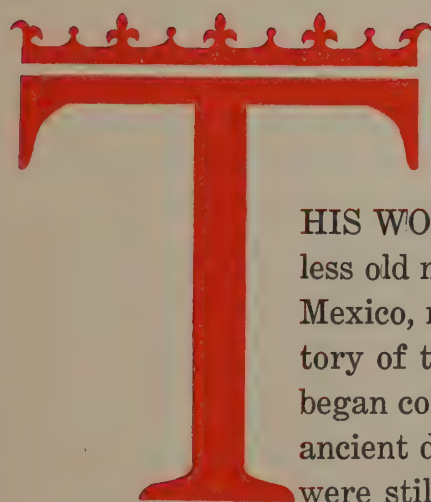


TO MY TRUE FATHER

SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Failing to find a Maecenas or a Lord Chesterfield to finance this venture, even among those who ought to care, I dedicate it to thee, so lacking in funds, like myself.

INTRODUCTION



HIS WORK is a sort of by-product. While going through countless old manuscripts for data on the Franciscan Missions of New Mexico, more particularly in an effort to further clarify the history of the venerable statue of La Conquistadora in Santa Fe, I began collecting bits of information on people appearing in these ancient documents. After several years of digging, Mission facts were still relatively scanty, while notes on the lay pioneers had piled up considerably. It was like the case of a miner who sifted a hill of ore for gold, setting aside any silver he encountered; in the end the silver far outweighed the gold. The only thing to do was to render the silver useful.

After much cross-filing and comparing, and some additional research, the present work took shape. As I had hoped, it aided me greatly in reconstructing the beautiful story of La Conquistadora in intimate detail. But, to my surprise,

it also turned out to be a comprehensive, if incomplete, record of the original Spanish families of New Mexico. The full stories behind each name and note, too lengthy to include here, have furnished me with a knowledge of Spanish times that could not have been acquired in any other way. This knowledge will serve me in good stead in various fields of endeavor.

This printed compilation will also prove useful to others, I am sure, who are working in any field of research having to do with the first two centuries of New Mexico's existence as a Spanish colony. New Mexicans interested in their remote forebears will find it intriguing as well as revealing. If I restricted myself to this particular period, it was because my original project on the Missions covered the same time and territory. It might as well be also emphasized here that this survey is possible because, in these first two centuries, the population was a homogeneous whole and relatively small, due to the region's almost complete isolation during all that time.

(The story changes in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Even before the American Occupation of 1846, there was a great influx of French-Canadians and Anglo-Americans who married New Mexico women. After 1846, besides Americans from the "States," there were also Englishmen, Irishmen, Scots—Danes, Germans, and Jews, too. When Fort Marcy and Fort Union were in their heyday, such intermarrying was more pronounced, and to a degree not generally known or realized. The result was not merely an addition of non-Spanish names and the infusion of non-Latin blood in the roster of New Mexico families, for a goodly number of these outsiders later took their half-Spanish families to the Pacific coast, while many went "back East," so that even then "Coronado's Children"—or better still, "Oñate's Orphans"—began contributing substantially to the American melting-pot. What two major wars have done in this present century is beyond imagining.)

The Two Colonizations

The Spanish Franciscan Missions and the Spanish Colony of New Mexico began together with the OÑATE CONQUEST, or the arrival of his colony in 1598. Both the Mission and the Colony suffered defeat and exile in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and both returned as one in a second act of colonization and conquest in 1693, the VARGAS RECONQUEST. Since the surviving refugee colonists of the Oñate period were greatly augmented by new colonists brought by Vargas, the Reconquest of 1693 was really a new and distinct colonization

of New Mexico. Hence the major division made here of New Mexico Families into the Seventeenth and the Eighteenth Centuries.

While the pioneer Oñate colonists actually were sixteenth-century people, their activities in New Mexico, and those of their children and grandchildren, covered practically all of the Seventeenth Century, from 1598 to 1693. Likewise, the remnants of these people who returned with Vargas, as also his new colonists, were seventeenth-century folk who, with their descendants, made civil and church history in New Mexico throughout the Eighteenth Century, and two decades of the Nineteenth, until the end of Spanish Rule in 1821.

Families of the Seventeenth Century, 1598-1693 **The Oñate Conquest**

Don Juan de Oñate, first colonizer of New Mexico, arrived at San Juan de los Caballeros in the summer of 1598 with about a hundred and thirty Spanish soldiers, many of these with their families, as well as some Indian servants from New Spain. About eighty additional soldiers arrived in 1600, some of these with their families. However, mutinies, battle casualties, and a major desertion from the colony, reduced the number of original pioneers considerably. Of more than two hundred names found in the Oñate lists, less than forty established themselves permanently in the new land.

From 1610 to 1680 other officers and soldiers came, singly or in very small groups, and these married the daughters and grand-daughters of the first colonists. In 1677, three years before the Rebellion, the Viceroy sent up fifty convicts to serve as soldiers for some years; of these fifty, not more than two remained to found a family.

Geographically, the "Kingdom of New Mexico" reached from Taos Pueblo down the Rio del Norte to Guadalupe del Paso (now Ciudad Juárez). Outside the Rio del Norte Valley, the Missions as far west as the Moqui (Hopi) Pueblos were considered part of the Kingdom; in the same way, those east of the valley at Picuris, Pecos, the Galisteo Basin, and the Tigua and Piros Pueblos east of the Manzano range. There was only one Spanish town, Santa Fe. The rest of the settlers lived in what they then called "estancias" up and down the river from Taos to Socorro. Some families resided at short-lived Tajique east of the Manzanos, while others, at least that of the "Alcalde Mayor" of a Pueblo, lived near the Pueblos west of the valley. Guadalupe del Paso also belonged to the

Kingdom; it was founded as one of the New Mexico Missions, its first white settlers and officials were New Mexicans, and its inhabitants considered themselves natives of New Mexico throughout this early period.

In 1680 the northern Pueblos banded together in one big effort to drive out the Spaniards, killing a score of missionaries and some families, and taking some women and children captive. The rest of the colony fled south to the region around Guadalupe del Paso, where they founded the towns of El Real de San Lorenzo, Ysleta, Senecú, Socorro, and others. Here they stayed for thirteen years, during which time ineffectual attempts were made to reconquer the Kingdom. During this exile, too, some of the best and most numerous families abandoned their fellow-refugees and went south into New Spain.

Families of the Eighteenth Century, 1693-1821 **The Vargas Reconquest**

Don Diego de Vargas, second colonizer of New Mexico, was appointed to lead the refugee colonists back to their homeland. In 1692 he made his first "Entrada" into New Mexico, in which he peacefully received the submission of the Pueblos, now weakened by wars among themselves. But he had already noted that the original New Mexicans, considerably reduced by the 1680 massacre and by the subsequent desertion of families that left for New Spain, were too few for an effective attempt at re-colonization. So he recruited soldiers in Spain and New Spain, as well as civilian colonists with their families in the Valley of Mexico and the country around Zacatecas. Hence his Reconquest colony consisted of various distinct groups.

1. **The Native New Mexicans.** Here were the faithful Archuletas, Bacas, Chávez, Luceros, Montoyas, etc., whose families had increased during the thirteen-year exile at Guadalupe del Paso.

2. **The Soldiers from Spain.** How many of Vargas' "hundred gentlemen soldiers from Spain" actually came is not known, but only a few remained to found families, like Páez Hurtado, Fernández de la Pedrera, Roybal, and others.

3. **The "Españoles Mexicanos."** The Viceroy himself had selected these "sixty-seven" Spanish families living in the City and Valley of Mexico. They were assembled by Cristóbal de Velasco, but came under the supervision of Fray Francisco Farfán, their number decreasing somewhat during the long journey.

Here came the names of Aragón, Medina, Ortiz, Quintana, and many others. While some individuals seem to have hurried up to join the expedition as soldiers for the Reconquest in December, 1693, the bulk of these people did not arrive in Santa Fe until June, 1694.

4. **The Families from Zacatecas.** These people were recruited at Zacatecas and the Mines of Sombrerete by Juan Páez Hurtado. There is no known list of them extant, so that families belonging to this group are known from references in scattered sources. Here came such names as Armijo, Vigil, Vargas, etc. These people did not arrive in Santa Fe until May, 1695.

5. **New Mexicans of Guadalupe del Paso.** Some people who had lived, or were even born, at Guadalupe del Paso, and considered themselves New Mexicans, decided to move north, like the Padillas and Pereas. Similarly, several northern New Mexicans were allowed to remain in the new settlements they had founded in 1680, where their descendants are found to this day. By this time, however, the Crown had decided that this southern district did not belong to the Kingdom of New Mexico, but to the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

Geographically, the Kingdom was smaller in extent than before the Rebellion. For Guadalupe del Paso had been separated, the Moqui Missions were not re-founded, the Manzano or Salinas district lay uninhabited, as also the area around Socorro. However, new settlements sprang up along the Rio del Norte from Taos Valley down to Tomé. Two new "Villas," besides Santa Fe, were Santa Cruz de la Cañada and Albuquerque. On the sites of former "estancias" the increasing number of settlers formed into hamlets on either side of the river. In the second half of the century, people ventured away from the main valley, as at Abiquiu and Ojo Caliente, then Santa Barbara, Truchas, and Trampas on the mountains northeast of Santa Cruz; there were also some small outposts in the Jémez and Cabezón area. It was not until shortly after the turn of the century that settlers ventured further south to Socorro, or west to the Cebolleta country; to the east, some families went to live at San Miguel del Vado when a military outpost was established there. Otherwise, people had stuck close to the Rio del Norte because the roving tribes of Indians had made life precarious away from it; in fact, raids by them into the valley settlements were severe and frequent.

New settlers came sporadically between 1700 and 1800, bachelors who married local women and left many descendants. There were two Frenchmen already in Vargas' time, Archevéque and Grolet, and two others who came later,

Alaríe and Labadíe. Other newcomers were officers and soldiers sent to the Santa Fe Presidio who decided to stay permanently, like Delgado, de la O, Miera, and Villanueva. Some others were merchants travelling between Mexico City, Chihuahua, and the "Kingdom," like Pino, Clemente Gutiérrez, and Durán Bachicha. Still others were nephews or brothers of the missionaries, like Gabaldón, Mariño, and Sánchez Vergara. Occasionally, descendants of old New Mexicans who had stayed at Guadalupe del Paso in 1693, like Telles, Bernal, and Tapia, returned to their ancestors' land of birth. New blood was also introduced, though rarely, when some New Mexican returned from a business trip in Mexico City with a bride.

A mixture of all these closely inter-related people, hemmed inside a short stretch of the Rio del Norte Valley for more than two centuries, was what made up the Spanish population in 1821, when New Spain broke away from the Crown and became the Republic of Mexico, automatically including the ancient Kingdom of New Mexico within its borders. It was the same population found by the American Army of Occupation twenty-five years later, in 1846.¹

Genealogical Note

Many people will naturally be interested in the origin and development of their own particular ancestry and family name. Here they will meet each family as found "in the record." Some initial Aztec admixture, which has to be mentioned here for having already appeared in print, was admitted by individuals in some cases, but often as not was cast as a false aspersion on a par with immorality or a lack of culture. In brief, it was small enough to be absorbed by the general preponderance of Spanish blood. The main fact is that these New Mexico pioneers, the great majority of them, were people of whom we can be justly proud.

However, many of us New Mexicans have dreamed of our Conquistador forefathers as some sort of knighted gentry—to the secret, and sometimes undisguised, mirth of our non-Spanish neighbors, who wrongly believe them to have been nothing but peons and convicts. This present work, I trust, will temper both extreme opinions to the benefit of all.

1. Another element of the population were the *genizaros*, who were descended from diverse Plains Indians and other nomadic Indian captives. They now had Spanish surnames, many

had Spanish blood, and all knew only the Spanish language. Generally, these were the "poor ignorant Mexicans" described by American writers and travellers of those times.

As will be noticed, some of the Conquistadores appear to have had noble antecedents in the dim past, but all were now ordinary military and pastoral people, good folks in the main, who were neither peons nor convicts. True, the misdeeds of some have come down to us, while the good deeds of most were interred with their bones, since court records do not concern themselves with men's virtues. But enough material exists to picture their fortitude and piety, their constant courage, and a marked innate sense of idealism. As I have elsewhere tried to bring out, these pioneer New Mexicans did not come seeking religious and civil liberty for their own group, like the New England colonists. Nor were they looking primarily for mere material benefits and a new home, like those of New France. Rather, in the truly characteristic fashion of southern Castile (La Mancha and Extremadura), they risked life and limb chiefly because they had been promised the title of "hidalgo" if they came and stayed. An empty incentive, this, to any other people, but not to these whose names and blood went back ultimately to that stark land of central Spain where Cervantes had his Don Quijote and Sancho Panza seeking for "islands" to rule.

Their penchant for adding ancestral names to their own immediate ones, ridiculous as it may seem to our modern democratic brevity, was one external feature of this Castilian spirit of the times. Another was that of attaching whatever titles they could lay claim to. Thus a third-generation López became López Sambrano de Grijalva. Or some individual strung out his titles of "Capitán, Alcalde Mayor, Regidor que fué, Hermano de la Tercera Orden, Alguacil del Santo Oficio"—ad infinitum. (The author's name and appendages on the second title-page of this book are in playful reference to this practice.)

The most important feature brought out here is the inter-relation of all New Mexicans in one big family, at least as far as the first two centuries are concerned. To this purpose, I have appended genealogical footnotes, as well as intricate diagrams, showing lines of ancestry running down from every direction, and from the most diverse sources, to my own father and mother. This looks, I know, like the height of presumption on my part, to intrude into a work of such general scope with strictly personal particulars that should interest no one else. But there was need for a graphic unifying medium to hold these thousands of loose facts together, to lend direction to their compilation. I would much have preferred to use the family trees of noted historical figures, and also of leaders of our times. However, these were not available (some of them I sought in vain), while I did happen to have a wealth of personal material per-

fectly suited to this end; its rich complexity, which only a dedicated researcher might garner in no less than a decade, made possible the various combinations shown on the charts. This use of one and the same family in all the diagrams does bring out the points discussed much more graphically than if various separate groups had been treated.

This, of course, brings out no noble pedigrees, and none were sought, but does forcefully illustrate the thesis by indicating the many-faceted relationship that exists among Hispanic New Mexicans. Many as these lines of descent may seem, they are but a fraction of a possible total, since, for example, an adult living today would have to find over five hundred contemporary grandparents in Vargas' time. Yet, this fraction is a good indication of what the total would be—a more widespread inter-relation.

The method adhered to in this work is one of definite proof in linking parent and child at each generation. Where enough material is not available, especially in the more remote Seventeenth Century, reasonable assumptions are made, but the assumptions are stated as such. For the links in a chain of ancestry cannot be merely guessed at from a similarity in names—each link of parent-child relationship must be forged with definite proof, or at least a plurality of circumstantial indications. And if the skipping of one such little link is so vitally important, and disastrous, it can readily be seen how a long jump to Queen Isabella or William the Conqueror can be so silly.²

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This is the time to thank those in charge of the institutions named in the Bibliography where the material used is preserved, for their unfailing helpfulness and courtesy. Personal thanks are due in particular to Dr. Arturo J. O. Anderson, who is actually the Historical Department of the Museum of New Mexico, for his constant help and interest in making documents available and

2. There are professional hawks who prey on the gullibility of people by connecting them with a noble or famous ancestor at a price. Last year a New Mexican living in Arizona showed me a beautifully hand-printed and crest-illuminated volume which he obtained for several hundred dollars. The clever compiler of it furnished the heraldic history of some noble house of that particular name in Spain, and also of a member of the family who came to Mexico City in the Sixteenth Century—all presumably correct. But

then he had the cheek to make up a long string of fake ancestors down to this poor man's grandfather in New Mexico. The victim now wanted me to check these names with local records, and I had to disillusion him. Still, I could see that he thought I was all wrong, and the "expert" who made such a beautiful volume must be right. It all began with his answering an ad of a Chicago firm which, because his name was Spanish, referred him to a similar establishment in Mexico City.

in the tedious work of preparing the manuscript for the printer. In this connection his secretary, Rosita Roybal, and my sister, Nora Chávez, share in this appreciation.

No less grateful am I for the exquisite drawings, to me the best part of this otherwise drab study, from the pen of my friend, José Cisneros, of Mexico City and El Paso, whose talents as an illustrator are already known in the world of fine books.

To those ladies, young and younger, who worked so hard at gathering pre-publication subscriptions, my heartfelt thanks. For although published under the imprint of the Historical Society of New Mexico, this book had to be launched on a subscription basis because the Museum and Historical Society lacked funds from the State Legislature and other sources for this purpose. And here the highest thanks must go to the printer himself who, in the face of a woefully inadequate inflow of needed subscriptions in these days of high printing costs, offered to bring forth the work at his own financial risk, and in no less a superb example of book-making than you see here.

FR. A. C., O.F.M.

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ABENDAÑO

SIMÓN DE ABENDAÑO, or *Avendaño*, was the son (or son-in-law) of Juan López Holguín and Catalina de Villanueva. He was born in Ciudad Rodrigo,¹ and was already dead by 1622, when he is mentioned as having been married to *María Ortiz* in Santa Fe; she was also dead at this time.²

His wife appears to have been a daughter of Cristóbal Baca (Vaca) and Ana Ortiz who came with her parents in the same group of the year 1600, where she is listed as *María de Villanueva*.³

Their daughter, *María de Abendaño*, married Diego de Vera in 1622, and later became

the wife of Antonio de Salas. It seems as though there were no other Abendaño children, the parents having died early. That Simón had this surname, and his wife had other ones than that of "Baca," shows how people in those times often harked back to grandparents for their surnames. This practice often creates a difficulty in establishing relationships. *María* is mentioned as a sister-in-law of *María de Albizu*.⁴

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t.495 ff., 89-103; see BACA, this section, for difficulties regarding this particular relationship.

2. Loc. cit.

3. Oñate, p. 209; see note 1.

4. B-H, III, p. 183.

AGUILAR

NICOLÁS DE AGUILAR was a native of Yurirapundaro, Michoacán. He was the son of Pedro de Aguilar, deceased, and of Isabel de Villagómez, a native of the same village. His maternal grandparents were Fernando de Villagómez, an original Conquistador of Michoacán Province, and Luisa Pérez, also born in the same village. When eighteen years old, Nicolás left his widowed mother and went to the northern frontier settlement of Parral, where he worked as a miner and soldier for six years. From here he fled to New Mexico after committing a murder.¹

Aguilar lived in New Mexico for some time prior to 1660, serving as an unscrupulous lackey of Governor López Mendizábal. As *Alcalde Mayor* of the Salinas district he persecuted the missionaries with devilish fury and humor. The friars referred to him as "Attila."² Finally he was summoned before the Inquisition in Mexico City, where he had to answer for his crimes; found guilty, he was

banished from New Mexico for ten years and deprived forever of holding any office.³

On coming to New Mexico he had married *Catalina Márquez*, daughter of Francisco Márquez and *María Núñez* of Santa Fe. At the time of his trial, between 1660 and 1665, they had four children: *Gerónima*, *María*, *Isabel*, and *Nicolás*.⁴ An Ynez de Gracia, living in the Salinas country near Cuarcac, was mentioned as being his sister-in-law.⁵ After this, no more is heard of Aguilar. The family either followed him to New Spain, or stayed in New Mexico under their mother's name, and with good reason.

* * * * *

Francisco de Aguilar, *Sargento*, married but without children, was among the New Mexico people when the Indians rebelled in 1680.⁶ He was one of the fifty convicts brought to New Mexico in 1677, sentenced to serve as soldiers. Then he is described as thirty-eight

years old, the son of Francisco Aguilar and a native of Puebla, sentenced to two years of service without pay.⁷ He was gone from the exiled colony at Guadalupe del Paso by 1681,

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 512, ff. 85-90.
2. Ibid., f. 113.
3. Cf. *Troublous Times* for his brief but telling stay in New Mexico.

probably back to Puebla, since he had stayed longer than his term called for and was under no obligation to remain with the real New Mexico colonists.

4. AGN, loc. cit.
5. B-H, III, p. 169.
6. *Revolt*, I, pp. 143, 176.
7. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

ALBIZU

TOMÁS DE ALBIZU (*Alvizu* or *Arvizu*) is mentioned as early as 1623, when he went to the City of Mexico with a message for the Viceroy. Returning with the 1625 wagon-train escort to New Mexico, he was referred to as a captain.¹ In 1632, already an *encomendero*, he led the soldiers sent to Zuñi to avenge the death of Father Letrado.² Religious-hating Governor Eulate reprehended him and another officer in 1626 for singing in the Santa Fe church choir.³ By 1636, he had risen to the rank of *sargento mayor*, when he gave his age as forty-two.⁴ His origin, however, is not known.

His wife was *Beatriz de Pedraza*.⁵ The oldest Albizus mentioned in the 1680 Indian Rebellion, to all appearances their sons, were *Felipe* and *Antonio*.

Felipe de Albizu, *Sargento Mayor*, was married, having two grown sons and six small sons and daughters in 1680.⁶ In 1681 he declared that he was fifty-two years old and suffering from a stomach ailment. He signed his statement.⁷ The name of his wife is not known.

Antonio de Albizu was a captain, and a resident of the Rio Abajo district, when he escaped the 1680 Indian massacre.⁸ He was forty-three or forty-five years old in 1681, when he signed a declaration that he was a native of New Mexico and married; he was described as having a good stature, a thick and partly gray beard, chestnut hair, and a lame finger on the right hand.⁹

Antonio's wife was *Gregoria Baca*, a daughter of Antonio Baca. They had a son, *Juan*, and also a daughter, *María*, who married Francisco Pérez Granillo in 1681.¹⁰ The wife and son are ascertained from charts of the Baca and Jorge de Vera families.

Juan de Albizu was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, single, and as having a good build, a plump face, no beard, and fine, chestnut hair.¹¹

* * * * *

Two other Albizus described in 1681 were:

Mateo (Matías) de Albizu, seventeen years old and single,¹² and

José de Albizu, twenty-eight years old and married.¹³ Both were born in New Mexico, and looked alike with their good features and chestnut hair. They could well have been the sons of Antonio de Albizu.

Two other young Albizus were:

Tomás de Albizu, born in New Mexico, twenty-nine years old and married, but dark complexioned,¹⁴ and another

Tomás de Albizu, also a native of New Mexico, eighteen years old, single, of good and slender build, with an aquiline face, no beard, and straight hair.¹⁵ How these two and the preceding pair were related is hard to say. All might have been the children, except the younger Tomás, of Felipe de Albizu.

Other people of this name living in this century were:

María de Albizu, forty years old in 1661,¹⁶ and most likely a daughter of old Tomás; and, in the same period,

Felipe de Albizu,¹⁷ perhaps the man of this name previously treated;

Juana de Arvizu, wife of Felis de Carvajal,

1664,¹⁸ perhaps the same woman who was a granddaughter of Francisco Gómez;¹⁹ and

Luisa de Alvizu, wife of Gabriel de Soto, resident of Guadalupe del Paso in 1715.²⁰

No people of this name returned to New Mexico with Vargas in 1693.

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 725, 726, 729, Data; Benavides, 1634, p. 110.
2. Benavides, 1634, p. 301.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 285.
4. BNM, leg. 1, pp. 470-504.
5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, f. 14.
6. Revolt, I, p. 141.
7. Ibid., II, p. 57.
8. Ibid., I, pp. 69, 79.
9. Ibid., II, pp. 52, 114.

10. DM, 1681, No. 3.
11. Revolt, II, p. 138.
12. Ibid., pp. 65, 114.
13. Ibid., pp. 47, 114.
14. Ibid., pp. 59, 111.
15. Ibid., pp. 63, 138.
16. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 362, 375, 386.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid., t. 507, p. 281.
19. B-H, III, p. 253.
20. DM, 1715, No. 5.

ALISO

TOMAS DE ALISO, twenty years old, the son of Juan Manso and born in Valle de San Miguel in New Spain, came to New Mexico with the convicts of 1677. He had a good physique, a dark, long face, a large forehead, and thick eyebrows, and was sentenced to serve with pay for as long as he wished!¹ He was still in New Mexico when the Pueblos re-

belled; he was described in 1681 as twenty-seven or twenty-nine years of age, a native of San Miguel el Grande, and married in New Mexico.² Not being bound to return to New Mexico proper, he either stayed at Guadalupe del Paso or returned further south to his place of origin.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317, 324.
2. Revolt, I, p. 69; II, p. 123.

ANAYA ALMAZÁN

FRANCISCO DE ANAYA ALMAZÁN was already in New Mexico in 1626 and married to *Juana López*, daughter of the late Francisco López and María de Villafuerte.¹ He was born in Mexico City, the son of Pedro de Almazán, who came from Salamanca to the capital city of New Spain. There he was in charge of metals at the royal mint until his death. His mother was Ynez de Anaya, also a native of Salamanca. One brother, Agustín, was an *encomendero* at the Alóndiga in the Valley of Mexico; another was an Augustinian priest who died in the Amilpas district of Mexico City; while a third had gone to the

Philippines and had not been heard of since. Two sisters of his were María de Anaya, married and residing in Mexico City, and Ana María de Guzmán, wife of Baltasar de Viana of Mexico City and mother of Fray Pedro de Viana, a Dominican.²

In 1642, Francisco and his Rodríguez son-in-law were in jail when Governor Rosas was murdered.

Francisco served as a prominent captain in New Mexico until his death in 1662 while *Alcalde Ordinario* of Santa Fe. He was buried in the Santa Fe Parroquia.³ His death was attributed to sorrow when his son, Cristóbal,

was arrested by the Inquisition and taken to Mexico City for trial. Following his death, Governor Peñalosa confiscated the tributes of his *encomienda* at Cuarach, Picurís, and Cieneaga.⁴ His wife was Juana López de Villafuerte, daughter of Francisco López of Jerez and María de Villafuerte, a native of Quatitlán. She was twenty-three in 1626, and survived her husband.^{4a}

Their four children were *Cristóbal*, *Francisco*, *Ynez*, and *Ana María de Guzmán*.⁵ Ynez married Alonso Rodríguez, and Ana María became the wife of Andrés López Sambrano.

Cristóbal de Anaya was born around the years 1626-1629, having been baptized and confirmed by Fray Alonso Benavides.⁶ Very much involved in Church-State politics of his time, he was arrested by the Holy Office in 1661 for supposedly heretical remarks. After almost four years in prison, during which he stood trial various times, he was lightly punished by taking part in a ceremonial procession in Mexico City and in others at Sandía on his return. But still he had the boldness to come back home on a white horse and wearing a red burnoose to prove, as he said, that the Holy Office had dismissed him with honor.⁷ Unintimidated by all these experiences, he continued in his old mocking ways, for as late as 1669 complaints were being made against him by Fray Juan Bernal, a future martyr.⁸ Although only thirty-eight in 1663, when he stated that he was a native of Santa Fe but a resident of the Sandía jurisdiction, he had served as Royal Standard bearer (*Alférez Real*), Inspector, and Captain of Militia. He had started soldiering at the age of eleven.⁹

His wife was *Leonor Domínguez de Mendoza*, daughter of Captain Tomé Domínguez

and Elena Ramírez de Mendoza; they had these four children in 1663: *Cristóbal II*, eleven years old; *Catalina*, eight; *Francisco*, five; and *María*, two.¹⁰

In 1680 death fell suddenly on Cristóbal, his wife, six children, and four others of his household, when the Santo Domingo Indians pounced on his *estancia* at Angostura, leaving their naked bodies across the threshold.¹¹ Two of his adult sons are mentioned as being soldiers. When Vargas' forces came in 1692, a youth was brought to the general who claimed to be a son of Cristóbal, having been a captive since 1680; he was placed in the care of his uncle, the Armorer Francisco Lucero de Godoy.¹² This youth was most likely the Adjutant *Francisco de Anaya Almazán* who drowned when crossing the Río del Norte in June, 1694.¹³ A curse, it appears, had decreed that this entire family should perish.

Francisco de Anaya II, Captain and *Alcalde Mayor* of the Tanos pueblos, was married to *Gerónima Pérez de Bustillo*, daughter of Hernando de Hinojos and Beatriz Pérez de Bustillo. They had two children in 1663: *Juana*, nine years old, and a boy, five.¹⁴ After his wife's death, he married *Francisca Domínguez*, a sister of his brother's wife.

In 1680 he was in command of a squad which was attacked by the Santa Clara Indians on August 9 or 10. He and five soldiers escaped and subsequently took part in the defense of Santa Fe.¹⁵ Meanwhile, his wife and children were reported killed, and his son, *Francisco*, "el mozo," was slain at Galisteo.¹⁶ Two years later a captured Indian deposed that he had seen Francisca Domínguez' nude body out on a field, her head bashed in, and a very small infant dead at her feet.¹⁷

Francisco passed muster in 1680, declaring that the enemy had killed his entire family

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, ff. 310-314; t. 372, f. 18.
2. Ibid., t. 582, pp. 80-84.
3. Ibid., p. 80; Ortiz Trial, ff. 21v, sqq.
4. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 276, 327-328.
4a. Ibid., t. 356, f. 310-314; t. 372, f. 18; t. 582, pp. 80-84; t. 507, p. 276.
5. Ibid., t. 582, pp. 80-84.
6. Ibid., p. 85.
7. Ibid., t. 582, exp. 2, containing entire trial.
8. Ibid., t. 666, ff. 532 sqq.

9. Ibid., t. 582, pp. 80-84.
10. Ibid.; also DM, 1680, No. 1.
11. Revolt, I, pp. 23, 66.
12. First Expedition, pp. 130, 134.
13. Bancroft, NMO, fragment, Vargas Journal.
14. AGN, loc. cit., t. 582, pp. 80-84, 1303-1304; t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 161; t. 507, pp. 28, 348.
15. Revolt, I, pp. 9, 16.
16. Ibid., pp. 16, 96-97.
17. DM, 1682, No. 6.

and that he had nothing left.¹⁸ In 1681 he said that he was forty-eight years old, a widower; he was described as having a medium build, protruding eyes, a thick and partly gray beard, and wavy chestnut hair.¹⁹ During the

18. *Revolt*, I, p. 151.

19. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 42, 115.

Otermín Campaign of 1681, he declared that he had served His Majesty for thirty-eight years.²⁰ In 1691 he was *Mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity,²¹ and in 1693 he returned to New Mexico with a third wife.

20. *Ibid.*, pp. 319, 334.

21. *OLC*, pp. 8, 69.

APODACA

DIEGO GONZALEZ DE APODACA, an *Alférez*, is mentioned in New Mexico as being in prison in October, 1661, and at least until May, 1662, condemned to death for incest with his step-daughters. Their mother was a sister of Captain Andrés López de Gracia.¹ His place of origin is not known. He resided with his wife and family in the Salinas district,² probably at Tajique. From the marriage of his son, José, we learn that his wife's name was *Sebastiana López de Gracia*.³

Diego was not executed, for he was reported two years later as staying with his family at a brother-in-law's house on the Río del Norte.⁴ After this period he is not heard of again, having died or left New Mexico prior to 1680, for he does not appear in the *Revolt* lists.

His wife's antecedents are difficult to unravel. Apparently, she had been first married to a Montaña; at least this was the surname of her three daughters, *Magdalena*, *Catalina*, and *María Montaña*, the probable principals in the incest case.⁵

José González de Apodaca, legitimate son of the foregoing couple, and widower of *Antonia Martín* (who died in 1683) married *Isabel Gutiérrez* on August 12, 1686. He was thirty at the time.⁶ In 1681 he signed the muster-roll at Guadalupe del Paso, stating that he was

twenty-eight years old and married.⁷ He was described as a native of New Mexico, of medium build, with a pock-marked, aquiline face, and straight hair.⁸ Like other people of the Salinas country, he was proficient in the Indian tongues, and so rendered valuable service as an interpreter during the Otermín Campaign of 1681.⁹ He and his family returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

Francisco de Apodaca was a brother of José.¹⁰ He was married to *María Martín*, and both returned with their family with Vargas in 1693.

Cristóbal de Apodaca passed muster with his wife and two children in 1680,¹¹ but there is no mention of him in 1681. His wife's name was *Regina Peralta*.¹² He, if not also his wife, returned with the Reconquest. What relation he was to the other Apodacas cannot be established. Most likely he was their brother.

* * * * *

Juana de Apodaca, alias *Arzate* and *Maese*, was the natural daughter of *Catalina Montaña* by a Spanish-born father, *Domingo* [de *Arzate*]. She was taken captive as a girl in 1680 and was rescued twelve years later with a small daughter. Her colorful life and connections help in establishing several relationships.¹³

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 98-99; his age here is *forty-eight*, apparently a mistake.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 359.

10. Relationships established from *DM*, 1691, No. 1, and *Montaña*, *Maese* charts.

11. *Revolt*, I, p. 159.

12. *DM*, 1707, No. 2.

13. Cf. *Montaña*, *Maese*, *López de Gracia*; *Rodríguez*, *Sebastián*.

1. *AGN*, Mex., *Tierras*, t. 3268, f. 448; *ibid.*, *Inq.*, t. 507, Pt. 1, f. 23.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *DM*, 1686, No. 1.

4. *AGN*, Mex., *Inq.*, t. 507, Pt. 1, f. 23.

5. Cf. *López de Gracia* and *Montaña*.

6. *DM*, loc. cit.

7. *Revolt*, II, pp. 76, 192.

ARAGÓN

(See *López de Aragón*)

ARCHULETA

ASENCIO DE ARECHULETA was one of the Oñate soldiers who came in 1598. He was twenty-six years old, the son of Juan de Archuleta and a native of Eibar in Guipúzcoa. He is described as having a medium build, black beard, and a slight wound on the forehead.¹ At the famous battle of Acoma, January 23, 1599, he accidentally shot his bosom partner-in-arms, Lorenzo Salado de Ribadeneira.² In 1603 he escorted four friars from Mexico City to San Gabriel.³ During Governor Peralta's term, 1610-1614, he acted as an ecclesiastical notary and was thus involved in many a fracas which resulted in a strong anti-Peralta faction composed of Archuleta's relatives, "of whom there were many."⁴ Asencio was dead by 1626, when he was cited as living three or four years previously, and when he was the Syndic of the Franciscans.⁵

His wife was *Ana Pérez de Bustillo*, daughter of Juan Pérez de Bustillo, and they had a son, *Juan*. One daughter, *María*, was the wife of Captain Juan Márquez; another, *Lucía*, married Diego de la Serna; a third, unnamed, was the wife of Matías López del Castillo; a fourth, *Gregoria*, married Diego de Santa Cruz.⁶

Juan de Archuleta was an outstanding citizen like his father. (The family dropped the first e of the name at this early stage.) He, too, was most active as a captain in the political life of the times, especially in the drawn-out affair which ended in the assassination of Governor Rosas in 1642. As *Regidor* of New Mexico at the time, he belonged to the anti-Rosas faction; on July 21, 1643, he was beheaded with some of his political associates and in-laws by Governor Pacheco.⁷ I have

not encountered his wife's name or identity. Juan's name, as a *Sargento Mayor* and captain, is on Inscription Rock, dated 1632, and also in 1636.⁸

Juan de Archuleta II, presumably the son of the preceding Juan, was thirty-eight years old in 1664 and a resident of La Cañada. His wife was *María Luján*, a daughter of Juan Luján.⁹ As a Rio Arriba leader, he was a sort of lackey to Governor Peñalosa.¹⁰ Before this, in 1661, he had acted in the same capacity to Governor Mendizábal.¹¹ Around this time, or later, he was sent to the bison plains to bring back the Taos Indians, who had fled from their pueblo.¹²

Melchor de Archuleta, mentioned in these connections, seems to be the man of this name who had an *estancia* at La Cañada in pre-Revolt times.¹³ Hence, he and Juan can be considered as, most probably, the sons and heirs of the first Juan de Archuleta.

Considering their respective ages and the time in which they lived, other brothers and sisters of Juan and Melchor were the following:

Francisco de Archuleta, who married Bernardina Baca at Guadalupe del Paso, on November 29, 1678;¹⁴

Josefa de Archuleta, wife of Bartolomé Romero III of Santa Fe;¹⁵ and

Ana de Archuleta, wife of a certain Durán.¹⁶

In the Revolt lists of 1680-1681, only two male Archuletas appear, and both named "*Juan de Archuleta*." One is twenty or twen-

ty-six years old and married, born in New Mexico, of medium height, with large eyes and long thick hair.¹⁷ The other is nineteen or twenty, born in New Mexico, but single; he is accompanied by a family of twelve—mother, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces. His height runs from

tallish to medium, thickset, and he, too, has large eyes and long black hair.¹⁸

Apparently, these two are first cousins, the older one a son of Juan de Archuleta II, the younger a son of Melchor. They will be discussed with other Archuletas who returned with the Vargas Reconquest in 1693.

1. Oñate, pp. 187-8.
2. Villagrà, Canto XXVII; *Doc. Ined.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 270-76.
3. *AGI, Contad.*, leg. 704, Data.
4. *Cf. Church and State*, pp. 27-40.
5. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 356, f. 260.
6. *Ibid.*, t. 372, ff. 7, 9, 11; t. 356, f. 266; t. 587, pp. 317-8.
7. *Cf. Church and State*, pp. 127-175; *Ortiz Trial*, f. 9.
8. *Art and Archaeology*, Vol. 34, p. 147.
9. *AGN, loc. cit.*, t. 507, pp. 291-8, 1686.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 457.

11. *AGN, Mex., Tierras*, t. 3268, ff. 637, 660.
12. *Doc., Hist. de Mex.*, p. 125; statement of Fr. Vélez Escalante, 1778.
13. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 2.
14. *First M-Book, Guad. del Paso*, f. 22, Bandelier Notes. This is the very first Spanish wedding at that Mission.
15. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 666, ff. 561-2.
16. *Sp. Arch.*, loc. cit.
17. *Revolt*, I, p. 157; II, pp. 71, 116.
18. *Ibid.*, p. 149; II, pp. 61, 106-7, 129.

ARRATIA

GASPAR DE ARRATIA was a twenty-year-old *Alférez*, married and living in Santa Fe in 1628.¹ By 1631 he was dead, his young widow being *María de los Angeles Martín*. She was the daughter of Captain Alonso Martín Barba.² —

Francisco de Arratia lived in the following generation. He was one of the Governor's henchmen who violated the honored right of sanctuary by arresting one of the Chaves men in the Santo Domingo Pueblo church in 1663.³ Very likely he was the son of Gaspar.

Felipe de Arratia is the only one of this name mentioned in the Revolt lists of 1681. He was twenty years old and a native of New Mexico, single, having a tall figure, broad

nose, ruddy, beardless face, and large eyes.⁴ Perhaps he was the son of Francisco. He returned to New Mexico in 1693.

* * * * *

A different Arratia clan was brought from Parral sometime before 1664 by Governor Peñalosa. He took María Barrios, daughter of *Catalina de Arratia*, as his public concubine. She and her relatives who came with her made the Palace of the Governors resound with their wild merrymaking. She bore Peñalosa at least one daughter.⁵ It is not known if any of these people mixed with the colonists.

1. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 363, f. 6.
2. *Ibid.*, t. 372, exp. 19, f. 10.
3. *Ibid.*, t. 507, Pt. 3, f. 346; Pt. 4, f. 479.
4. *Revolt*, II, p. 118.
5. *AGN, loc. cit.*, t. 507, pp. 232, 250, 591.

ARTEAGA

PEDRO DE ARTEAGA was in the wagon-train escort to New Mexico in 1658.¹ He and his wife, *Josefa de Sandoval*, came as settlers during Governor López Mendizábal's term. He was a native of Mexico City and twenty-six years old in 1661; Josefa was twenty.² Nothing more is known about them, nor were

there any Arteagas left in New Mexico when the Indians rebelled in 1680.

A *María de Sandoval*, wife of Cristóbal Trujillo,³ might have been a daughter of Arteaga. But, more likely, she was related to Ana Manzanares y Sandoval (*q.v.*).

1. *AGI, Contad.*, leg. 749, Data.
2. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 587, pp. 361, 375, 387; t. 594, p. 313.
3. *DM*, 1687, No. 1.

ÁVALOS

ANTONIO DE ÁVALOS (*Abalos*) first appears as superintendent of the Salinas salt mines in 1660.¹ Although born in New Mexico around the year 1630, as he later deposed, he has no antecedents of this name, unless there is a connection with *Cristóbal de Aviles*, of Oñate's troops.² In 1680 he is mentioned as being married, with eight children.³ The following year he is described as being fifty years old, a native of New Mexico, of good stature, tall and slender, dark, with an aquiline face and crooked nose, and coarse hair.⁴ In all these depositions he is mentioned as a captain, and able to sign his name. His wife was the daughter of an Isabel Baca, who was the Padre's cook at Tajique in 1662.⁵ From his son's marriages we learn that her name was *Juana Ruiz Cáceres*. These sons were as follows.

Pedro de Avalos, residing with his parents at the Real de San Lorenzo in 1681, married *Francisca de Torres* on October 12.⁶ He was described in September, 1681, as twenty-four or twenty-five years old, single, with a good build, long, straight face, scant beard, and bushy eyebrows.⁷ While a soldier at Guadalupe del Paso he signed as a matrimonial witness in 1694 and 1695, giving his age as thirty-nine and forty.⁸ In 1685, Pedro registered a mine in the Fray Cristóbal Range, saying that he had discovered it during an *entrada* into New Mexico (Otermín's 1681 Campaign). Part of the stakes he gave to his brother Antonio.⁹

Antonio de Avalos, fifteen or nineteen years old, was mentioned as the son of the elder Antonio in 1682.¹⁰ He and a *Gerónima de Herrera* were wedding sponsors together in 1694 at Guadalupe del Paso.¹¹ She was most probably his wife, as a brother of his married an Herrera.

Juan de Avalos, thirty years old in 1705, is then mentioned as Pedro's brother¹² and as a soldier of the Presidio of Guadalupe del Paso.¹³ His wife was *Josefa de Herrera*, and their daughter *Isabel* married an Antonio de la Peña at Guadalupe del Paso in 1711.¹⁴

Leonardo de Avalos, twenty-two years old and a native of New Mexico, the son of Captain Antonio de Ávalos, deceased, and Juana Ruiz, married *Francisca de Valencia*, on August 25, 1699. He was a soldier of Guadalupe del Paso at the time.¹⁵

Salvador de Avalos married *Lugarda Torres* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1718.¹⁶ Perhaps he was a brother to Pedro, who had also married a Torres.

María de Ávalos, wife of Antonio de Padilla, and both dead by 1718, might well have been a sister of the foregoing men.¹⁷

The Ávalos family did not return to New Mexico with the Vargas Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, p. 171.
2. Oñate, p. 193.
3. Revolt, I, p. 43.
4. Ibid., II, pp. 76, 98, 110.
5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 512, f. 156.
6. DM, 1681, No. 1.
7. Revolt, II, pp. 79, 138.
8. DM, 1694, No. 11; 1695, No. 15.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1.
10. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 364.
11. DM, 1694, No. 12.
12. Ibid., 1705, No. 10.
13. Ibid., 1695, No. 9.
14. Ibid., 1711, No. 6.
15. Ibid., 1699, No. 7.
16. Ibid., 1718, No. 12.
17. Ibid., 1718, No. 2.

ÁVILA

NICOLÁS DE ÁVILA was one of twelve soldiers recruited at Zacatecas for New Mexico in 1633.¹

A *Luisa de Ávila* and her mother, Juana de Bohórquez, were in the prison of the Holy Office in Mexico City when some New Mexi-

cans were on trial in 1662-1663.² If New Mexicans, they were very likely the wife and daughter of Nicolás. At any rate, neither they nor their name are heard of again for the remainder of the century.

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 845A, Data.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 512, f. 180.

AYALA

LUIS DE AYALA came to New Mexico in 1677 as a volunteer guard of the prisoners sent in that year. He was seventeen years old, the son of Luis de Ayala and a native of Mexico City at San Lorenzo. He had a good physique, a fair and ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and a large forehead.¹ He was still in New Mexico when the Indians rebelled in 1680. From Guadalupe del Paso he fled to Casas Grandes in 1681, but returned at the Governor's call.²

ANTONIO DE AYALA was one of the convicts of 1677, the son of the same, twenty-one years of age and born in Mexico City at San

Lorenzo.³ His description is so much like that of Luis that they might well have been first cousins. He, too, was in New Mexico in 1680. The following year he signed the muster-roll, and was described as being twenty-one years old, married in New Mexico, but without children; a native of Mexico City, he was tall and slim, with a scant beard, long and wavy hair, and a small scar on his right eyebrow. He acted as notary in several proceedings.⁴ Neither Ayala returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

1. B-H, III, p. 317.
2. Revolt, I, p. 69; II, pp. 155, 187.
3. B-H, loc. cit.
4. Revolt I, pp. 16, 119; II, pp. 38, 106, 144, 146 sqq.

BACA

CRISTÓBAL BACA (*Vaca*) was one of the captains who came to reinforce the Oñate colony in 1600. He was the son of Juan de Vaca, born in Mexico City, of good stature, dark complexioned, well-featured, and thirty-three years of age.¹ He brought his wife, three grown daughters, and a small son. His wife was *Doña Ana Ortiz*, daughter of Francisco Pacheco, also born in Mexico City.

The children were *Juana de Zamora*, *Isabel* [*de Bohórquez*], *María de Villanueva*, and

the boy, *Antonio*, all of them born in Mexico City. With them came a female servant, *Ana Verdugo*.²

Baca's family was among the few who remained at San Gabriel when the rest of the colonists deserted; Cristóbal himself was very critical of some friars who led the desertion.³ In 1603 he commanded the escort which brought four new Franciscans from Mexico City.⁴ In 1613 he was acting as Syndic for the friars.⁵ After this he disappears from the re-

cords, but his descendants begin to fill the annals of New Mexico.

Of the three daughters, *Juana* became the wife of Simón Pérez de Bustillo, *Isabel* married Don Pedro Durán y Chaves, and *María* was the wife of Simón de Abendaño. The family name was passed on down by *Antonio* and a younger brother, *Alonso*, born in New Mexico. (For further speculation on *Juana* de Zamora, see *Montoya*, note 4.)

Antonio Baca was a captain by 1628 and twenty-eight years old, he said, married and living in Santa Fe.⁶ He was the main ring-leader in the anti-Rosas faction which caused this Governor's death.⁷ He also was the leader of the people who defied the Governor by barricading themselves with the friars at Santo Domingo Pueblo. His turbulent career ended on July 21, 1643, when he was beheaded with others in Santa Fe.⁸

His wife was *Yumar Pérez de Bustillo*, forty years old in 1631.⁹ She, too, had come to New Mexico as a child with her parents. Of their three known daughters, *Gertrudis* married Antonio Jorge, *Ana* was the wife of Francisco López de Aragón, and *Gregoria* married Antonio de Albizu. What later Bacas were their sons, if any, cannot as yet be ascertained.

Alonso Baca, a contemporary of Antonio, was to all appearances Antonio's younger brother. As a young captain he led a small exploratory expedition three hundred leagues into the eastern plains in 1634. He gave his age as fifty-five in 1644, but must have been a year or two younger.¹⁰ In the middle of the century, he uncovered a serious Indian plot.¹¹ He was one of fourteen conspirators ordered executed by Governor Pacheco in 1643 (when Antonio died),¹² but all these fourteen escaped death; Alonso was still living at his place in the Río Abajo district as late as 1662.¹³ Nothing more is known about him, not even his wife's name. *Cristóbal Baca*, mentioned in 1663 as *sobrino carnal* of Antonio Baca, was apparently his son.¹⁴

* * * * *

When the Pueblos rebelled in 1680, there

were only four adult male Bacas listed: *Cristóbal*, *Ignacio*, *Manuel*, and *José*.

Cristóbal Baca, just referred to as a nephew of Antonio Baca, signed the muster-roll as a captain, married, with three grown sons and three daughters.¹⁵ He was the son-in-law of Diego de Trujillo, both of whom were persecuted by the ill-famed Governor, López Mendizábal.¹⁶

His wife was *Ana Moreno de Lara*, and it seems as though *Cristóbal* was dead by 1687, when she and some of their children are mentioned. These were the girls: *Catalina*, *Juana*, and *Luisa*; and the sons, *José*, *Manuel*,¹⁷ and *Ignacio*, who must have been the third son mentioned by his father in the muster-roll. *José* and *Manuel* were mentioned with their father in 1682.¹⁸ Of the daughters, *Catalina* married Antonio Gallegos, *Juana* became the wife of Francisco Xavier II, and *Luisa* appears to be the woman of this name who was the second wife of *Ignacio de Aragón*.

José Baca was described in 1681 as being seventeen years old, single, and having a medium thick-set stature, a beardless face, large eyes, and chestnut hair.¹⁹ At Guadalupe del Paso he married *Josefa Pacheco*. On July 3, 1687, he got into a fight with his brother-in-law, *Silvestre Pacheco*, who killed him.²⁰ He had a daughter, *Juana*, who became the wife of Nicolás Ortiz III, after the Reconquest.

Manuel Baca was described in 1681 as twenty-five years of age, married, with a good, thick-set build, a ruddy face, thick beard, and wavy hair.²¹ He was a soldier with *Ignacio Baca* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1684 under Captain Roque Madrid.²² His wife was *María de Salazar (Hurtado)*, who returned with him and many children in 1693.

Ignacio Baca was twenty-four years old in 1681 when he signed up as a captain, married, with four small children and twenty servants; he was tall and slim, with an aquiline face, fair complexion, wavy red hair, no beard.²³ By 1684 he was a *Sargento Mayor* at the Presidio of Guadalupe del Paso.²⁴ As As-

sistant *Alcalde* of the Real de San Lorenzo he arrested Silvestre Pacheco for killing José Baca in 1687, but by October, 1689, he had died.²⁵

His family was an ill-fated one. His widow, *Juana de Anaya Almazán*, returned to New Mexico in 1693 with her two sons, *Alonso* and *Andrés*, and five daughters. When the Indians rebelled again in 1696, she was killed at San Ildefonso with Fathers Corvera and Moreno. With her died Alonso, while Andrés was massacred at Nambé, thus ending the male line of this family. Two daughters were also killed, *Leonor*, married to Pedro Sánchez, with a daughter and son of her own, and *Rosa*, who was still single.²⁶

Of the three surviving girls, *María* had married Tomás Gutiérrez; *Gerónima* and *Margarita*, probably living with relatives since childhood, later married Francisco Ro-

dríguez Calero and Diego Lucero de Godoy, respectively.

* * * * *

The correct spelling of this family name is "Vaca," but already in the Seventeenth Century "Baca" had come into common usage, and was the accepted spelling after the Reconquest. Although it is derived from "Cabeza de Vaca," a title and name received by a Spanish hero in the year 1212,²⁷ the full name was never once used by this New Mexico family for over two centuries.

Several Vacas came to the New World shortly after its discovery. Among those in Cortés' time were Diego de Vaca, a native of Mancilla in León, and Luis Vaca, a native of Toledo.²⁸ Either of these could have been the father of Juan Vaca, the father of our Cristóbal Baca.

1. Oñate, p. 206. — Here Hammond has "María de Villanueva," but to me the manuscript reads more like Villanueva (AGI Patronato, leg. 22, Ramo 4, f. 511). This, and the fact that the same source gives Juan López Holguín two daughters, María Ortiz and Ana Ortiz, and his wife as Catalina de Villanueva (Ibid., f. 490), poses an unresolved problem. It mixes up this family with that of Captain Cristóbal Baca, whose wife was Ana Ortiz, while one of their grown daughters was María de Villanueva. The two other Baca girls are Juana de Zamora and Isabel, who turns out to be Isabel de Bohórquez. Were the Holguín girls the same women named as the wife and one daughter of Cristóbal Baca? (Holguín, by the way, was Captain Baca's sergeant major.) It would seem so from other sources, and from relationships in this book. Yet, what the actual relationships were in this Holguín-Baca group remains a mystery. For this reason, the relationship between Simón de Abendaño and Holguín is left unsolved, and that of Simón's wife, María Ortiz, as Baca's daughter, assumed for the present as a working hypothesis.

2. Ibid., p. 209.

3. Ibid., pp. 148 sqq.

4. AGI, Contad., leg. 707, Data.

5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 164.

6. Ibid., t. 356, f. 302; t. 363, ff. 4, 12; t. 372, ff. 3, 4.

7. Cf. Troublous Times, pp. 127-176; his wife's niece was a principal in the affair, Ortiz Trial, ff. 1-80.

8. Ibid., p. 175; AGN, loc. cit., pp. 594, 263.

9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, f. 18; t. 380, ff. 253-254.

10. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 218; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, Doc. 16, p. 119.

11. Revolt, II, p. 299.

12. Twit. Coll., No. 280, copy.

13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 512, f. 130.

14. Ibid., t. 372, p. 263.

15. Revolt, I, p. 157; II, p. 197.

16. AGN, loc. cit., t. 594, p. 263; ibid., Mex. Tierras, t. 3268.

17. Sp. Arch., II, No. 45, murder of José.

18. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3.

19. Revolt, II, pp. 66, 129-130.

20. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

21. Revolt, II, pp. 123, 186.

22. HSNM, No. 2845.

23. Revolt, I, p. 139; II, pp. 46, 107.

24. HSNM, loc. cit.

25. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

26. Old Santa Fe, III, pp. 332-373.

27. Hodge, Spanish Explorers, etc., p. 3.

28. AGI, Mex. Aud., leg. 1064, Pt. 1.

BARRIOS

Alvaro de Barrios, son of Luis González, twenty-six years old and born in Coímbra, Portugal, was in Oñate's forces of 1598.¹

Francisco de Barrios was a soldier in the 1608 wagon-train coming to New Mexico; the name appears again in another escort of the year 1655.² There is no known connection between these two men.

Nicolás de Barrios, a native of Tocatitlan, was among the convicts of 1677. He escaped from his guards on the way to New Mexico,³

but might have been recaptured, for a man of this name, twenty years old, was a witness at Guadalupe del Paso in 1683.⁴

Then there is the Barrios woman and her relatives brought up from Parral by Governor Peñalosa.⁵ These disconnected facts are here recorded in an effort to shed light on this name as it appears after the Reconquest.

1. Oñate, p. 188.

2. AGI, Contad., legs. 748, 850, Data.

3. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

4. DM, 1683, No. 1.

5. See Arratia.

BERNAL

FRANCISCO BERNAL came to New Mexico as a boy in 1598, or else was born at San Gabriel sometime after. He was a brother of *Catalina* and *María Bernal*, and of *Juan Griego* the younger, all children of *Juan Griego* and *Catalina Bernal*.

His wife was *Bernardina Morán*, who was twenty years old in 1631, the last time either of the two are mentioned.¹ Who their children were cannot be ascertained. Why Francisco took his mother's name, while Juan took his father's, is not known, unless they were half-brothers. There is a *Juan Bernal* in the soldier escort of 1608 who very likely was the younger *Juan Griego*.²

Isabel Bernal, another sister of Francisco, married *Sebastián González*; these were the progenitors of the numerous clan that went under the name of *González Bernal*. *María* married *Juan Gómez Barragán*, *Catalina* married *Juan Durán*, and *Juana* was the wife of *Diego de Moraga*.

The Bernal individuals living at the time of the 1680 Indian Rebellion were descendants either of Francisco Bernal or of the Bernal sisters, choosing this appellation instead of their father's. *Catalina Bernal*, a widow, extremely poor, who passed muster in 1680 with a family of nine persons, children and grandchildren, was in all likelihood the widow of *Juan Durán*.³

A *Francisco Bernal*, single and twenty-two years old, is the only male Bernal listed. He had a family of eight, mother, brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of medium, thick-set build, very swarthy, with curly hair, and somewhat bow-legged.⁴ Most likely he was a son of the first Francisco Bernal and *Bernardina Morán*.

Several Bernal folks, mostly women, returned with the Reconquest.

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1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, ff. 187-188; t. 356, f. 312; t. 372, f. 14.
 2. AGI, Contad., legs. 707, 850, Data.
 3. Revolt, I, p. 157.
 4. Ibid., I, p. 151; II, pp. 60, 134.

BOHÓRQUEZ

Cristóbal Romero de Bohórquez was mentioned in 1625 as residing in New Mexico but holding no *encomienda*.¹ Nothing more is known about him; perhaps he resided in *Nueva Vizcaya*.

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1. AGI, Contad. leg. 729, Data.

Francisco de Bohórquez was in the escort of the wagon-train of 1640.²

For *Juana de Bohórquez*, see *Ávila*.

None of these were related to *Isabel de Bohórquez*, wife of *Don Pedro Durán y Chaves*.

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2. Ibid., leg. 736, Data.

BRITO

Cristóbal Brito, a sixty-five-year-old Canary Islander, and *Juan de León*, a thirty-year-old native of *Cádiz*, were with *Oñate's* early troops,¹ but no connection can be found be-

tween them and certain people of low estate who were natives of New Mexico in 1680 and 1693. Perhaps they were descendants of the Indian slaves which Brito brought along.

Juan Brito and his wife, Antonia Ursula Durán, had lived in Santa Fe before the Rebellion.² Also,

Antonio Brito and his wife, Magdalena de Dios.³ The 1680 Revolt lists carry no male

Britos; hence those who returned to New Mexico in 1693 were minor children at that time.

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1. Oñate, pp. 202, 193.
 2. DM, 1692, No. 3; 1694, No. 12.
 3. Ibid., 1706, No. 2.

CABINILLAS

Juan Velásquez de Cabinillas (or Cabanillas) was the son of Cristóbal de Hidalgo de Cabanillas, a native of Zalamea la Serena, and twenty-four years old when he came in Oñate's army of 1598. He was small in stature and had a chestnut beard.¹ He was one of the soldiers who leaped down from the cliff of Ácoma and lived to tell the tale.²

José Velásquez was a soldier who sought the right of sanctuary in the Santa Fe church in 1613.³

Isabel de Cabinillas, mentioned in 1631, was the sister-in-law of María de los Ángeles, daughter of Alonso Martín Barba.⁴ Her husband was Diego Martín Barba.⁵ The name does not appear again after this date. Perhaps there is some connection with the Hidalgo family.

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1. Oñate, p. 189.
 2. Ibid., p. 114.
 3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 153.
 4. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, f. 10.
 5. Ibid., f. 7.

CADIMO

FRANCISCO CADIMO was also an Oñate soldier of 1598, thirty-six years old, the son of Pedro Cadimo, and a native of Saláices de los Gallegos, having a good stature, black beard, and a freckled face.¹

Two women mentioned in 1631 could well have been his daughters: *Francisca Cadimo*, twenty, who was the wife of Gerónimo Pacheco, and *Ana Cadimo*, wife of Alonso Gutiérrez.²

The name appears again, and for the last time, in 1667. *Alonso Cadimo*, known mostly as *Alonso Romero*, and nicknamed "Jola,"

lived with his wife at the *estancia* of Felipe Romero near the Pueblo of Sevilleta. He was a native of Santa Fe, and married to *María de Tapia*.³ Alonso apparently died prior to 1680; but his widow, married to Mateo Trujillo, did return to New Mexico in 1693 with two children: *Ana María Romero*, who married Juan de Villalpando, and *Diego Romero*, who married María de San José and thus founded a distinct Romero family.

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1. Oñate, p. 189.
 2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, exp. 19, ff. 13-15.
 3. Ibid., t. 608, f. 427.

CAMPUSANO

Francisco Campusano does not appear in the 1680-1681 lists, but he was living in the Guadalupe del Paso area in 1682 with his wife, *Ana de Aragón*, a daughter of Captain Francisco López de Aragón and Ana Baca.¹ He gave his age as nineteen in that year.² He does not appear with the Reconquest soldiers and settlers.

But two female Campusanos did come up to New Mexico in 1693. These were *Micaela*

Campusano and her sister *Magdalena de Ogama*, mother-in-law of a Felipe Padilla of Santa Fe.³ Magdalena cooked the meals for the workmen while they were restoring the ancient chapel of San Miguel in 1710.⁴ She was living in Santa Cruz three years later when she gave her age as sixty.⁵

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 375-378.
2. DM, 1682, No. 5.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1071.
4. Kubler, pp. 11, 18.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.

CANDELARIA

BLAS DE LA CANDELARIA does not appear in any records of the 1680 Indian Rebellion or those prior to it. But among the native New Mexicans in dire need at Corpus Christi de Ysleta in 1684 appears "the widow of Blas de la Candelaria."¹ She was *Ana de Sandoval*

y Manzanares, who returned with her children after the Reconquest.² This shows that Blas had died before 1680, and that his sons were minors at that time and, therefore, were not listed among the exiled colonists.

1. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.
2. Cf. Sp. Arch., I, p. 141.

CARVAJAL

(*Vitoria Carvajal*)

JUAN DE VITORIA CARVAJAL (*Carvajal*) came as an *Alférez* under Oñate in 1598. He was thirty-seven years old, the son of Juan de Carvajal, and a native of the town of Ayotepel in the Marquisate of the Valley, having a medium stature and a chestnut beard.¹ Oñate sent him back to New Spain to bring back the reinforcements of 1600. At this time he was a captain, and was described again as before, with the added observation that he was well-featured and had a mark on the right side of the face above the left eye. He was now returning to New Mexico as a member of Oñate's war council.² As *Alcalde Ordinario* in 1614 he was accused of illegally

assuming authority in ordering the execution of an Indian assassin while Governor Peralta was in prison.³ He is mentioned in 1622 as being the Syndic of the Franciscans.⁴ He then referred to himself as a married man and a "first founder of this land."⁵ As Standard-bearer for the Holy Office he accompanied Father Perea, head of the church in New Mexico, in a memorable procession which went out from Santa Fe to meet an incoming Governor, Don Francisco Nieto de Silva.⁶

Carvajal's wife was *Isabel Holguín*, daughter of Juan López Holguín and Catalina de Villanueva. She was accused of trafficking in "magic roots" in 1626.⁷ Their three known

sons were, in all likelihood, *Agustín*, *Gerónimo*, and *Felis*. A daughter, whose name is not known, was the wife of Don Fernando Durán y Chaves. Most likely another daughter was *Magdalena*, wife of Domingo González.

Agustín de Carvajal was one of the fourteen men ordered executed for sedition by Governor Pacheco in 1643, but he escaped the sentence⁸ with his Chaves brother-in-law and the others. He is mentioned in 1660 as being thirty years old and residing in the jurisdiction of Galisteo. He had lost his first wife, *María Márquez*, and was now accused of having married a close relative, *Estefanía Enríquez*, nineteen years old.⁹ Agustín was mentioned as a brother-in-law of Don Fernando Durán y Chaves and a brother of Gerónimo de Carvajal.¹⁰ The two brothers had married two Márquez sisters.

Widowed again, Agustín had taken a third wife prior to 1680. She was *Damiana Domínguez de Mendoza*, widow of Alvaro de Paredes and daughter of old Tomé Domínguez. He was sixty in April of that year, and Damiana was fifty. With them was Doña *Ana de Carvajal*, fifty-six years old, perhaps the widow of Don Fernando Durán y Chaves.¹¹ That following August both Agustín and Damiana, with a grown daughter and "another woman" (*Ana?*), were massacred by the Santo Domingo Indians at their Angostura home. Two weeks later their bodies were found by the fleeing refugees of Santa Fe, who found no signs of his sons or the rest of the family.¹² Who these surviving sons were is impossible to say.

Gerónimo de Carvajal was a brother of Agustín, as just noted. In 1661 he was referred to as being thirty-one years old and the husband of *Margarita Márquez*.¹³ At this time he was also *Alcalde Mayor* and Captain of the Tanos in the Galisteo Basin, and also claimed half of the Awátobi *encomienda*.¹⁴ His hacienda was located at "Nuestra Señora

de los Remedios de los Cerrillos," in the jurisdiction of San Marcos Pueblo. At this time, 1669, he claimed the Sandía jurisdiction as his birthplace.¹⁵ In this connection, his wife was referred to as being twenty-six years of age, a native of Santa Fe, and a daughter of Doña Bernardina Márquez. In 1656 she figured in a scandalous but colorful incident involving Governor Manso, together with the fake baptism of one infant and the fake burial of another, so that her child by Manso could be spirited to Mexico City to be reared by his natural father.¹⁶ Yet by 1669, when Fray Juan Bernal recommended Gerónimo as a virtuous and honorable man, he also spoke highly of Margarita.¹⁷

Gerónimo must have been dead when the Indians rebelled in 1680, for he does not appear in the Revolt lists. But Margarita was still living in 1682, when her daughter, *Ana Márquez Carvajal*, wife of Don José de Chaves, attempted to poison her husband with a designedly non-fatal dose.¹⁸ Another daughter seems to have been a *Josefa de Carvajal*, wife of Cristóbal de Velasco at this time; also, a "Doña María Márquez."¹⁹ Their two sons could well have been *Antonio* and *Ambrosio*, described further on.

Felis de Carvajal is mentioned in 1661-1664 as being twenty-six years old, born in the Estancia of San Nicolás in the Sandía district, and married to *Juana de Arvizu*.²⁰ He had part of the Senecú *encomienda*, and was referred to as a "noble man, the son of Captain Juan de Victoria Carvajal." His wife might well be the woman of this name who was referred to as a grandchild of Francisco Gómez, the Portuguese.

No mention of Felis is found in the 1680 Revolt lists; hence he can be presumed dead by then. However, the journals mention the hacienda of "Luis" de Carvajal on the Río del Norte;²¹ undoubtedly, the refugees (or the transcribers) meant to write "Felis."

Other early Carvajal persons were:
Alonso de Carvajal, mentioned in 1663 as

"*fulano de Carvajal*," brother-in-law of Pedro Varela.²² He was a brother or son of the preceding man. He and his wife, *Ana Varela*, had a son, *Juan Antonio*, who married a Josefa Martín in 1701; both his parents were referred to as deceased.²³

Magdalena de Carvajal, forty years old in 1631, and wife of Captain Domingo González,²⁴ was most likely the eldest child of Juan de Vitoria Carvajal.

Juana de Carvajal, the second wife of Juan Lucero de Godoy, could have been Magdalena's sister. She died at El Real de San Lorenzo in 1683.²⁵

The Carvajals mentioned in the 1680 Revolt rolls are all relatively young men.

Antonio de Carvajal, a native of the Sandía district,²⁶ signed his declaration in 1680 as being married and accompanied by his wife, mother, and four younger brothers and sisters.²⁷ In 1681 he declared himself to be twenty-three years old and married. He was very sick at the time as a result of falling off a horse. His family, including his mother and other relatives, consisted of thirty-three persons in all, and was accused by fellow-refugees of taking more than their share of relief rations. Antonio himself was indicted for profiteering with the Pedro de Chaves clan.²⁸ In the same year he left the exile colony without permission, and is mentioned in this connection with Pedro Márquez as being a son-in-law of Pedro de Chaves.²⁹ Hence, Antonio was not a son of Agustín, but of Gerónimo de Carvajal; and it appears as if his family cast their lot with the Pedro de Chaves group and never returned to New Mexico.

Ambrosio de Carvajal distinguished himself in the flight south from Santa Fe by capturing a Tewa Indian for interrogation, August 23, 1680.³⁰ In 1681 he signed the muster-roll as a bachelor accompanied by his mother and three grown sisters.³¹ This would tie him in with Antonio, just treated. The fact of his knowing the San Marcos Pueblo area so well also suggests his being a son of Gerónimo de

Carvajal. Ambrosio was twenty-five years old in 1681, having a medium stature, a large face, black hair and beard.³²

Luis de Carvajal, a minor in 1680, was described in 1682 as a bachelor, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, a native of New Mexico, of good build and features, with black hair and beard, and a long nose.³³ He followed Antonio in the muster-roll, whose younger brother he might have been, or else a son of Felis (Luis) de Carvajal.

Nicolás de Carvajal was mentioned merely as a bachelor, twenty-one years old, in 1681.³⁴ That his Christian name derived from the estancia of San Nicolás suggests his being a son of Felis de Carvajal.

Few Carvajal people returned with the Reconquest in 1693 and, except for Juan Antonio, son of Alonso, none can be connected with their ancestors. Nor do they play a major role in later times as did the Carvajals of the Seventeenth Century.

* * * * *

There was another *Juan de Vitoria Carvajal* with Oñate's forces. He is generally referred to as "Juan de Vitoria," and was entered in the Casco muster-roll, on February 17, 1597, as a native of Mexico City and the son of Alonso Ruiz,³⁵ but does not appear in the 1598 or 1600 Oñate lists. However, he did arrive in New Mexico, for in 1609 he was in Governor Peralta's escort,³⁶ and again in 1613, identified once more as the son of Alonso Ruiz de Gusmán.³⁷ He is last mentioned in 1617 as an *Alférez* thirty-six years old, and in the company of Captain Juan de Vitoria Carvajal, fifty-five years of age.³⁸ These two men were most probably closely related, but what part the younger man played as a colonist and progenitor cannot be ascertained.

The Carvajal individuals who first came to the New World were above the average in es-

tate. The genealogy of a Luis María de Carvajal in New Spain was linked with that of Oñate. Among the Cortés *Conquistadores* was

an Antonio de Carvajal, a native of Zamora, who could have been the grandfather of Juan de Vitoria Carvajal.³⁹

1. Oñate, p. 189.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 205.
3. Church and State, p. 36.
4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 485, f. 61.
5. *Ibid.*, t. 356, f. 302.
6. *Ibid.*, t. 372, exp. 19, ff. 3-14.
7. *Ibid.*, t. 356, f. 310.
8. Twit. Coll., No. 280.
9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 305, 321-322, 386-388, 457-459.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 316; t. 507, pp. 39-42; t. 608, f. 433.
11. DM, 1680, No. 1.
12. Revolt, I, pp. 23, 66.
13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 247, 361-362, 375-386.
14. *Ibid.*, Tierras, t. 3268, p. 307.
15. *Ibid.*, Mex., Inq., t. 666, ff. 559-563; t. 507, pp. 409-415.
16. *Ibid.*, t. 507, pp. 39-42.
17. *Ibid.*, t. 666, ff. 532-533.
18. *Ibid.*, t. 1551, f. 382.
19. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 290-291.
20. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 281.

21. Revolt, II, p. 285.
22. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, Pt. 5, f. 575.
23. DM, 1701, No. 1.
24. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, f. 8.
25. DM, 1688, No. 1.
26. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, f. 51.
27. Revolt, I, pp. 37, 148.
28. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 53, 150, 162, 180.
29. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 354-357.
30. Revolt, I, p. 20.
31. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 54, 150.
32. *Ibid.*, p. 118.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 139.
34. *Ibid.*, p. 78.
35. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, Pt. 1.
36. *Ibid.*, Contad., leg. 711, Data.
37. *Ibid.*, loc. cit., leg. 716, Data.
38. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 175; t. 318.
39. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 72, list-title 148a; leg. 227; leg. 1064, Pt. 1.

CASAUS

DON ROQUE DE CASAUS first came north from Mexico City as a soldier in the wagon-train escort of 1625. He brought his wife and children with the intention of residing in the new settlement of "N. S. de Piedad de Cerralbo,"¹ which was not in New Mexico proper. However, in 1629 he was the leader of another escort that reached Santa Fe; here his name was given as Don Roque Medón de Casaús.²

By 1626 he was a resident of Santa Fe and a captain. His wife's name was *Doña Isabel*

de Luján.³ He was an evil counselor of Governor Rosas.⁴ The last mention of Casaús was made in February, 1639, when he was a member of the Santa Fe council.⁵ No other Casaús persons are mentioned in the Seventeenth Century, nor are there any descendants found in the 1680 lists or after.

The name is not to be confused with that of the *Casados* family of the Reconquest.

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 729, Data.
2. *Ibid.*, leg. 731, Data.
3. BNM, leg. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 470-504.
4. AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 22, p. 161.
5. B-H, III, p. 57.

CASTILLO

(See *López del Castillo*)

CEDILLO

(See *Sedillo*)

CHÁVEZ

(Durán y Chaves)

DON PEDRO (GÓMEZ) DURÁN Y CHAVES, progenitor of the numerous Chávez family of New Mexico, finds first mention under this name in 1613 when as a captain he was sent to Taos Pueblo to collect the Governor's tribute.¹ By 1626 he was *Maese de Campo*, or Commanding General, of all royal troops in New Mexico, when he testified that he was sixty years old, a native of Llerena, and one of the founders of the Villa of Santa Fe.² In February, 1610, the year Santa Fe is believed to have been founded by Governor Peralta, he was down at the Port of Acapulco, taxing the cargo of a ship being fitted for a Philippine voyage; the ship's Admiral, Zevallos, did not make the voyage, but succeeded Peralta as Governor in 1614.³ Hence, Chaves must have reached New Mexico later in that year, 1610, for the founding of Santa Fe. This, apparently, was not his first trip to New Mexico, for other data identify him as the *Sargento*, Pedro Gómez Durán, of Oñate's troops of 1600.⁴ Here he was described as a well-built man of good features, "fifty" years old, the legitimate son of Hernán Sánchez Rico, and born in Valverde in the jurisdiction of the Grand Master of Santiago.⁵ In 1602 he signed a petition to the Viceroy, asking that the infant colony be made a full "*República*" with a "*Capital*," and that large grants be made to the supplicants.⁶

(Valverde de Llerena is a village some ten miles east of the city of Llerena in Estremadura, once famous as the headquarters of the Grand Master of the Order of Santiago. In June, 1952, I visited these places and examined the parish books. The sixteenth-century registers have been lost, but the seventeenth-century volume was full of the names, *Chaves*, *Sánchez*, *Gómez*, *Durán*, and *Rico*, in various combinations. Half of the population of Valverde is still named *Chaves* (and *Chávez*), and practically all of the folks in the neighboring hamlet of Verlanga.—Llerena's

famous citizen is *Don Luis Zapata de Chaves* (1526-1594), a Knight of Santiago who was once imprisoned as unworthy of his knighthood for being a Don Juan; he wrote a famous historical poem, *Don Carlos Famoso*, on the deeds of Charles V, which Cervantes did not consider very highly as literature.⁷ Part of this poem, describing the origin of the Chaves name and crest, together with a gold signet bearing the family coat-of-arms, was inherited by Colonel Manuel A. Chaves, but everything has been lost.⁸ Since the first New Mexico Chaves was always addressed as a "Don," and he brought along a quotation of *Don Carlos Famoso*, what was he to the noble poet, a close relative?)

The wife of Don Pedro Durán y Chaves was *Doña Isabel de Bohórquez*, who was forty years old "more or less" in 1626, and knew how to write. She had a sister, Juana.⁹ She owned an hacienda at a place called Arroyo del Tunque in the vicinity of San Felipe Pueblo, where a mulatto servant of Chaves had married a San Felipe woman.¹⁰ Don Pedro was a brother-in-law of Antonio Baca;¹¹ hence Isabel was really a Baca, one of the three girls mentioned with their parents in 1600. She was, perhaps, a second wife of his, but his first in New Mexico, since she was some twenty years younger.

A *Sargento* in 1600, a *Capitán* by 1613, a *Sargento Mayor* (major) by 1623 "during the Jémez Campaign,"¹² Don Pedro had become over-all commander by 1626. How long he lived after this is not known. As a faithful executor of Governor Eulate's orders, he incurred the enmity of the Mission friars, several of whom berated him in writing, in 1621 and 1626, for impeding the Mission program.¹³

His known children were *Fernando*, *Pedro* II, and, most likely, a daughter *Isabel*, wife of Juan Domínguez de Mendoza.

Don Fernando Durán y Chaves, the "eldest son of his father," and named presumably af-

ter his grandfather, Hernán, inherited Don Pedro's *encomienda* and lost it later during a political fracas,¹⁴ during the term of Governor Pacheco. He is first mentioned in contemporary documents of 1638 when, as Lieutenant Governor of the Sandía or Río Abajo jurisdiction, he testified that he had accompanied Governor Rosas in an expedition to the Apotlapihuas.¹⁵ Testifying many years later, in 1660, he gave his age as forty-three,¹⁶ so that, if born in 1617, he was the son of Isabel de Bohórquez; nevertheless, he was older than his brother Pedro II. In 1644, August 17, he had testified that he was born in New Mexico and was thirty-five years old. His brother Pedro was thirty-three.^{16a}

Don Fernando was embroiled in two major political crises, the first around the year 1640, and the second around 1660. The first was the Governor Rosas affair when he testified against him in favor of the friars, being a captain at the time.¹⁷ He got into Governor Pacheco's good graces by attending the execution of eight conspirators in Santa Fe, July 21, 1643, and was appointed an *Alcalde* by him; but when Pacheco turned against the friars, he took the friars' part.¹⁸ Pacheco then condemned him and thirteen others to be executed for sedition. It seems that he escaped execution by fleeing from New Mexico, thus losing his *encomienda*.¹⁹ For in 1646, he and his son, Don Agustín de Chaves, were in the soldier-escort that brought a new governor, Don Luis de Guzmán, from Mexico City to Santa Fe.²⁰ The next major issue, in 1660 and after, and for the same reasons, took place under the tenures of Governors López Mendizábal and Peñalosa. At this time he was a *Sargento Mayor*.²¹ The crowning incident took place in August, 1663, when Peñalosa violated the right of sanctuary by removing Fernando's brother Pedro from the Mission at Santo Domingo Pueblo, and subsequently imprisoned him in the Palace of the Governors with Fernando and the latter's son Cristóbal.²² He died some years after, for in April, 1669, he is referred to as recently deceased.²³ He might have died in an Indian expedition he led in 1668.²⁴

His land holdings, as can be inferred from those of his heirs, were those inherited from his father in the Sandía jurisdiction, from the boundaries of San Felipe Pueblo down through Bernalillo to Atrisco. His wife was a *Carvajal*, a sister of Agustín de Carvajal. Their known children were *Agustín*, *Cristóbal*, and *Fernando II*.

Don Agustín Durán y Chaves is first mentioned when he accompanied Don Fernando in escorting Governor Guzmán from Mexico City to Santa Fe.²⁵ For reasons unknown he went to Parral in 1665 and never returned.²⁶ A later Fernando, of Taos, seems to have been his son.

Don Cristóbal Durán y Chaves was imprisoned with his father and his uncle Pedro in 1663. Still single in that year, he gave his age as twenty-four, stating that he was a resident of the Sandía district.²⁷ In the following year he said that he was twenty-five, still at Sandía, and married to *Catalina Domínguez de Mendoza*,²⁸ who was a daughter of Tomé Domínguez II and Catalina López Mederos.²⁹ In 1667 he pulled out a dagger on a friar for writing satires on certain New Mexicans.³⁰ As he does not appear in the 1680 lists, it is presumed that he was dead or had left New Mexico.

The two later men called *Fernando Durán y Chaves*, the *Sargento Mayor* and the *Capitán*, were too old in 1680 to have been his sons.

Don Fernando Durán y Chaves II, the *Capitán*, was, to all appearances, the third son of Don Fernando and his heir in New Mexico.^{30a} He was mentioned as an *Alférez* and "youth of good repute" by Father Bernal in 1670.³¹ A captain by 1680, he fled the Indian Rebellion with the Río Abajo people, but was the only one among the leaders who voted to turn back and help the Santa Fe colonists.³² Unlike the rest of the Chaves family, his uncle Pedro's family, and his first cousin Fernando, the *Sargento Mayor* of Taos, he did not try to

impede the resettlement of New Mexico, nor did he ask to return to New Spain.³³ He passed muster in September, 1680, as a married man with four small children and two servants, and was described in 1681 as a settler willing to return, thirty years old, married, and having a good stature with a fair and ruddy complexion.³⁴ He must have been somewhat older than this, for he later testified at Guadalupe del Paso that he had witnessed the beheading of eight men in 1643.³⁵ Or else, chary of signing a paper against the Governor, he was referring to his father's experience in that year.

His wife, as learned from post-Reconquest sources, was *Lucía Hurtado de Salas*, who fled with him and their four little children in 1680. They returned with a much increased family in 1693. This is the most important Chaves family, being the only one to return with Vargas, and is thus the parent stem of succeeding generations in New Mexico.

* * * * *

Don Pedro Durán y Chaves II was the second son of the original Chaves and younger brother of Don Fernando I. Still much alive in 1680, he gave his age as seventy. Those who testified against him at Guadalupe del Paso for taking an undue share of the refugees' rations deposed that in 1637 he was still a boy in his mother's care, which also shows that his father was dead by this time.³⁶ But by 1642 he was already married. As a youth he went on three campaigns, one of them with his uncle, Antonio Baca.³⁷ In the Governor Rosas affair, he was one of the four masked men who accompanied the assassin, Nicolás Ortiz,³⁸ and for this complicity he was later banished from New Mexico by Governor Guzmán.³⁹ His arrest, not a political one but over a question of livestock, in the Santo Domingo Church, has just been cited, at which time he held the rank of *Sargento Mayor*.⁴⁰

His *estancia* lay four leagues north of Isleta Pueblo on the Río del Norte.⁴¹ In 1667 he gave his age as forty, giving Santa Fe as his birthplace. His wife was *Elena Domínguez de Mendoza*, the daughter of Captain Tomé Domín-

guez.⁴² In 1680, his family joined the Rio Abajo settlers in their flight to Guadalupe del Paso. He gave his age as seventy, declaring a son already bearing arms, ten minor children, and thirty servants.⁴³ In 1681 he complained of his poverty, the fact of having served the King without salary or an *encomienda*, boasting that his grandparents [the Bacas] had been among "the first conquistadores and pacifiers" of the Kingdom, and that his father [Don Pedro I] and "those others ended their lives there in the royal service."⁴⁴ But the other refugees contradicted him by proving that he had not only deprived some families of their rations by taking an undue share, but was also profiteering in stock and textiles; they agreed that his forebears had done great things, but that he himself had been a military slacker as well as a commercial profiteer all his life.⁴⁵ In the years following, he secretly did his best to impede the return of the colonists for the reconquest and resettlement of New Mexico⁴⁶, and finally the intermarried families of Pedro de Chaves and Tomé Domínguez were allowed to leave the Guadalupe del Paso district and move south into New Spain.⁴⁷ This is how the greater portion of the Chaves family failed to repopulate New Mexico after the Reconquest; however, they are the progenitors of old families of this name in what is now northern Mexico.

* * * * *

Don Fernando Durán y Chaves, *Sargento Mayor*, has been confused by historians in the past with the Captain of the same name, who was, to all appearances, a first cousin. This one resided in Taos valley in 1680, when the Indians massacred his wife and three children. He and a grown son, *Cristóbal*, were away from home on that fateful day; on returning that evening to find everything lost, they made their way to Santa Fe and found that city besieged by the Indians, so they continued on south and caught up with the Rio Abajo refugees, to bring the first news of Santa Fe's resistance to the rebel Pueblos.⁴⁸

Fernando was described in 1681 as a widower, thirty-four years old, tall, thin, of

good features, and having a thick black beard. His son *Cristóbal* was entered on the muster-roll with him.⁴⁹ Down in Guadalupe del Paso he sided with his uncle Pedro and the Domínguez de Mendoza clan. He even fled to Mexico City with his son to make a complaint before the Viceroy in their name.⁵⁰ He had a sister, María de Chaves, who was the wife of Bernabé Márquez.⁵¹ His wife, murdered at Taos, was *Elena Ruiz Cáceres*, as we learn from two daughters of his who as little girls escaped the massacre of 1680; possibly, they were captured by the Taos Indians and were rescued in 1692, or else they were with their mother's relatives who escaped. One of these was *María* who became the wife of Sebastian Martín Serrano, and the other was *Josefa*, who married Antonio de Cisneros. But Fernando and young *Cristóbal* never returned to New Mexico; yet his name remained in the valley of Taos in the "Rio de Don Fernando," and the lands which "Don Fernando de Chaves" owned at present Ranchos de Taos before 1680.⁵² By elimination, he can be presumed to be the son of Agustín de Chaves.

Cristóbal de Chaves, son of the above Fernando, was mentioned in 1680-81 as having escaped from Taos with his father; he was sixteen or seventeen years old, single, tall and swarthy, with a mole on the right cheek.⁵³ Three years after the Reconquest, in 1695, he was stationed at Cuquiasachi in the frontier of Sonora.⁵⁴

Other Chaves people of the younger generation who appear in the 1680-81 Revolt lists, were members of the Pedro de Chaves clan and faction who did not return to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

Don José Durán y Chaves had his wife, a child, and ten servants. He was described as being twenty-six years of age, married, and having a good stature, a thin aquiline face, a thick beard, and half-closed eyes.⁵⁵ His wife was *Ana Márquez Carvajal*, daughter of Margarita Márquez. His wife tried to poison him at El Real de San Lorenzo in 1682, but another Chaves by the name of Juan took the non-fatal potion by mistake and became ill.⁵⁶

He was a first cousin of Pedro Varela. He was perhaps a son of Don Pedro II, siding with him and the Domínguez clan against returning to New Mexico.

Don Juan Durán y Chaves was eighteen years old in 1681, described as having a good body, fair complexion, a ruddy pockmarked face, with red and curly hair.⁵⁷ He was the one who drank the poison meant for José de Chaves, and was a brother of María de Chaves,⁵⁸ and therefore also of Fernando, the *Sargento Mayor* of Taos. In 1682 Juan killed a certain Diego Domínguez,⁵⁹ and this is the last we hear of him.

Don Tomás Durán y Chaves, nineteen years old in 1681, and married in this year, declared that he could not take part in the Otermín Expedition because he had no one with whom to leave his wife and livestock; yet at the same time he was trafficking in cattle and other trade with old Don Pedro de Chaves and others.⁶⁰ His excuses and actions show him to be the "son bearing arms" which Don Pedro mentioned in 1680.

These are all the Chaves men listed in the 1680-81 muster-rolls. As previously stated, they moved to what are now the northern States of Mexico, some of them perhaps further south.

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Others of the name who figured in the initial years of New Mexico's colonial history, but who left no trace, were *Diego Núñez de Chaves* and *Alonso de Chaves*. The first was an *Alférez*, native of Guadalcanal (in Estremadura near Llerena), who came in 1598 and was killed at the famous battle of Acoma.⁶¹ He could have been related to Don Pedro de Chaves. His wife was a daughter of the *Contador* Sánchez of the same Expedition, all of whom returned to New Spain. — *Alonso de Chaves* was one of the loyal soldiers who did not desert the colony in 1601, but he is not heard of again. He is most probably Alonso Sánchez, Oñate's treasurer and father-in-law of Diego Núñez de Chaves.⁶²

The name of *Chaves* (Latin, *clavis*: plural, *claves*) is the old Spanish and Portuguese

word for "Keys." As related by the poet Zapata de Chaves, it was first given to two Ruiz brothers who were knighted for wresting the Portuguese town of Chaves from the Moors in the year 1160; its coat-of-arms of five keys was also bestowed on them. The origin and development of the name, as well as of the family of New Mexico, was treated by me in an article, "Don Fernando Durán y Chávez." Some suppositions made in it are confirmed or corrected in this present writing.⁶³

The correct spelling of the name is "*Chaves*," for it is not a patronym to merit the final "z" like most Spanish names of this ending. But all of Latin America, Portugal, and in some instances in Spain, the "z" ending is used. On a couple of occasions others inverted

the name as "Chaves y Durán," but this was their error; nor was this family related to the one known simply as "Durán."

A curious fact regarding the New Mexico family is that the title of "Don" was used for all of them during the seventeenth century, when the prefix was otherwise applied only to the Governor. Not even the more prominent Gómez Robledo and Domínguez de Mendoza men were accorded this title of nobility. The signatures of Don Pedro and the two succeeding Don Fernandos also bear the prefix.⁶⁴

After the Reconquest the title of Don was applied to all landholders and magistrates and, by the Nineteenth Century, to almost any man reaching old age.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 152.
2. Ibid., t. 356, f. 268.
3. AGI, Contad., legs. 713, 720, Data.
4. See Don Fernando D. y Chaves, 18th-century section, and youngest son, Pedro Gómez Durán.
5. Oñate, p. 202; AGI, Patronato, t. 22, pt. 5, doc. 3, f. 503.
6. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 121, No. 165.
7. Cejador, Julio, *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana*, t. III, p. 90; *Ferias y Fiestas en Llerena, Llerena (Badajoz)*, 1947, pp. 2, 3.
8. NMHR, Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 101-4.
9. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 301.
10. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, f. 17.
11. Ibid., t. 356, f. 302.
12. Ibid., f. 266.
13. Ibid., ff. 266, 285-7, 290.
14. Revolt, II, p. 166.
15. AGN, loc. cit., t. 385, ff. 8-9.
16. Ibid., t. 666, f. 533.
- 16a. AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, pp. 86, 92, 102.
17. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 385, ff. 8-9; t. 425, f. 641.
18. Cf. Ch. and State, pp. 175-85.
19. Twit. Coll., No. 280; Revolt II, pp. 148, 166.
20. AGI, Contad., leg. 740, Data.
21. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, pp. 45-6, 85-6, 126, 744.
22. Ibid., t. 507, pt. 2, f. 361v.
23. Ibid., t. 666, f. 533.
24. B-H, III, p. 279.
25. AGI, loc. cit.
26. AGN, loc. cit., t. 608, f. 420; t. 666, f. 552.
27. Ibid., t. 507, pt. 2, ff. 134, 232, 271-2, 784.
28. Ibid., p. 239.
29. Domínguez-Chaves charts.
30. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 610, ff. 123-4.
- 30a. Chaves charts and fact of inheriting Sandia lands.
31. B-H, III, pp. 278-9.

32. Revolt, I, p. 79.
33. Ibid., II, pp. 25-6, 391.
34. Ibid., p. 141; Sp. Arch., II, No. 5.
35. AASF, Sp. Period, No. 5, f. 2.
36. Revolt, II, p. 166.
37. Ibid.
38. Ch. and State, p. 162.
39. Revolt, loc. cit.
40. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, pt. 4, ff. 361, 479.
41. Ibid., t. 595, f. 272; t. 529, f. 358.
42. Ibid., t. 608, ff. 384, 379; t. 507, pt. 5, f. 576.
43. Revolt, I, pp. 67-8, 75, 169, 142.
44. Ibid., II, pp. 22, 52, 148.
45. Ibid., pp. 162-80.
46. Ibid., p. 399.
47. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-7.
48. Revolt, I, p. 152.
49. Ibid., II, p. 108.
50. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 267, 275, 283, 290, 557-8.
51. Ibid., f. 290.
52. Sp. Arch., I, No. 240; Cf. Sebastián Martín Serrano and Carlos Fernández, next century.
53. Revolt, I, p. 152; II, pp. 71, 108.
54. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 151, pt. 6, f. 1.
55. Revolt, I, pp. 140, 176; II, pp. 40, 130, 318.
56. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 379-83.
57. Revolt, II, p. 139.
58. AGN, loc. cit., ff. 379-81.
59. Ibid., f. 382.
60. Revolt, II, pp. 53, 150, 162-6, 176.
61. Oñate, pp. 114, 190.
62. Ibid., pp. 147n, 117, 145-6, 150.
63. El Palacio, Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 103-21.
64. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 268; t. 385, exp. 15, f. 9; Ibid., Tierras, t. 511, series No. 4486; BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 397; Sp. Arch., II, No. 120.

CRUZ

(Cruz Catalán)

JUAN de la CRUZ, also known as Juan Catalán because he was from Cataluña, came with the Oñate forces in 1598. He is described then as being thirty-two years old, a native of Barcelona, the son of Antonio de la Cruz, having a bright reddish beard and a wounded

right arm.¹ He was in the wagon-train escort of 1613 between Mexico City and Santa Fe,² and by 1631 he held the rank of *Alférez*, his wife being a *Beatriz de los Angeles*,³ a native of the valley of Mexico who figured in several instances concerning witchcraft.⁴ She

appears to be the woman of this name who came in 1700 as a servant of Cristóbal de Brito.⁵

Their two known children were *Pedro* and *Juana*, who married Juan Griego II.

Pedro de la Cruz was twenty-four years of age in 1632 and serving as a soldier.⁶ In 1660 he stated that he was fifty years old; his wife was *Bernardina Morán*. The fact that he was an uncle of Maria de la Cruz Alemán, daughter of Juan Griego II and Juana de la Cruz, shows that he was the son of Juan de la Cruz.⁷ His residence was at La Cañada, still standing after the Reconquest,⁸ but he was

1. Oñate, p. 190.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 718, Data.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 189.
4. Ibid., t. 304, f. 186 et seq.

already dead by 1680 as his name does not appear on the Revolt lists.

There are no individuals of this name in the 1680-81 muster-rolls, hence any male descendants of this family were minors at the time. Post-Reconquest records, however, show that there were several women, and also some male minors, who escaped the Indian massacre.

One individual of this name who acted as town-crier or herald for the Governor was a *Nicolás* (or *Sebastian*) *de la Cruz*,⁹ but there is no way of linking him with the above family. He could well have been *Sebastian Rodríguez*. (q.v.)

6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 304, f. 195.
7. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 315-6.
8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
9. Revolt, I, p. 116; II, p. 157.
5. Oñate, p. 210.

CUÉLLAR

PEDRO de CUÉLLAR CORSADO, thirty years old, son of Juan de la Cruz and born in the Kingdom of Guatemala, came to New Mexico as a convict in 1677, to serve as a soldier for four years.¹ He must have married in New Mexico after his arrival, for the Indians killed his wife and daughter in 1680 while he was with the Leyva party that had gone down to Guadalupe del Paso to meet the Mexico City wagon-train. His *estancia* near

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-22.
2. Revolt, I, pp. 23, 37, 143.

San Felipe Pueblo was sacked and destroyed.² He does not appear in the 1681 lists, but in 1683 he is mentioned as having run away from the refugee colony.³

Andrés de Cuéllar, eighteen and a native of Mexico City, was also in the 1677 convict group, sentenced to two years.⁴ He must have left on finishing his term before 1680.

3. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 267-83.
4. B-H, loc. cit.

DOMÍNGUEZ de MENDOZA

TOMÉ DOMÍNGUEZ (without "Mendoza") came to New Mexico with his grown family around the middle of the century.¹ His sons testified that he had died around the year 1656 at the age of ninety-six.² His family had

settled in the Sandia jurisdiction where they intermarried with the Chaves clan.

Elena Ramírez de Mendoza, wife of Tomé "el Viejo," and who gave the "Mendoza" ending to this family, was already dead by 1661,

as was also her husband.³ She had a sister, Juana de la Cruz y Mendoza, who was Governor Peñalosa's housekeeper; her son, Luis de Ulloa, was the Governor's page.⁴ The Domínguez de Mendoza children, born in Mexico City, played important roles in seventeenth-century New Mexico history.

The sons were *Tomé the Younger*, *Juan*, and *Francisco*. Of the daughters, *Damiana* married Alvaro de Paredes in 1660, and later, Agustín de Carvajal; *Leonor* was the wife of Cristóbal de Anaya; *Francisca* became the wife of Antonio Márquez, and then of Francisco de Anaya; *Elena* married Don Pedro Durán y Chaves.

In April, 1680, Tomé II was fifty-four years old, Damiana was fifty, Juan was forty-six, and Leonor was forty, all living on their lands south of Sandia Pueblo.⁵

Tomé Dominguez de Mendoza II, "*el Mozo*," had a flourishing *estancia* below Isleta Pueblo as early as 1662.⁶ It was he who obtained the release of Doñ Pedro Durán y Chaves after the famous "right of sanctuary" case. His wife was *Catalina López Mederos*, sister of one Pedro López.⁷ In 1666 he was named interim Governor when Gov. Villanueva returned to New Spain for eye-treatment.⁸

In August, 1680, Tomé and his family fled south with the rest of the Rio Abajo people.⁹ He passed muster as a *Maese de Campo* with a full complement of arms, four soldier sons and thirty horses, declaring that he himself was married, as also three of his sons, with eight children among them—the entire family consisting of fifty-five persons, including servants. He also claimed that thirty-eight relatives had been killed by the Indians.¹⁰ The following year he claimed to be sixty-one years old with gout and stomach disorders, and boasted of having served the King in New Mexico since he had "reached years of discretion." Since last year, one of his sons, *Tomé III*, had died in battle; two others, *Juan* and *Diego*, had been seriously wounded by poison arrows; and the fourth, *Francisco*, had taken part in the latest Indian conflicts. In the 1680 outbreak, said he, the Indians had

killed many of his sons, daughters, grandsons, a grand-daughter, two sons-in-law, his brothers, nephews, and two *callados*.¹¹ Others, however, thought otherwise of his conduct, accusing him of moving all his hacienda goods out of New Mexico, burying ploughshares and other implements on the way to lighten the wagons, when he well knew that the Santa Fe people were besieged and in need of help; now, in 1681, the entire family was profiteering on the misery of the exile colony.¹² The next year, 1682, Tomé and Don Pedro de Chaves got permission to depart with their families for New Spain, and so they never returned to New Mexico.

This particular Tomé's name has been perpetuated in the village on the site of his *estancia* which now bears his name.¹³

His children were *Tomé III*, *Juan*, *Diego*, *Francisco*, and *Antonio*, who are treated further on. Probably his daughter was *Juana*, wife of Cristóbal Durán y Chaves.

Juan Domínguez de Mendoza was already an adult taking an active part in New Mexico political life in 1662, having come from Mexico City "a few years ago."¹⁴ In the spring of 1680 he gave his age as forty-six,¹⁵ but in 1681 he said he was fifty-two, a native of Mexico City, married and accompanied by his wife, children, and a son-in-law.¹⁶ An able commander, he was placed in charge of Guadalupe del Paso in that year by Gov. Otermín, and as Lt. General of Cavalry was also entrusted with a campaign against the New Mexico Pueblos. This latter turned into a fiasco due to his own machinations contrary to the Governor's policy.¹⁷ Still with the exile colony after his brother Tomé had left, Juan led a memorable Expedition into the Texas interior in 1684,¹⁸ but in the following year he was the leader of a desertion plot involving others of his family, including his son *Baltasar*.¹⁹ Juan must have fled around this time, for in March, 1689, his son Baltasar obtained permission to leave for New Spain with his mother, *Isabel Durán y Chaves*, and her servants.²⁰ Coming together sometime afterwards, Juan and his son made a voyage to

Spain, undoubtedly to seek royal favors. They lost all but their lives in a shipwreck, and Juan died shortly after in a Madrid hospital after forty-four years of Indian fighting in New Mexico.²¹

Baltasar Domínguez de Mendoza, the only known son of Juan, returned from Spain and in October, 1692, was asking for the Governorship of New Mexico, or at least some other important post in Sonora. (See preceding note.) Juan's only known daughter was *Maria*, wife of Diego Lucero de Godoy, who also got permission to leave for New Spain in 1689.²²

Francisco Domínguez de Mendoza, forty-seven years old in 1664 when Captain of the jurisdiction of Zia and Cochití, was also born in Mexico City. His wife was *Juana de Rueda*, who most probably came to New Mexico with her husband.²³ Old and blind in 1680, he survived the Indian Rebellion with his family of five.²⁴ His name appears no longer after that date, having perhaps died before the fall of 1681. Their son, *Antonio Domínguez de Rueda*, asked for permission to leave for New Spain in 1684.²⁵ A sister of Antonio, *Petrona*, seems to be the woman who married a Bartolomé Trujillo at Guadalupe del Paso in February, 1681, and later married a Simón Martín in New Mexico after the Reconquest.²⁶

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The following are other members of this large family mentioned at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1680 and succeeding years.

Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza III, eldest of the four sons of Tomé II, was killed as a *Sargento Mayor* in a battle with the Indians in 1681.²⁷ His wife, to all appearances, was *Catalina Varela de Losada*, native of Santa Fe and residing in Chihuahua as late as December, 1737, with a son, *Julian*; another, *Cristóbal*, had moved up to Santa Fe and died there around this time.²⁸

Juan Domínguez de Mendoza, Captain and second son of Tomé II, was thirty-five years old and married in 1681. He was seriously wounded in battle shortly after,²⁹ but nothing more is known about him.

Diego Domínguez de Mendoza, thirty-seven

and married in 1680, was the third son of Tomé II. He was also wounded in battle in 1681 and claimed to be suffering from poisoned arrow wounds in the leg and arm when he passed muster.³⁰ He survived, however, for he was active in black market dealings shortly after between Guadalupe del Paso, Parral, Sonora, and Casas Grandes.³¹ He appears to be the Diego Domínguez killed by Juan de Chaves in 1682.³²

Francisco Domínguez de Mendoza, the fourth adult son of Tomé II, was twenty-five years of age and married in 1681, and also took part in the Otermín Campaign. He, too, engaged in profiteering with his brothers.³³

Antonio Domínguez de Mendoza, a fifth son of Tomé II, was a minor in 1680, and therefore not on the muster-rolls. He is without doubt the one unmarried son, age twenty, who was still in his father's care in 1681.³⁴ In that year Antonio, son of the *Maese de Campo* Tomé D. de Mendoza and Catalina López Mederos, married *Juana Romero*.³⁵ The next year he fled from Guadalupe del Paso with his wife.³⁶

Presumably, all the surviving sons of Tomé II, including the families of the two deceased sons, left south for New Spain, with or without permission.

Antonio Domínguez de Mendoza (or *de Rueda*) was the son of Francisco D. de Mendoza and Juana de Rueda. A Captain in 1680-81, he was described as married, thirty-two years old, a native of New Mexico, tall and slender, having good features and long red hair. He also took part in the Otermín Campaign of 1681.³⁷ He was mentioned in 1682 as being the son-in-law of Alonso García, the Lt. General of the Rio Abajo, and father-in-law of Don Juan Severino.³⁸ His wife was *Juana García de Noriega*. Antonio asked to leave Guadalupe del Paso in August, 1684,³⁹ but was apparently turned down, for by 1689 he had died and his widow was still with the exile colony.⁴⁰

This family is important because the children, all daughters, returned to New Mexico with the Vargas Reconquest. These girls

were: *Antonia*, who first married Andrés Hurtado and then Tomás Jirón de Tejada; *María*, wife of Antonio Godines; *Teresa*, married to Diego González de la Rosa; *Leonor*, wife of Miguel Martín; and one whose name is not known, the wife of Juan Severino Rodríguez de Zeballos.

José Domínguez de Mendoza was a soldier with the Leyva party which had gone to meet the Mexico City wagon-train at Guadalupe del Paso when the Indians struck the northern colony in 1680; in this recorded instance he signed his name without "Mendoza."⁴¹ But in the following year he used the full name,

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, pt. 6, f. 785.
2. DM, 1680, No. 1.
3. AGN, loc. cit., t. 582, p. 36.
4. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 415, 1231, 1303-4.
5. DM, loc. cit.
6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 595, f. 272.
7. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 49, 239.
8. AGI, Contad., leg. 768-A, Data.
9. Revolt, I, pp. 39, 55-60, 89-90, 106.
10. Ibid., p. 138.
11. Ibid., pp. 35, 145, 151.
12. Ibid., pp. 162, 172.
13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 595, f. 272; Bancroft, Mex. Mss., No. 232, ff. 123-52.
14. Ibid., t. 507, pt. 6, f. 785.
15. DM, loc. cit.
16. Revolt, II, p. 95.
17. Ibid., pp. 69, 183, 215-17 et seq.
18. Cf. AGN, loc. cit., t. 37.
19. Sp. Arch. II, No. 35.
20. Ibid., No. 48.
21. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 151, pt. 6, series No. 8949 et seq.; leg. 73, f. 158.

and was described as a bachelor, newly arrived from a trip to Parral, twenty-four years old, swarthy, with an aquiline face, coarse hair and beard.⁴² In 1682 he was mentioned as a native of New Mexico, the natural son of Ana Velásquez, when he asked to marry a Juana López.⁴³ In that same year he ran away from the refugee colony,⁴⁴ but must have returned or was apprehended, for he came to New Mexico with the Reconquest. In 1692 he rescued his sister *Juana* and her four daughters and one son from Indian captivity.⁴⁵ He and *Juana* were some of the *callados*, or illegitimate children, of the Tomé Domínguez family.

22. Sp. Arch., II, No. 49.
23. AGN, loc. cit., t. 610, f. 990.
24. Revolt, I, p. 151.
25. HSNM, No. 2844.
26. DM, 1681, No. 6; Sp. Arch., II, No. 137b.
27. Revolt, I, p. 138; II, pp. 145-51.
28. Sp. Arch., I, No. 422.
29. Revolt, I, p. 67; II, pp. 35, 145-51.
30. Ibid., I, pp. 79, 119, 138; II, pp. 37, 145-51.
31. Ibid., II, pp. 165-6, 176.
32. AGN, loc. cit., t. 1551, ff. 379-81.
33. Revolt, II, pp. 36, 145, 151, 165-6, 176.
34. Ibid., p. 35.
35. DM, 1681, No. 2.
36. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 356.
37. Revolt, I, p. 176; II, pp. 80, 100.
38. BNM, loc. cit., f. 320.
39. HSNM, No. 2844.
40. DM, 1689, No. 2.
41. Revolt, I, pp. 37-151.
42. Ibid., pp. 71, 142.
43. DM, 1682, No. 5; also, 1680, No. 1, for sister *Juana*.
44. BNM, loc. cit., f. 274.
45. First Expedition, p. 184.

DURÁN

JUAN DURÁN is mentioned as early as x1628 as the husband of *Catalina Bernal*, daughter of Juan Griego.¹ He was also called "Juan de la Cruz" when involved in a case concerning pagan Indian rites.² Most likely he is the Juan de la Cruz, nineteen years old, who came with Oñate in 1598, the son of Juan Rodríguez and a native of the Valley of Toluca; he was described as somewhat swarthy, beardless, and tall.³ Possibly he began using the name *Durán* to distinguish himself from another Juan de la Cruz, the Catalán. In 1632, Juan Durán and his wife were involved in a hex trial; here mention was made of a son,

Nicolás Durán.⁴ A daughter, *Catalina*, was the wife of Juan Morán.

Nicolás Durán was sheriff of the Council in 1642. He was mentioned in 1663 as being an "aide" to Governor Peñalosa, and having a wife and children in Santa Fe.⁵ To all appearances, he was the Nicolás mentioned above. He was not alive by 1680, but from the marriage of a daughter, *Catalina*, we learn that his widow's name was *Antonia Trujillo*.⁶

Juan Durán II, thirty-five years old in 1657 and a native of Santa Fe, was a soldier who

accompanied wagon-trains to and from Mexico City in 1657, 1658, and 1661.⁷ He seems to have been a grandson of the first Juan Durán through his daughter Catalina, wife of Juan Morán.⁸ In 1680, Juan Durán and his family of eleven persons, including his brothers and sisters, escaped the Indian massacre.⁹ But he himself is not mentioned in the following year, having died or run away from the exile colony.

Other Durán persons in the 1680-81 lists were as follows:

Salvador Durán, Adjutant, thirty-one (or forty-one) years old, escaped with his family of twelve, including daughters and servants. He was a native of New Mexico, married, of good stature, with a swarthy complexion,

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 188; t. 372, exp. 19, f. 13.
2. Ibid., t. 363, f. 12.
3. Oñate, p. 191.
4. AGN, loc. cit., ff. 187-8.
5. Ibid., t. 596, pt. 2, f. 157; Ortiz Trial, ff. 20, 21v, 36-39.
6. DM, 1693, No. 5; 1693, No. 5; 1695, No. 13.
7. AGN, loc. cit., t. 571, exp. 8, ff. 226, 232; AGI, Contad., legs. 749, 754, 755, Data.

straight coarse hair and long, and a scant beard.¹⁰ His wife's name was *Ana Márquez* (or *Luján*), as we learn from the marriages of their children: *Miguel*, *Diego*, *Lázaro*, and *Juana*, wife of Tomás Núñez.¹¹ Another daughter, very likely, was *Josefa*, married to Agustín Griego.¹² Salvador was most likely the son of Nicolás Durán since both, more advanced in the social scale than the other Durán people, consecutively held the same position of "*Ayudante*."

Luis Durán, thirty years old and married in 1681, was described as being of medium height, slender, swarthy, with eyes having much white showing.¹³ Nothing more is known about him.

This family was altogether distinct from the Durán y Chaves group.

8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 596, pt. 2, f. 157; t. 608, f. 431.
9. Revolt, I, p. 151.
10. Ibid., I, p. 148; II, pp. 49, 142.
11. DM, 1705, No. 10; 1694, No. 29; 1697, No. 1; 1698, No. 10.
12. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.
13. Revolt II, p. 133.

DURÁN y CHAVES

(See Chávez)

ENRÍQUEZ

CRISTÓBAL ENRIQUEZ was a thirty-year old *Alférez* in 1636.¹ Apparently a native of New Mexico, and, considering a custom of reaching back to a grandparent's name, he could well have been the son of Juan Rangel, an *Alférez* who came in 1600 to join Oñate's forces; he was described as tall and well featured, twenty-five years old, a native of Mexico City and the son of "Cristóbal Gaspar Anrriquez."²

Cristóbal Enríquez was a first cousin of Agustín de Carvajal, hence their respective mothers must have been sisters. In 1660, Carvajal was accused of having married a close relative, *Estefania Enríquez*, Cristóbal's

daughter. This girl was, moreover, a second cousin of Carvajal's first wife, María Márquez; hence, Cristóbal's wife and María Márquez had mothers who were first cousins. Cristóbal was beheaded with eight other men in 1643 by Governor Pacheco.³

Cristóbal Enríquez II was forty years old in 1680-81, married, and with a family of seven small children and nine servants. In the latter year he claimed to be in poor health and unwilling to join Otermin's Expedition back into New Mexico, unless the government took care of his family and unusually large stock in the poverty-stricken exile colony at Guad-

alupe del Paso.⁴ He was also accused of taking an undue share of the King's relief sent to the refugees.⁵ This Enríquez could well have been the son of the previous man of this name. He is the only Enríquez among the ref-

ugees, and he did not return to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 595, f. 407.
2. Oñate, p. 206.
3. Ch. and State, p. 175.
4. Revolt, I, pp. 68, 76, 147-8; II, p. 149.
5. Ibid., p. 162.

ESCALLADA

JUAN de la ESCALLADA is first noted as a soldier escorting the wagon-trains in 1652 and 1658.¹ He died before the Indian Rebellion in 1680. His widow, Ynez Lucero (or González) escaped the massacre with two widowed daughters and four small children.² Her name is given as González in 1682 when identified as the mother of *María de la Escallada*, twenty-five years old, widow of Andrés de Peralta, and her sister *Juana*, widow of

Manuel de Peralta.³ In that same year, María gave Juan de la Escallada and Ynez Lucero de Godoy as her parents when she married Sebastián de Herrera.⁴ There were no male children to pass on the name.

Escallada's origin is not known, unless his name was a corruption of "Escarramad."

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 747, 749, Data.
2. Revolt, I, p. 151.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 375-8.
4. DM, 1682, No. 4.

ESCARRAMAD

DON JUAN de ESCARRAMAD was another single individual who carried the title of "Don" before his name. As such he appears in the Oñate lists of 1598, a soldier twenty-six years old, the son of Don Juan Escarramad and a native of the City of Murcia. He was short of stature, having a chestnut beard and "changeable eyes."¹ His signature in 1617, when he declared himself forty-eight years old, carries the title. In that year he was living in Santa Fe with his wife and children.² Between the years 1613-17 he was a key-figure in serious disputes between Gov. Peralta and the friars. It began with his wounding of a certain Simón Pérez, followed by the entry of the latter's many relatives, then the friars, into the controversy. He then went to Mexico City in 1614, "on business," where he made depositions against the Franciscans. On his return he was imprisoned for scurrilous re-

marks against the friars which he would not retract.³

* * * * *

In 1636, a certain *Alférez* Francisco de Ribera of Santa Fe, widower of *Melchora de Escarramán*, asked to marry again.⁴ And in 1640, a Polonia Varela, widow of *Julian Escarramán*, asked that her marriage to a subsequent husband be annulled.⁵

Were these two people children of old Juan de Escarramad? They might have been servants of his, as they seemed to be of low estate. The name was not passed on, not even by Juan de la Escallada, if he was his son or grandson.

1. Oñate, p. 121.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, ff. 176-8.
3. Cf. Ch. and State, pp. 29-45.
4. AGN, loc. cit., t. 595, f. 407.
5. Ibid., t. 425, ff. 633-44.

FERNÁNDEZ de la FUENTE

(See *Fuente*)

FORTE

Cristóbal Fonte lived in New Mexico around the year 1663. His wife was *María Ramos*, alias *Varela*, twenty-two years old and

a native of New Mexico.¹ It could be that his name was a misspelling of "Fuente."

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, pt. 2, f. 136.

FRESQUI

JUAN FRESCO first came to New Mexico about the year 1617 with two other Flemish men. They were residents of Mexico City on a tour of mineral exploration. They went back to New Spain for mining equipment; on their return to Santa Fe, the people destroyed their equipment out of envy and resentment.¹ This return of Juan Fresco, or *Frescos*, took place in 1625, in the wagon-train that brought Fray Alonso Benavides. Juan deposed at this time that he was Flemish, fifty-five years old, and a miner by trade. His signature appears to spell out the name "Frishz."² Having stayed and married in New Mexico, he became *Juan Fresqui*, unless the individual of this name was his son—or an altogether different person.

By the end of the following century this

family name was further hispanicized into "Frésquez."

Juan Fresqui, a Captain already dead by 1667, had been *Alcalde Mayor* of Isleta.³ Although there were no adult male Fresquis in the 1680-81 Revolt lists, several people of this name after the Reconquest give proof that some minor children or grandchildren of his escaped the massacre.

A *Juana Fresqui*, wife of José de Leyva, was killed by the Indians in 1680.⁴ Her two daughters were rescued from captivity in 1692 by a relative, Juan Holguín.⁵ The latter's mother was *Magdalena Fresqui*, already dead by 1695.⁶ These two women were apparently daughters of Juan Fresqui.

1. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 25.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 266.
3. Ibid., t. 608, ff. 379-88.

4. DM, 1682, No. 3.
5. First Expedition, p. 184.
6. DM, 1695, No. 8.

FUENTE, de la

Bernardo de la Fuente was one of the convicts of 1677 sent to serve as soldiers in New Mexico. He was forty-eight years old, the son of Francisco and a native of Mexico City at La Merced, condemned to four years without

pay. He had a good build, dark complexion, a large forehead and short nose.¹

* * * * *

Juan Fernández de la Fuente was a Captain stationed at Casas Grandes in 1681-84, in the

company of New Mexicans from Guadalupe del Paso, like Francisco Ramírez de Salazar and Alonso García de Noriega.²

Another "*Juan de Fuentes*" died at Casas Grandes in 1682.³

This surname appears after the Reconquest

in the Guadalupe del Paso district, very likely the children and other descendants of Juan Fernández de la Fuente. One of these, *Josefa de la Fuente*, married a New Mexico refugee, Diego Hurtado.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-24.

2. HSNM, No. 2843.

3. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-7.

GALLEGOS

JOSÉ and ANTONIO GALLEGOS were brothers who came to New Mexico sometime prior to the 1680 Rebellion. José was married and had three children by 1680, the family escaping the massacre while he was with the Leyva escort party at Guadalupe del Paso.¹ He does not appear in the 1681 lists because he had fled the refugee colony.² Having returned or been brought back, he and his family came to New Mexico with the Reconquest. In 1694 he declared that he was forty-one years old and a native of Parral.³ From post-Reconquest marriages we learn that his wife was *Catalina Hurtado*, and their children: *Diego*, *Nicolás*, *Juan*, and *María*.

Antonio Gallegos was a brother of José.⁴ He escaped in 1680 with the rest of the Rio Abajo people, probably taking his absent brother's family with him. He himself was married

and had two very small children.⁵ He was present at Guadalupe del Paso the following year and signed up for the Otermín Campaign.⁶ He is undoubtedly the Antonio *Laces* [?] who was twenty-six years old in 1681 and a native of New Vizcaya [Parral] married in New Mexico; he was then described as tall and slim, having a long face, large eyes, blond hair and beard.⁷ In 1683 he was declared a deserter, like his brother.⁸

His wife was *Catalina Baca*. Both appear to have died before the Vargas Reconquest; however, their children returned to New Mexico, probably with their uncle José's family. They were: *Antonio II*, *Elena*, and *Felipe*.

1. Revolt, I, pp. 37, 144, 173.

2. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 267-83, 356.

3. DM, 1694, No. 20.

4. BNM, loc. cit., I, 356.

5. Revolt, I, pp. 140, 173.

6. Ibid., II, p. 151.

7. Ibid., pp. 54, 119.

GAMBOA

JUAN de GAMBOA figured in 1661 as the father of *Petronila* de Gamboa, a girl of low estate who was supposedly raped or seduced by Gov. López Mendizábal. Her mother's name was *María Pacheco*.¹ The child of this affair was Juan de Gamboa II who figured in a marriage squabble in the following century.² The first Juan seems to have had another wife, *Luisa* (or *Lucía*) Martin, by whom he had a daughter, *Felipa*, who later married

Agustín de Salazar. Petrona had married an Andrés Ramírez del Prado, the latter having died before 1680. Their identities are deduced from eighteenth-century marriages of their children.

Only three adult male Gamboas are found in the 1680-81 lists.

Lucas de Gamboa was killed by the Indians

when Gov. Otermín sent him with a message to Alonso Garcia in the Rio Abajo district.³ His widow, *Isabel de Archuleta*, passed muster with their six small children.⁴ Lucas was most likely a son of Juan de Gamboa.

Juan de Gamboa II, eighteen years old and single, passed muster in 1681 with his widowed mother [*Maria Pacheco*], and his brothers and sisters. He was small of stature, beardless, with long straight hair.⁵

Antonio de Gamboa was also eighteen and single in 1681, but was not described further.⁶ He was, no doubt, the Antonio Ramírez de Gamboa, son of Andrés Ramírez del Prado and Petrona Gamboa, both deceased and natives of New Mexico, who married *Luisa de Tapia* four years later.⁷

1. AGN, Mex., Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 182-5.

2. DM, 1705, No. 10.

3. Revolt, I, p. 12.

4. Ibid., p. 158.

5. Ibid., II, p. 100.

6. Ibid., p. 80.

7. DM, 1685, No. 1.

GARCÍA

GARCIA is one of the most common Spanish surnames. Among the Oñate soldiers of 1598 was *Marcos García*, thirty-eight years old, the son of Tomé Garcia and a native of Sanlucar de Barrameda; he was greyish and dark with a good physique.¹ By 1608 he was a Captain, when he led a soldier-escort back to New Mexico.² Nothing more is known about him, or who his descendants were, if any.

Alonso García was in the wagon-train escorts of 1636 and 1643.³ He was in New Mexico too early to be Alonso Garcia de Noriega, treated further on. Some unidentified Garcias of later generations, and not of the Garcia *Holgado* group, might derive from either of these two men.

1. Oñate, p. 192.

2. AGI, Contad., legs. 707, 712, Data.

3. Ibid., legs. 736, 738, Data.

GARCÍA HOLGADO

ÁLVARO GARCÍA HOLGADO and a *Simón García* were mentioned as soldiers of the Oñate troops that came in 1600, but were not described.¹ In 1609 Álvaro was an *Alférez* escorting the wagon-train that brought Gov. Peralta to New Mexico.² By 1625 he was a Captain, forty-eight years old, and living in Santa Fe. He gave a Captain Juan Gómez, "the interpreter," as his brother-in-law.³

His wife was *Juana de los Reyes*, forty or fifty in 1631, and a sister of Juana Sánchez, thirty-five [wife of Gómez]. These two women were accused of using bizarre remedies to hold their husbands' affections.⁴ Their children were *Diego*, *Juan*,⁵ and, possibly, *Francisco*. A daughter (or grand-daughter), *Lucía López de Gracia*, was the wife of José Nieto.

Alvaro appears to be the progenitor, either by a second wife, or else through one of his sons or daughters, of the López de Gracia family group.

Diego García Holgado, son of Álvaro, was mentioned as a soldier of Santa Fe, twenty-seven years old in 1632 and thirty-two in 1636. His wife was a daughter of the *Alférez* Sebastián González. Diego was killed sometime prior to 1644 in an Indian campaign.⁶

Juan García Holgado, brother of Diego, was living at the Isleta district in 1638.⁷ He held the office of *Alcalde* of Alameda Pueblo around the year 1650.⁸ He was still living in

the Rio Abajo country as late as 1667 with the rank of Captain, his wife being *Ana Pacheco*.⁹

Francisco García (Holgado) is first mentioned in 1632 as being twenty-two years of age and a soldier of Santa Fe.¹⁰ He later established his residence in the Rio Abajo area near Isleta, having also lived in the Salinas region of Tajique and Cuarác when those Missions were in existence. He was a brother-in-law of José Nieto and Pedro de Leyva.¹¹ A weaver by trade, he was once forbidden by Gov. López Mendizábal to make cloth for the Franciscans' habits.¹² In 1665 he declared himself to be a captain fifty-seven years old and a native of San Gabriel del Yunque. A resident of Isleta and a widower at this time,

he said that he had two daughters living with him.¹³ After the Indian Rebellion, though dead prior to 1680, he was still remembered as a good "Protector of the Indians."¹⁴

Diego García Holgado, twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age in 1681, is the only adult male of this surname mentioned during the Revolt period. He was described as a native of New Mexico, married, with a good slender build, swarthy, and having thick black hair and beard.¹⁵ In the first Vargas Entry in 1692, he rescued a relative of his [Juana de Apodaca] with her two children.¹⁶ He was the son of any of the above three men.

A *Magdalena García* who passed muster in 1680 with eight persons in her family was most likely *Magdalena Montañón*.¹⁷

1. Oñate, p. 209; "Holgado" name not given here.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 711, Data.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 316.
4. Ibid., t. 732, f. 14.
5. Ibid., t. 304, ff. 190-1; BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, ff. 470-504.
6. AGN, loc. cit.; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 22, p. 161.
7. Ibid., t. 304, f. 190; t. 385, f. 12.
8. Revolt, II, p. 299.

9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 608, ff. 419-37.
10. Ibid., t. 304, f. 196.
11. Ibid., t. 512, ff. 7, 8, 156; t. 587, pp. 81-129.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 732-3; Tierras, t. 3268.
14. Revolt, II, pp. 290, 301.
15. Ibid., pp. 72, 124.
16. First Expedition, p. 184.
17. Revolt, I, p. 149.

GARCÍA MUERTE

Francisco García Muerte, forty-two years old and a native of Cádiz, where he still had a wife, was among the refugees at Guadalupe del Paso where he enlisted as a soldier in 1681.¹ He came with the convicts of 1677, when he was listed as the son of Antonio, twenty [?] years old and a native of Cádiz,

having a good physique, a broad face, thick eyebrows, and sunken eyes. He was sentenced to eight years.² The description of his features suggests the possibility of his having received the "Muerte" as a nickname. He did not return to New Mexico, apparently.

1. Revolt, II, p. 136.
2. B-H, III, pp. 317-22.

GARCÍA de NORIEGA

ALONSO GARCÍA (without "Noriega") came to New Mexico in the middle of the century from the City of Zacatecas, his birthplace. In 1660 he gave his age as thirty-three; he owned the Estancia de San Antonio in the Rio Abajo, twenty leagues from Santa Fe.¹

By 1667 he was a Captain; his wife was *Teresa Varela*.²

He was the Lieutenant General of the Rio Abajo area, and holding the rank of *Maese de Campo*, when the Indians rebelled in 1680, and as such was held responsible for

the flight of the Rio Abajo people without going to the aid of the colonists in Santa Fe. For this reason he underwent a court-martial by Gov. Otermín.³ He was also *Alcalde* of Sandía at this period.⁴ In the following year he still held his old titles, showing that he had exonerated himself. Ill in bed in September, 1681, he was ready to return for the reconquest of New Mexico; he was described then as being fifty-four years old and a native of Zacatecas, having a good physique, partly grey hair, protruding eyes, and an aquiline face. A married man, he had a large family of children and sons-in-law.⁵ In 1682 he deposed that he had three sons and two sons-in-law bearing arms.⁶

One of his sons, *Lázaro*, had been killed by the Indians in 1680.⁷ The others were: *Alonso II*, *Juan*, and, most likely, *Tomás*. Of his two known daughters, *Juana* was married to Antonio Domínguez de Mendoza, and *Josefa* later became the wife of Alonso Rael de Aguilar. These children added "de Noriega" to their family name, derived most likely from their father's parents or grandparents.

Juan García de Noriega, also known simply as Juan de Noriega, or de Noriega García, lived with Alonso García before and after 1680.⁸ He passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, married, twenty-three years old, of medium build with a long face and chestnut hair.⁹ A later matrimonial investigation of his daughter states that he was born in Zacatecas, but this looks like a mistake of the informants. Juan took part in the Otermín Campaign of 1681, and in the first Entry of Vargas in 1692.¹⁰ He was a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.¹¹

His first wife was *Margarita Márquez*, dead prior to 1690 when a daughter, *María Ana*,

married Miguel de Herrera. By his second wife, *Francisca Sánchez de Yñigo*, he had a son, *Francisco*, and two daughters, *María* and *Juana*. This family did not return with the Reconquest, remaining at Guadalupe del Paso where the following generations rose to prominence; some intermarried with Santa Fe people in the following century.

Alonso García de Noriega II, "el Mozo," passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, married, and thirty years old; he was swarthy and pockmarked, with a large nose and long straight hair.¹² He took part in the Otermín Campaign as a very useful *Alférez*, and is not to be confused with the youth Alonso García [de Gracia] who also figured in it.¹³

Alonso took part in the Reconquest of New Mexico by Vargas in 1692 and 1693. From other documents of the period we learn that his wife was *Ana Jorge de Vera*, by whom he had these sons: *Luis*, *Alonso III*, *Tomás*, and *Vicente*. Alonso's second wife was *María Luisa Godines*, whom he married sometime after the Reconquest, and whom he left a widow when he was wounded by an Apache arrow, sometime before or during 1696, on the road from Guadalupe del Paso to Santa Fe at the Paraje del Agua Escondida; he died at Sevilleta.¹⁴

Tomás García (without "Noriega") passed muster in 1680, extremely poor, with a family of six, wife, children, and grandchildren.¹⁵ He is not listed in 1681, having perhaps died. Nor is it known if he belonged to the Noriega family group, the third living son of old Alonso García. Perhaps he was a García Holgado, as he seemed to be too old to be a son of Alonso.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, f. 97.

2. Ibid., t. 608, ff. 379-84.

3. *Revolt*, I, pp. 62 et seq.

4. DM, 1680, No. 1.

5. *Revolt*, II, pp. 82, 95.

6. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 310.

7. *Revolt*, I, p. 55.

8. BNM, loc. cit.; DM, 1680, No. 1.

9. *Revolt*, II, pp. 883-4; 102-3.

10. Ibid., pp. 221-3, 378; *First Expedition*, p. 253.

11. OLC, p. 69.

12. *Revolt*, II, pp. 80, 100, 192.

13. Ibid., pp. 265, 359.

14. DM, 1696, No. 23.

15. *Revolt*, I, p. 149.

GÓMEZ BARRAGÁN

JUAN GÓMEZ BARRAGÁN was already dead in 1631 when his widow, *María Bernal*, is mentioned.¹ He seems to be the Juan Gómez, deceased by 1626, who had come in the soldier-escort of 1613-16, and acted as a Tewa interpreter in 1621.²

He had a daughter, *María Barragán*, who was the first wife of Diego López del Castillo.³

Cristóbal Gómez Parraga was a Captain who in 1661-2 was appointed the leader of the soldiers and wagon-train to Mexico City.⁴ He might have been a son of the preceding man, having corrupted the name as so often happened; or he might have been altogether unrelated.

Andrés Gómez Parra was a *Sargento Mayor* in Santa Fe at the time of the 1680 Rebellion. By some error he was reported killed during the siege of Santa Fe, whereas it was a different officer, Andrés Gómez Robledo. Gómez Parra was active in the Otermín Campaign the following year when he hanged an apostate Indian at Jémez.⁵ Perhaps he was a son of Gómez Parraga. He is the only man of this name in the Revolt lists, there being no others with the last name of Parraga or Barragán. The other Parra people mentioned belonged to the *Cobos de la Parra* group.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 10.

2. Ibid., t. 356, ff. 265v, 282v; AGI, Contad., leg. 718, Data.

3. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 315-6.

4. Ibid., t. 585, f. 511.

5. Revolt, I, p. 59; II, p. 300.

GÓMEZ ROBLEDO

FRANCISCO GÓMEZ, born in "Coína," five leagues from Lisbon, was the son of Manuel Gómez and Ana Vicente, both of whom died when he was a child. Reared at first by his elder brother, Fray Álvaro Gómez, a Franciscan of Lisbon and Commissary of the Holy Office, he passed on into the household of Don Alonso de Oñate at the Court of Madrid. Oñate brought him to Mexico City, and from there Francisco came to New Mexico to join the young colony of Don Alonso's brother, Don Juan de Oñate.¹ 1604 is probably the year in which Don Alonso sailed for the New World.² Francisco Gómez became the most outstanding military official in New Mexico during his life-time, occupying every office of importance, including that of High Sheriff of the Holy Office.³ In 1641, Governor Flores on his deathbed appointed him as interim Governor, but he was not accepted by the hostile council of native New Mexicans. He was fifty-four at the time.⁴ Gómez

died at the ripe old age of eighty and was buried in the Santa Fe parish church, sometime around the years 1656-7.⁵

His name appears often. In 1616 and 1625 he was the leader of the Mexico City wagon-train escort; in the latter year he conducted Gov. Sotelo and Fray Alonso Benavides, and a statue of the Virgin which, as *La Conquistadora*, became forever famous in New Mexico through the initial efforts of his wife and children.⁶ Father Benavides showered him with praise and favors in the beginning, but later suspected him of too much attachment to an anti-religious Governor, Don Juan de Eulate.⁷ Gómez had always been a critic of certain friars in power, thus incurring their enmity and that of a local political faction. His Portuguese origin did not help, so that even after his death he was accused of being a Jew, not only by birth, but in secret practice. It is very possible that he was of Jewish extraction.⁸

Gómez had married *Ana Robledo*, a native of San Gabriel del Yunque, and daughter of Bartolomé Romero and Luisa Robledo.⁹ A woman of spirit, she stood up for her husband and family. The precious dresses of La Conquistadora were in her care. She was still living in 1664 when she stated that she was sixty years old and a native of San Gabriel.¹⁰

They had seven children who were known under the compound name of *Gómez Robledo*. They were named as follows in 1663: *Francisco*, on trial by the Holy Office in Mexico City; *Bartolomé*, single, Regent and High Sheriff in Santa Fe; *Juan*, a young soldier, single, in Santa Fe; *Andrés*, twenty years old, a soldier of Santa Fe, still single; *José*, eighteen, and serving as an aide to a major official; *Francisca*, married to Pedro Lucero de Godoy; and *Ana María*, maiden, living with her mother in Santa Fe.¹¹

Francisco Gómez Robledo was most active in the civil and military life of his day, especially after his father's death. Family enemies accused him and his brothers, as also his deceased father, of Judaical tendencies, so that he had to undergo trial in Mexico City, where he cleared himself and the family name. Thanks to this trial, we know the family's story in great detail. Francisco declared that he had been baptized by Fray Pedro de Ortega in Santa Fe, with Governor Sotelo and Doña Isabel de Bohórquez, wife of Don Pedro D. y Chaves, as sponsors; the same Governor was his godfather in confirmation, administered by Fray Alonso Benavides. (Part of the Judaical evidence in the eyes of ignorant accusers was an abnormal coccyx or "little tail" that Francisco and a brother had!)¹²

Francisco was most devoted to the Confraternity and devotion of La Conquistadora, of which he was *Mayordomo* at the time of his trial, and perhaps continually after that until 1684, when he was still mentioned in this capacity.¹³ Together with his brothers, Bartolomé and Andrés, he served as member of the *Cabildo* of the Kingdom.¹⁴ At the time of the 1680 Rebellion he held the rank of *Maese de*

Campo and played an important part before and during the siege of Santa Fe.¹⁵ He fled south with Governor Otermín and the Santa Fe colonists; he passed muster in 1680 as Lieutenant to the Governor, married, with one grown son besides two small ones and five daughters, an unmarried sister, a sister-in-law with seven small children, and twenty servants.¹⁶ In 1681 he was described as being fifty-three years old, a native of New Mexico, married, of good stature and features, with red hair and mustache, and partly gray.¹⁷

The grown son mentioned was a natural son, *Antonio*, twenty-eight years of age, single, having a robust body, plump beardless face and thick black hair.¹⁸ In 1663, his father had declared him, then five years old, and a sister *María*, five or six, as his natural children.¹⁹

Francisco remained with the exile colony, but is mentioned as deceased by December, 1693,²⁰ hence did not return to his pre-Revolt lands north of Santa Fe.²¹ Nor is it known who his wife was, or his minor children, or if any of them returned with the Reconquest. A *María Gómez* who appears in the following century could well be his natural daughter. (As for *Antonio*, a guess of mine is that he was the son of a López del Castillo woman; that he had certain natural children by Juana Luján at Guadalupe del Paso, 1681-1693, and these came to New Mexico as "*Gómez del Castillo*." Moreover, they were very close to the Roybal-Gómez Robledo clan in the Pojoaque area.)

Bartolomé Gómez Robledo was an *Alférez* and single in 1663. While his brother Francisco was on trial in Mexico City he had fled to New Spain with all of Francisco's horses and mules, as well as the tribute from Acoma Pueblo, probably to aid him in his need.²² Later he appears holding high posts with Francisco and Andrés. He was still mentioned as being single in 1681, a *Sargento Mayor* forty-one or forty-two years of age. He was a native of New Mexico, tall and slender, with red hair, beard partly gray, and a wound-

mark on the forehead. With him was a natural son, twenty years old.²³

This son, *Bartolomé II*, was tall and thin, with a ruddy beardless face, pleasing features, and long straight hair.²⁴ (This man might well be the culprit of my "Gómez del Castillo" guess, instead of his cousin Antonio.) Neither he nor his father appear in New Mexico after the Reconquest.

Juan Gómez Robledo was mentioned as a young soldier in 1765, when he and his brother Andrés set aside a large quantity of piñón, from Pueblo tributes, for Governor Peñalosa.²⁵ He was supposed to have a "little tail," like Francisco, which others had seen while bathing in a stream during an Apache Campaign; hence the nickname of "*Los Colitas*" for all the brothers.²⁶ Juan does not appear in the 1680-81 Revolt lists, having either died or left New Mexico before this period.

Andrés Gómez Robledo, twenty years old and single in 1663, said he was twenty-four, a native of Santa Fe, and still single in 1665, when he and his brother Juan helped Gov. Peñalosa cheat on sacks of piñón kept at the Gómez estancia of Las Barrancas in the Rio Abajo.²⁷ Andrés served with two of his elder

brothers in the General Council of the Kingdom prior to 1680. When the Indians struck he was a *Maese de Campo*, most active in the defense of Santa Fe in which he lost his life, the only officer killed.²⁸

Andrés had married Juana Ortiz, a daughter of María Ortiz de Vera, or Baca, by Diego de Montoya or a previous husband. Juana escaped with the Santa Fe refugees; with her went her orphaned children, all girls, most of whom figured after the Reconquest as the wives of prominent leaders. Their names were: *Margarita*, wife of Jacinto Peláez; *María*, who married Alonso Romero and then Diego Arias de Quirós; *Francisca*, wife of Ignacio de Roybal; *Lucía*, married to Miguel de Dios Sandoval; and *Rosa*, who died single. Perhaps a *Juana*, who married Domingo Roybal, was a sister of theirs.

José Gómez Robledo, mentioned in 1663 as being eighteen years old, is not heard of again. Like his brother Juan, he either was dead by 1680 or had left New Mexico.

Apparently, not a single male of the famous Gómez Robledo family returned to New Mexico with Vargas, for the name is not met with again, except in connection with the daughters of Andrés who made much of it.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 583, ff. 341-6; B-H, III, p. 253; El Palacio, Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 235-7.

2. B-H, I, p. 212.

3. AGN, loc. cit.

4. Ch. and State, p. 175; Ortiz Trial, ff. 43, 44, 57, 58, 61v.

5. AGN, loc. cit., f. 275.

6. AGI, Contad., legs. 718, 726, Data; Benavides, 1634, p. 110; OLC, pp. 34-6; El Palacio, Vol. 57, No. 10, pp. 299-301.

7. Ch. and State, pp. 101-2; AGN, loc. cit., t. 356, ff. 270-1.

8. Ch. and State, pp. 85-184; Troublous Times, pp. 190-5; B-H, III, p. 253; AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 318.

9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 583, ff. 341-6.

10. Ibid., t. 507, f. 306; pp. 186, 312, 318, 327, 336, 405.

11. Ibid., t. 583, ff. 341-6.

12. Ibid., t. 583, ff. 278, 341-6.

13. OLC, pp. 5, 16, 55, 68; El Palacio, Vol. 57, No. 10, pp. 299-301.

14. B-H, III, p. 294.

15. Revolt, I, pp. 4, 9, 96, 100.

16. Ibid., pp. 137-8.

17. Ibid., II, pp. 36, 109.

18. Ibid., I, pp. 137-8; II, pp. 36, 137; not to be confused with Antonio Gómez, Tigua Indian in same narratives.

19. AGN, loc. cit.

20. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 25.

21. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.

22. B-H, III, p. 138.

23. Revolt, II, pp. 36, 137.

24. Ibid.

25. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, pp. 726-7.

26. Ibid., t. 585, f. 511.

27. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 726-7; has Andrés' only known signature.

28. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 138, pt. 2, No. 3690; Revolt, I, p. 16; El Palacio, Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 234-5.

GÓMEZ de LUNA

(See Luna)

GÓMEZ PARRA

(See Gómez Barragán)

GÓMEZ de TORRES

(See *Torres*)

GONZÁLEZ

DOMINGO GONZÁLEZ, "*El Gallego*," (The Galician) was a native of the Spanish province of Galicia and forty years of age in 1664. He was living in Santa Fe with his wife, *Francisca Martín*.¹ Three years later he was dead when his wife related an incident as to how her husband, a native of Spain, had been entrusted with some valuables by Gov. López Mendizábal and his wife prior to their imprisonment by Gov. Peñalosa.² Nothing more is known about him.

Antonio González de Escalante is known to have lived in New Mexico prior to 1680. He was, perhaps, the "Antonio Torivio Gonzales," a bachelor, seventeen years of age, who signed the muster-roll in 1681.³ And he might have been a son of the preceding Domingo

González, since he distinguished himself from the numerous other González people. All that is known for certain is that he did not return to New Mexico with the Reconquest, and that two children of his, by his wife *Luisa Lucero de Godoy*, married in Guadalupe del Paso long after the Reconquest. Their mother had died by 1715, but their father was still living in 1718.

These children were: *Dionisio*, twenty-five, who married his first cousin, Geronima Romero, at Guadalupe del Paso, September 30, 1715; and *Antonio*, born in Guadalupe del Paso, who there married Beatriz Suazo in 1718.⁴

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, pp. 370, 382, 644; t. 596, pt. 2, f. 218.

2. *Ibid.*, t. 608, ff. 412-14.

3. *Revolt*, II, p. 66.

4. DM, 1715, No. 4; 1718, No. 3.

GONZÁLEZ LOBÓN

DOMINGO GONZÁLEZ was a native of Portugal, the brother of another soldier in New Mexico, Sebastián González.

Domingo is first mentioned in 1617 as an *Alférez* forty-five years old who knew Geronimo Márquez for seventeen years,¹ hence had been in the New World since 1600. In 1625 he was mentioned as a Captain, with his son Domingo, as escorts of the wagon-train to Mexico City.² He must have brought his whole family back to New Spain with the intention of not returning to New Mexico, for in 1627 he was ordered to return with his wife and children or else incur heavy penal-

ties.³ Later, in 1660, his children mentioned this trip when they testified that, after having been confirmed by Fr. Perea in New Mexico, the entire family, including the parents, had been re-confirmed by a Bishop in New Spain.⁴ In 1631, Domingo declared that he was sixty years old and a brother of the *Alférez* Sebastián González. His wife was *Magdalena de Carvajal*.⁵

His wife was most likely a daughter of Juan de Vitoria Carvajal. Their known children were *Juan*, *Diego*, and *Domingo*, and their sisters, who came to be known as the "*González Lobón*" family,⁶ probably harking

back to a Lobón grandparent; as such they were distinguished from their first cousins, the "*González Bernal*" family group.

Juan González Lobón, eldest of the family, was forty years of age in 1660 and, as a henchman of Gov. López Mendizábal, a baiter of the friars who was described by them as a buffoon.⁷ Diego and Domingo González Lobón were his brothers, and they had sisters, all living in Santa Fe.⁸

Diego González Lobón was a resident of Santa Fe in 1661 when his wife, *Margarita Pérez*, was unjustly imprisoned by Gov. López Mendizábal.⁹ It was told that Diego had stolen something from this Governor and had fled to New Spain,¹⁰ while others reported (in 1663) that the Governor had sent him into exile.¹¹ Anyway, he was on the good side of the next Governor, Peñalosa, who sent him to Mexico with the proceedings of his predecessor's *residencia* and trial.¹²

Domingo González Lobón, except when mentioned with his two brothers, cannot be distinguished elsewhere because the "Lobón" name is not used.

Antonia González de Vitoria was a sister of Diego González Lobón and an aunt of a Pedro de Montoya.¹³ Her full name also links her with her mother's Carvajal family. A native of Santa Fe, she was an important wit-

ness concerning gubernatorial scandals in 1664, when she was forty-eight years old and a widow.¹⁴ Again she was an important witness late in 1705, when she was too old to recall her years.¹⁵ Perhaps she is the Doña Antonia González mentioned in 1682 as the widow of Esteban Maese.¹⁶

González people who passed muster in 1680-81, and are not positively identified as *González Bernal*, might belong to the *Lobón* group.

Domingo González, single, passed muster in 1680 with a family of seven, which consisted of his mother, brothers, and sisters.¹⁷ He does not appear in 1681, unless he is a "*Pedro*" González, native of New Mexico, twenty-one and married; he had a robust medium build, with a plump face, large eyes, thick black hair, beard, and eyebrows.¹⁸

Sebastián González, Adjutant, signed his name every time he was required. He was married in 1680 and had eight children.¹⁹ In 1681 he gave his age as twenty-six, and was described as married, of medium height, with a swarthy aquiline face, thick beard, and partly gray black hair.²⁰ He had owned lands near Santa Cruz which were asked for by others in 1700, since he had not returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest but had stayed at San Lorenzo del Paso.²¹ There he signed two testimonies at this period.²² He might be the same man who married a Maria del Rio at Guadalupe del Paso in 1714.²³

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 318.

2. AGI, Contad., legs. 726, 729, Data; Benavides, 1634, p. 110.

3. Ibid., leg. 728, Data.

4. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 309-10.

5. Ibid., t. 372, f. 14; Ibid., exp. 19, f. 18.

6. Ibid., t. 587, p. 307.

7. Ibid., pp. 17, 215, 309-10; t. 594, pp. 192, 358-60.

8. Ibid., t. 587, p. 307.

9. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268.

10. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 594, p. 280.

11. Ibid., p. 314; since Lobón is omitted here, it might refer to Diego González Bernal.

12. Ibid., t. 507, pt. 1, f. 123.

13. Ibid., t. 596, pt. 2, f. 157.

14. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 405-6.

15. DM, 1705, No. 10.

16. AGN, loc. cit., t. 1551, f. 382.

17. Revolt, I, p. 150.

18. Ibid., II, pp. 51, 130.

19. Ibid., I, pp. 119, 152-3, 176.

20. Ibid., II, pp. 52, 123.

21. Sp. Arch., I, No. 400.

22. DM, 1699, No. 9; 1705, No. 10.

23. Ibid., 1714, No. 2.

GONZÁLEZ BERNAL

SEBASTIÁN GONZÁLEZ is first mentioned in 1626 as an *Alférez* of Portuguese birth.¹ He said he was forty years old in 1632, a resident of Santa Fe, and father-in-law of Diego García, brother of Juan García [Holgado].² He was one of the four Regents of New Mexico in 1642, when he gave his age as forty-five. His wife was *Isabel Bernal*, daughter of Juan Griego and Pascuala Bernal.³ She and her family did not get along very well with her brother-in-law Domingo González,⁴ founder of the Lobón group.

To all appearances, the children of this family were *Diego*, *Antonio*, and *Juan*, all known as "*González Bernal*"; and also their sister, name not known, who was married to Diego García. Though first cousins to the González Lobón family, they formed a distinct clan, identified for generations with that of "*los Griegos*."

Diego González Bernal was *Alcalde Mayor* of San Marcos Pueblo in 1661, "*Provincial de la Hermandad*," as well as Regent and Procurator General of the Kingdom.⁵ In 1663, as *Alcalde Mayor* of the large Pueblo of Galisteo, he wrote to Governor Mendizábal against the friars,⁶ and so might be the Diego González (if not the Apodaca one) who with Nicolás de Aguilar tried to debase the poor, aged Padre of Tajique.⁷ In that year he fled to New Spain.⁸ He and his brother Antonio are often mentioned together.⁹

Diego's wife was *Felipa Jiménez García*, still living as a widow in 1687;¹⁰ she was the daughter of a certain Juan Jiménez.¹¹ Which of the González Bernal individuals of the next generation were their children is hard to say.

Antonio González Bernal was twenty-six to thirty years old in 1661 when he was acting

as secretary of the *Cabildo*. He gave Santa Fe as his birthplace.¹²

Juan González Bernal and his wife, *Apolonia*, are mentioned in 1663 as belonging to the "*Griegos*." A daughter of theirs was involved in an affair with a Pedro de Arteaga.¹³ As late as 1703, two daughters of Juan González Bernal, *Melchora* and *Antonia González Bas*, were claiming Santa Fe property that had once belonged to Isabel Bernal [their grandmother].¹⁴

* * * * *

Francisco González Bernal was the only one who registered with the full name in 1680. He signed as a widower, accompanied by his mother, a widowed sister-in-law, and five nieces.¹⁵ This mother was most likely Felipa Jiménez García, widow of Diego González Bernal, while the widowed sister-in-law was the widow of Juan González Bernal, with her daughters Antonia, Melchora, and three younger ones.

A *Francisco Bernal* who passed muster in 1681, and a Francisco González, married and twenty-three years old,¹⁶ might be this same Francisco González Bernal, since they are not mentioned in 1680.

Sebastián González (without "*Bernal*") passed muster in 1680, married and with four children.¹⁷ He registered in 1681 as a native of New Mexico and married, and was described as slender with a long face, scant beard, and having thick, black hair.¹⁸ His home before the 1680 Rebellion was in the Cañada district.¹⁹ Unlike the other man of the same name who stayed in Guadalupe del Paso, he returned with the Reconquest, later identified as a González Bas, but coming somehow under the Bernal classification.

Domingo and *Sebastián González*, the Portuguese brothers, might have been the sons of *Diego Blandín*, one of *Oñate's* soldiers. He

was forty years of age in 1598, a native of Coimbra in Portugal, and the son of *Diego González*.²⁰

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, ff. 277-316.
2. Ibid., t. 304, ff. 190, 193-194; Ortiz Trial, ff. 44-46; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 16, p. 90.
3. Ibid., t. 372, f. 10.
4. Ibid., f. 14.
5. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 353, 384-448; he can easily be confused with *Diego González Lobón* and *Diego González de Apodaca*.
6. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 594, f. 6.
7. Ibid., f. 46.
8. B-H, III, p. 138.
9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 361, 375, 386; t. 507, p. 1665.

10. DM, 1687, No. 1.
11. AGN, loc. cit., t. 594, exp. 1, f. 7.
12. See Note 9.
13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 161.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 929.
15. Revolt, I, p. 146.
16. Ibid., II, pp. 44, 197.
17. Ibid., I, pp. 146, 177.
18. Ibid., II, pp. 198, 132.
19. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
20. Oñate, p. 188.

GONZÁLEZ de APODACA

(See *Apodaca*)

GRIEGO

JUAN GRIEGO answered the *Oñate* muster-roll at Casco in 1597, declaring that he was accompanied by his wife, and that he was a native of the City of Candia in Greece, the son of *Lázaro Griego*.¹ On another occasion, the same year, he gave "*Negroponte*" as his birthplace,² and this is the place he also gave in 1598, when he was entered as the son of *Lázaro Griego*, thirty-two years old, a native of Greece in "*Negropote*," of good stature, gray-bearded, with a big wound on the forehead.³ If born in or near Candia, in Crete, he was not only a contemporary but also a fellow-townsmen of the great painter in Spain, *Domenico Theotocopuli*, otherwise known by his Italo-Spanish nickname of "*El Greco*." Was *Juan Griego's* family name also so hard to pronounce that even his father was known as "*the Greek*"?

Still living, and an *Alférez*, in 1631, *Juan* gave his age as sixty.⁴ His wife, *Pascuala Bernal*, was dead by 1626.⁵ Their known sons were: *Juan II*, *Lázaro*, and *Francisco* (this latter went by the name of *Bernal*). Their daughters were *Catalina Bernal*, wife of *Juan Durán*,⁶ *María Bernal*, married to *Juan Gómez Barragán*, *Isabel Bernal*, wife of *Sebas-*

tián González, and *Juana Bernal*, married to *Diego de Moraga*.⁷

Juan Griego II was already married to *Juana de la Cruz* in 1626; she was the daughter of *Juan de la Cruz*, "*el Catalán*," and *Beatriz de los Ángeles*.⁸ In 1661 he declared that he was born in Santa Fe, and was a captain fifty-six years old at the time.⁹ In this same year he was referred to as being of the same age and having recently returned from a prolonged stay outside New Mexico.¹⁰ Although dead before 1680, he was still remembered after the Reconquest in connection with his old homestead at La Cañada.¹¹

His known children, all Griegos, were *Nicolás, Blas*,¹² *María de la Cruz Alemán*, wife of *Diego López del Castillo*,¹³ *Graciana*, married to *Francisco Xavier*,¹⁴ and *Juana*, nicknamed "*La Clériga*."¹⁵

Lázaro Griego is mentioned briefly in 1628 as the son of *Juan Griego*. Nothing more is known about him, except that he is mentioned in 1642 with his brother, the Captain *Juan Griego (II)*.¹⁶

For *Francisco (Griego) Bernal*, see *Bernal*.

Nicolás Griego, son of Juan Griego II, was dead before 1680, since he does not appear in the Revolt lists. His wife was *Antonia Martín*, by whom he had three daughters, *Catalina*, *Juana*, and *María*, who were claiming their father's land in Santa Fe years after the Reconquest. Catalina was married to Diego Trujillo.^{16a}

Blas Griego escaped the 1680 massacre with seventeen persons in his family, made up of wife, children, and servants.¹⁷ In 1681 he was described as a native of New Mexico, thirty-four to thirty-seven years old, married, tall and thin, swarthy, with black hair and beard.¹⁸ As late as 1703, he and his sister Juana, "*La Clériga*," had not returned to Santa Fe from Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁹ He was an officer of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora in 1685.²⁰

* * * * *

Other Griegos listed in the 1680-81 Revolt documents are the following:

Juan Griego, extremely poor, with wife and child. He was twenty-nine, born in New Mexico, with a good stature, slender and swarthy, having an emaciated face, black hair and beard.²¹ In 1682 he was bedridden and unable to answer a muster-roll call.²² He

was perhaps a son of Juan Griego II, or perhaps of Lázaro, if the latter ever had a family.

Juan Griego, a contemporary of the same name, was not married when he passed muster in 1680 with seven persons, his mother, brothers and/or sisters, "and another boy." He was nineteen or twenty, a native of New Mexico, possessing a good physique, large eyes, a pointed, beardless chin, and long hair.²³ He very probably was the son of the late Nicolás Griego, and was accompanied by the widowed Antonia Martín and his three sisters.

Bartolomé Griego was a youth killed by the Santa Clara Indians in August, 1680.²⁴

Agustín Griego, single, passed muster with his mother, brothers and/or sisters, and was proficient, and very useful to the Governor, as an interpreter in the Tewa language.²⁵ In 1681 he was described as a bachelor twenty-four years old, born in New Mexico, tall and slender, swarthy, having a long, beardless face, a long nose, and black hair.²⁶ He was still living in 1690,²⁷ but it is not known if he actually returned with the Reconquest. His widow, *Josefa Luján*, and their son, *Miguel Ángel*, were living in the Río Arriba area in 1713.²⁸

1. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, Pt. 1.

2. Ibid., Pt. 2.

3. Oñate, p. 192.

4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, Exp. 19, f. 13.

5. Ibid., t. 356, f. 312.

6. Ibid., ff. 312-313; t. 372, Exp. 19, f. 13.

7. Ibid., t. 372, f. 9.

8. Ibid., t. 304, ff. 186, 312-313.

9. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 1, f. 30.

10. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 362, 375, 386.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.

12. Ibid., Nos. 294, 337, 929.

13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 315-316.

14. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 212.

15. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

16. AGN, loc. cit., t. 304, f. 190; Ortiz Trial, ff. 14v, 18.

16a. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

17. Revolt, I, pp. 16, 119, 145.

18. Ibid., II, pp. 45, 127.

19. Sp. Arch., I, No. 294.

20. OLC, p. 55.

21. Revolt, I, p. 150; II, p. 121.

22. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 338-340.

23. Revolt, I, p. 148; II, p. 140.

24. Ibid., I, p. 10.

25. Ibid., pp. 4, 150.

26. Ibid., II, pp. 140-141, 195.

27. DM, 1690, No. 1.

28. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.

GUADALAJARA

DON DIEGO DE GUADALAJARA was in Santa Fe as early as 1636.¹ He was a member of the *Cabildo* in 1639.² In 1643 he accompanied the Mexico City wagon train as an escort.³ By 1660 he had a flourishing *estancia*

on the Río del Norte six leagues from the Pueblo of Alamillo.⁴ Don Diego was a native of Oaxaca, and "married in New Mexico," although there is no record of his wife's name or relationships. By 1665 a grown son of his, *Francisco*, had left New Mexico and was re-

siding in Chalco.⁵ As *encomendero* of the Pueblo of Sevilleta, Diego employed Indians for his personal profit, making them haul salt from the Salinas district.⁶ In 1654 he had led an expedition to the Río de las Nueces country in present Texas.⁷

1. BNM, leg. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 470-504.
2. B-H, III, p. 57.
3. AGI, Contad., leg. 738, Data.
4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, p. 17.

A daughter of his, *Jacinta Bernardo y Quirós*, was the wife of Felipe Romero, who had his homestead in the same Río Abajo area. She gave her age as twenty-seven in 1667.⁸ No male children were left in New Mexico to pass on the family name.

5. Ibid., t. 507, Pt. 4, f. 450.
6. Ibid., t. 594, f. 112.
7. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, pp. 410-411.
8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 610, Exp. 7, f. 63; t. 608, ff. 417-427.

GUILLÉN

Francisco Hernández Guillén was entered in the Oñate lists of 1597, accompanied by his wife, two daughters (one of them married), his son-in-law, and a granddaughter.¹ Another source states that both girls were over fifteen years old.² Fifty years of age in 1598, Francisco was a native of Sevilla, the son of Hernán Pérez; he had a good stature, grayish hair, and a red beard.³

Cristóbal Guillén, twenty, the son of Diego Guillén and born in Mexico City, also came in 1598; he was of medium height and beardless.⁴

Juan Guillén was in the guard escorting the wagon-train in 1608.⁵

Which of these three passed down the name

through 1600 to 1680, without its being mentioned in between, remains to be discovered. Only one Guillén appears in 1681.

Salvador Guillén, thirty-three, married, and born in New Mexico, had a good stature, swarthy complexion, no beard, black and thick hair, and scars like those of a burn on his neck.⁶ No connection has been found between this man and some individuals of this name in New Mexico shortly after the Reconquest.

1. AGI, Patronato, 22, Pt. 5, p. 771.
2. Ibid., Mex., Aud., Pt. 2.
3. Oñate, p. 192.
4. Ibid.
5. AGI, Contad., leg. 850, Data.
6. Revolt, II, p. 140.

GUTIÉRREZ

ALONSO GUTIÉRREZ is first mentioned in 1626 as a forty-year-old married soldier of Santa Fe.¹ By 1641 he was an *Alférez*, fifty-five years of age, according to his testimony, and residing in Santa Fe.² His wife was *Ana Cadimo*, thirty years old in 1631,³ most probably the daughter of Francisco Cadimo, and sister to Francisca Cadimo, wife of Gerónimo Pacheco.

Alonso's origin is not known. In 1600 there came a *Domingo Gutiérrez*, thirty years old and a native of La Palma in the Canary Islands; he was short, round-faced, well-bearded.⁴ Then there was Captain *Juan Gutiérrez Bocanegra*, forty-four, son of Alonso de Cuenca and a native of Villanueva de los Infantes. He was tall and black-bearded.⁵ No connection has been found between either of these two and Alonso.

Roque Gutiérrez was a native of New Mexico who lived in the middle of the century and had died before 1680. He was present at the dedication of the Guadalupe del Paso Mission in 1668,⁶ probably stationed there as a soldier. What relation he bore to the preceding Alonso Gutiérrez is not ascertainable either; nor is there further direct mention of him. We know of him and his wife, *María de Tapia*, through marriages of their children in the years following the Indian Rebellion.

These children, minors in 1680-1681, were: *Alejo*, who married *María Naranjo*; *María*, wife of *Juan Cedillo*; *Lucía*, who married *Baltasar Francisco de la Peña*; *Isabel*, wife of *José Gonzalez de Apodaca*; and, perhaps, a *Juan Roque* associated with them.

Felipe Gutiérrez was twenty-five years old when the Indians rebelled, but was away in 1680, perhaps with the *Leyva* party waiting for the wagon-train at Guadalupe del Paso.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 299.
2. Ibid., t. 425, f. 638; Ortiz Trial, ff. 39, 49v.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 12.
4. Oñate, p. 202.

In 1681 he passed muster as a native of New Mexico, married, twenty-six years old; he was tall and slender, beardless, and pack-marked.⁷ From post-Reconquest data we know that his wife was *Isabel de Salazar* and that they had a son, *Francisco*.

Felipe was most likely a younger brother of Roque.

Lorenzo Gutiérrez passed muster in 1680 with his wife and one small child.⁸ But he is not heard of in 1681 or after, having died or left the exile colony.

* * * * *

Antonio Gutiérrez de Figueroa was not related to the preceding family. A native of Zacatecas, he first appears in the muster-roll of 1681 as a nineteen-year-old bachelor, described as tall and slim, with a fair complexion, red hair, and no beard.⁹ He joined the Vargas colonists in their return to New Mexico in 1693.

5. Ibid., p. 188.
6. Ocaranza, p. 69.
7. Revolt, II, pp. 86, 104.
8. Ibid., I, p. 147.
9. Ibid., II, pp. 63-64, 140.

HERAS, de las

MARCOS DE LAS HERAS came to New Mexico as a volunteer guard of the convicts sent up in 1677. He was twenty-two years old, a native of Santander, the son of *Martín de las Heras*. He was described as having a good physique, small forehead, and thick eyebrows, his face marked by smallpox.¹ Three years later, in 1680, he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Taos.² Mentioned in April of that year as a sort of official,³ he does not appear in the Revolt annals of the following August or afterwards.

1. B-H, III, p. 317.
2. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 117.

An incomplete matrimonial investigation in 1694 concerns the marriage of *Manuel Fernández de Vargas* and *Luisa Pascuala*, daughter of a *Marcos Sánchez de la Cruz* and *Bernardina de las Heras*, both deceased. Since this man's name occurs nowhere else, it could be, as sometimes happened, that the parents' names were transposed, and the girl was the young daughter of *Marcos de las Heras* and *Bernardina Sánchez de la Cruz*, both of whom had died before August, 1680.⁴

3. DM, 1680, No. 1.
4. Ibid., 1694, No. 18.

HERNÁNDEZ

There were several *Hernández* individuals in the Oñate troops of 1598 and 1600. Besides *Francisco Hernández Guillen* (see *Guillen*), there were the following:

Francisco Hernández Cordero, twenty-two, a native of Guadalajara in New Galicia, the son of *Rodrigo Fernández Cordero*, of good stature and beardless.¹

Gonzalo Hernández, fifty, a native of Coimbra and the son of *Pedro Alonso Falcón*, having a good stature and gray hair.²

Antonio Hernández, thirty-three years of age, the son of *Francisco Simón*, and likewise a Portuguese soldier of Braga; he was tall and chestnut-bearded.³ This same man appears also in the 1600 lists, having gone down to New Spain to bring back new troops.⁴

Diego Hernández Barriga, twenty-five, a

native of Moguer, was well-built and well-bearded.⁵

Francisco Hernández (Guillen?) was in the wagon-train escort of 1617.⁶

Bartolomé Hernández was in the Peralta escort of 1609.⁷

Rodrigo Hernández, Sargento Mayor, accompanied *Juan de Mondragón* back to New Mexico in 1653.⁸

Diego Hernández was killed by the Jémez Indians in 1626.⁹

There were no adult male *Hernández* people among the refugees of 1680. A widow, *María Hernández*, appeared with her four children.¹⁰ Who her husband was, or her parents, is not known so far; any of her children who might be boys would most likely bear their father's name.

1. Oñate, p. 190.
2. Ibid., p. 192.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., p. 202.
5. Ibid., p. 207.

6. AGI, Contad., leg. 723, Data.
7. Ibid., leg. 711, Data.
8. Ibid., leg. 747, Data.
9. AGN, Mex., Ing., t. 356, f. 299.
10. Revolt, I, p. 159.

HERRERA

JUAN DE HERRERA, according to his children and grandchildren, was a "first Conquistador," that is, he had come with Oñate's troops or in the first years of the New Mexico colony.¹ However, it is impossible to identify him with several of the same name in that period.

A *Juan de Herrera*, twenty years old, came in 1600; he was the son of *Francisco de Herrera* and a native of Mexico City, of medium height, round-faced, with a beard starting to grow.² Another *Juan de Herrera*, also a native of Mexico City, the son of *Cristóbal de Ávila*, came with the wagon-train escort guard of 1613.³ This was perhaps the man married in 1626 to a *Leonor Hernández* of Querétaro,⁴ whose likely son was another "Juan de Herrera," of the same social scale, who was in the

guard that took Governor *Mendizábal* back to New Spain in 1661.⁵

Our *Juan de Herrera*, therefore, was most likely the twenty-year-old soldier described in 1600. He held the *encomienda* of Santa Clara and Jémez throughout his lifetime, and was a member of the Council in 1642.⁶ He donated some of his land before 1680 to the Franciscan Mission of San Juan.⁷ Other lands of his in the Cañada area were inherited after the Reconquest by an *Isabel González*.⁸ His old *estancia* there was still remembered in 1696.⁹ He had died well before 1680, but we know that the same man is meant in the foregoing citations because some of his children appear in the documents cited. From the marriage of two of his children, *Miguel* and *Isabel*, we know that his wife was *Ana López del Castillo*, who had also died before 1680.

Their known children were as follows: *Juan II*, *Antonio*, *Miguel*, *Ana María*, *Eugenia*, who married *Antonio de Córdoba*, *Isabel*, wife of *Cristóbal Tafoya*, and, possibly, *Josefa*, wife of *Domingo Martín Serrano*.

Juan de Herrera II was already married prior to 1680,¹⁰ but he must have been away from New Mexico at the time the Pueblos rebelled. However, he passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, twenty-three years old, married, having a good and slender build, a long face, and good features.¹¹ His wife's name is not known, nor those of his children, if any. He and his brother *Antonio* were stationed as soldiers at *Guadalupe del Paso* as late as 1715, when he gave his age as forty-nine;¹² however, both were back in New Mexico when the estate of their brother-in-law *Cristóbal Tafoya* was probated.¹³

Antonio de Herrera was twenty-eight in 1681, single, and holding the position of adjutant. He was then described as a native of New Mexico, having a good stature, and black hair and beard.¹⁴ Following the Reconquest the family kept on living in *Guadalupe del Paso*, but in 1705, his sister *Eugenia* returned to New Mexico with the rest of the family.¹⁵ Two children of his married at *Guadalupe del Paso*; *Antonia* with *José de Padilla* in 1711, and *Victoria* with *Ignacio Padilla* in 1718. Their mother was *Agustina* (or *Francisca*) *Gómez*.¹⁶

The story of *Miguel de Herrera* and the rest of the family belongs in the next century.

* * * * *

MARCOS DE HERRERA may or may not have belonged to the preceding family group. He had died or was gone from New Mexico before 1680. His wife was *Francisca Gutiérrez*;

their son, *Domingo*, was thirty-three years old in 1683;¹⁷ hence *Marcos* was an adult already in the first half of the century.

Domingo de Herrera, son of *Marcos*, was residing at *Taos* when the Indians struck in 1680. They killed his wife, seven children, his mother-in-law, and two brothers-in-law.¹⁸ He was spared because at the time he was with the *Leyva* escort guard at *Guadalupe del Paso*. This he mentioned when he applied to marry again in 1683. Here he said that he was thirty-three years old, born at *La Cañada*, and a resident of *Taos* when the Indians killed his first wife, *María Ramos*. The woman he now married was *María Martín*, widow of *Antonio Luján*.¹⁹ Very likely he returned with the Reconquest. His widow was living in *Santa Cruz* in 1710 with her sons, *Juan* and *Francisco*.²⁰ *Leonor de Herrera*, wife of *Agustín Sáez*, might have been her daughter.

* * * * *

Other *Herrerases* mentioned in 1680-1681 Revolt annals were the following:

Cristóbal de Herrera was a youth killed at *Tesuque* in August, 1680, on the day *Father Sánchez de Pro* was slain.²¹

Nicolás de Herrera, twenty-four and a native of New Mexico, single, passed muster in 1681. He was of medium height with broad shoulders, very swarthy, with black, curly hair and beard, and large eyes with much of the white showing. With him were his widowed mother and several brothers and/or sisters.²²

Francisca de Abrega escaped with eight children and grandchildren.²³ She might well have been the *Francisca de Herrera Abrigo* who in 1634 was the twenty-year-old second wife of *Alonso Martín Barba*.

1. Bancroft MSS, SWO, 1784.
2. Oñate, p. 205.
3. AGI, Contad., leg. 716, Data.
4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 310.
5. Ibid., t. 587, p. 404.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 311; Ortiz Trial, f. 12 sqq.
7. Ibid., No. 823.
8. Ibid., No. 311.
9. Ibid., No. 818.
10. Ibid., No. 311.
11. Revolt, II, pp. 60, 126. Twenty-three seems too young an age.

12. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
13. Bancroft, loc. cit.
14. Revolt, II, pp. 81, 101, 124.
15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 108.
16. DM, 1711, No. 4; 1718, No. 2.
17. Ibid., 1683, No. 1.
18. Revolt, I, pp. 147, 176.
19. DM, loc. cit.
20. Sp. Arch., II, No. 160.
21. Revolt, I, pp. 7-10.
22. Ibid., II, pp. 81, 101, 131.
23. Ibid., I, pp. 151-152.

HERRERA CORRALES

SEBASTIAN DE HERRERA CORRALES was not related to the foregoing Herreras. He was in New Mexico already in 1661, when he was twenty-six years old.¹ He was also the Royal Standard Bearer in that year when he declared that he had been born in Conil in Lower Andalucía.² Having deserted his post at the Presidio of Cerro Gordo, or Parral, he had fled north to Santa Fe and married there.³ In 1663 he made a complaint against Governor Mendizábal for sending him to Taos right after his wife had given birth to their child.⁴

In 1680, by then a *Sargento Mayor*, he chanced to be in Taos on a visit, together with his wife, mother-in-law, and a brother-in-law. On the August days that the Indian Rebellion broke out he happened to be in the Ute country with the *Sargento Mayor*, Don Fernando D. y Chaves (his host, probably). Finding their families massacred on their return, they slipped past the Taos rebels, as also those of La Cañada, and Santa Fe, and caught up with the fleeing Río Abajo people, to

whom they gave the first news about the situation in the north.⁵ He passed muster shortly after with one son of military age, two other younger sons, and two small daughters, declaring that the enemy had killed his wife, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law.⁶ In the following year he gave his age as forty-two.⁷

In 1682 Sebastián asked to marry *María de la Escallada*, widow of Andrés Peralta. Here we learn that his parents were Juan de Herrera Corrales and Juana García Yngenia, both natives of Conil. His first wife, slain in Taos, was *Juana de Aragón*.⁸

The children by this first marriage were: *Sebastián*, "el mozo," the young son of military age, sixteen years old in 1681, and described as a native of New Mexico, tall, with a beardless, aquiline face and long red hair;⁹ *María*, already married to Nicolás Lucero de Godoy;¹⁰ *Juana*, who married Pedro Varela de Losada;¹¹ *Josefa Gertrudis*, seventeen and single at San Lorenzo in 1682,¹² who might be the Josefa de Herrera who married Juan de Ávalos. It cannot be ascertained if any males of these Herreras returned to New Mexico.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 361, 375, 386.

2. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 1, f. 16.

3. Ibid., t. 594, p. 278; *Tierras*, t. 3268, pp. 300-302.

4. AGN, loc. cit., t. 594, p. 59.

5. *Revolt*, I, pp. 57-59, 175.

6. Ibid., p. 139.

7. Ibid., II, pp. 38-39.

8. DM, 1682, No. 4.

9. *Revolt*, I, p. 139; II, p. 136.

10. AGN, loc. cit., t. 1551, f. 385.

11. Ibid., loc. cit.; *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 728.

12. AGN, loc. cit., ff. 375-385.

HIDALGO

(See *Cabinillas*)

PEDRO HIDALGO is first heard of when he escaped the Tesuque Indians, August 10, 1680, after he saw them kill Father Sánchez de Pro.¹ He passed muster with a family of eight persons, and was described as being thirty-four years old, a native of New Mexico, of good stature, swarthy, with a thick beard and short, curly hair; he also had the scar of

a burn on his neck. (See *Guillen*.)² At Guadalupe del Paso he was an officer of the Conquistadora Confraternity.³

From later sources we know that his wife, and mother of his son *Alfonso*, was *Ana Griego Montoya*,⁴ also referred to as *Ana Martín Griego* in 1705, residing as a widow in Guadalupe del Paso.⁵ A literate man, Hidalgo

had acted as a notary for the friars, as may be seen in *diligencias matrimoniales* between 1682 and 1694. He also acted as interpreter for the Pecos when Vargas made his first Entry

in 1692.⁶ Neither he nor any of his family returned to New Mexico in 1693 or after.

Alfonso Hidalgo married *Ana María Maese* at El Real de San Lorenzo in 1701.⁷

1. *Revolt*, I, pp. 5-7, 96.

2. *Ibid.*, I, p. 149; II, pp. 43, 128.

3. *OLC*, pp. 55, 63.

4. *DM*, 1701, No. 5.

5. *Ibid.*, 1705, No. 10.

6. *First Expedition*, p. 169.

7. *DM*, 1701, No. 5.

HINOJOS

HERNANDO DE HINOJOS (*Ynojos*) and his brother SEBASTIÁN appear in the 1597 Casco roll of Oñate's forces as natives of Cartaya, Condado de Niebla, the sons of Juan Ruiz.¹ Hernando was thirty-six years old in 1598, when he was described as having a good stature and a chestnut beard; here again he was mentioned as a native of Cartaya, the son of Juan Ruiz, and brother of Sebastián Rodríguez.² He might be the Hernando "Yñíguez" who escorted Father Jiménez to New Mexico in 1608.³ As a captain, then also Procurator General for the Kingdom, he accompanied the wagon-trains in 1613 and 1617.⁴ His brother Sebastian was killed at Acoma in 1598.

Hernando's wife was *Beatriz Pérez de Bustillos*, who was mentioned as his widow by 1632.⁵ A known son of theirs was *Miguel*, and a daughter, *Gerónima*, was the wife of Francisco de Anaya;⁶ also, it seems, another Hinojos by the name of *Juan*.

Miguel de Hinojos, son of Fernando, held the *Alcaldía* of Jémez until Governor Mendiábal took it from him prior to 1663. He acted as bondsman for Nicolás Ortiz in 1642.⁷ In 1661 he claimed the *encomienda* of Humanos Pueblo by reason of his being the son of "one of the Conquistadores, Hernando de Hinojos." He also said that he had a brother [Juan?], whose name he did not mention.⁸ Miguel also owned lands on the Santa Fe River about a league south of the Villa.⁹

It is not known if he was married or, if so, who his wife was. A daughter of his, *María*,

wife of a certain Juan de Vega, seems to have had an Apache mother.¹⁰

Juan Ruiz de Hinojos was one of the eight soldiers of the anti-Rosas faction beheaded by Governor Pacheco in 1643.¹¹ He could well have been the brother mentioned by Miguel.

Other people of this name mentioned briefly in the early part of the century were as follows:

Agustín de Hinojos and *Catalina de Hinojos* acted together as wedding sponsors in 1639.¹³ Agustín was a member of the Santa Fe *Cabildo* in 1639.¹⁴ In 1646 he was in the guard that escorted Governor Guzmán.¹⁵ He carved his name on Inscription Rock in 1636.

Matías de Hinojos was in the escort guard of 1640.¹⁶

Cristóbal de Hinojos was present in 1668 at the dedication of Mission Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁷

The adult male Hinojos living at the time of the 1680 Indian Revolt were the following:

Hernando de Hinojos, Adjutant, who with a family of five persons escaped the massacre.¹⁸ In 1681 he was described as a native of New Mexico, thirty-six years old, married, with a good stature, a thick and partly gray beard, and thick, black hair.¹⁹ The following year, giving his age as thirty-eight, he testified concerning some persons who had run away from the exile colony.²⁰

Diego de Hinojos passed muster in 1681 as a bachelor twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and all alone. He was a native of New Mexico, having a good slender build, wavy hair, curly mustache and beard, and small, black eyes.²¹

Juan Ruiz de Hinojos, twenty-three, passed

muster in 1681 without further description, and is not heard of again.²²

These men were descendants of either Hinojos brother of Oñate's times, as also some women married or single who appear in New Mexico in Reconquest times. But it seems as though no male member returned.²³

1. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, Pt. 1.
2. Oñate, p. 200.
3. AGI, Contad., leg. 707, Data.
4. Ibid., leg. 716, Data; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 318.
5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, f. 8.
6. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 161.
7. Ibid., f. 156; Ortiz Trial, ff. 39 sqq.
8. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 262-263.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 488.
10. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 596, Pt. 1, f. 66; this Vega, not a New Mexican, was Peñalosa's barber and back in Mexico City by 1663 (ibid., t. 594, Pt. 2, f. 594).

11. Ch. and State, p. 175; Ortiz Trial, f. 6v.
12. AGN, loc. cit., t. 571, esp. 8, f. 230.
13. B-H, III, p. 57.
14. AGI, Contad., leg. 740, Data.
15. Ibid., leg. 736, Data.
16. Ocaranza, p. 69.
17. Revolt, I, p. 150.
18. Ibid., II, pp. 42, 113, 352.
19. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, p. 279.
20. Revolt, II, pp. 64, 134, 195.
21. Ibid., p. 68.
22. Cf. El Palacio, Vol. 56, No. 4, pp. 99-101.

HOLGUÍN

(See Olguín)

HURTADO

The *Hurtado* soldiers in the Oñate lists seem to be identical with individuals later referred to as "Jiménez." The large Hurtado family of this century stemmed from a different person who came much later.

ANDRÉS HURTADO is first mentioned in 1661 as a captain thirty-three years old.¹ He was born in the city of Zacatecas and was then living in the Sandía district. In 1664 he was a captain of cavalry and also Syndic of the Franciscans. His wife was *Bernardina de Salas y Orozco*.² Andrés also held the *encomiendas* of Santa Ana and neighboring pueblos; in this capacity he was cruelly persecuted by Governor López Mendizábal for his friendship with the friars. Though a regent and a procurator-general of the Kingdom, he was made to take his entire family from Sandía to Santa Fe in the dead of winter, in 1661.³ He was dead when fateful 1680 came around, but his widow and several of her children not only escaped the massacre but returned with the Reconquest in 1693.

His wife, known also as *Bernardina de Salas*, simply, or *de Salas y Trujillo* (or

Osorio), was a grand-daughter of *María de Vera*, one of whose daughters had married *Francisco de Trujillo*. The Hurtado children were numerous: *Lucía de Salazar* (*Salas*, or *Hurtado*), wife of Captain Don Fernando D. y Chaves; *Isabel de Salazar*, third wife of Juan Lucero de Godoy; *María de Salazar*, later married to Manuel Baca;⁴ and their Hurtado brethren, *Andrés*, *Diego*, *Francisco*, *Martín*, *Mariana*, who later married Manuel Vallejo; *Catalina*, later the wife of José Gallegos; and *Juana*, captured by the Indians in 1680 and rescued by her brother *Martín* in 1692.

In the muster-rolls following the Indian Revolt, the Hurtados appear as follows:

Diego Hurtado, married, declared a daughter and his mother, with five young sisters and two servants.⁵ These were undoubtedly Doña *Bernardina* and the as yet unmarried sisters, *Isabel*, *Catalina*, *María*, *Mariana*, and a fifth whose name has not been encountered. In 1681 *Diego* was described as being twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, married, tall and slim with good features, wavy hair

and no beard. He passed muster with his brother Andrés.⁶ Diego and his wife, *Josefa de la Fuente*, were dead by 1694 when their daughter, *Juana*, married Cristóbal de Cuéllar.⁷

Andrés Hurtado II, mentioned as Diego's brother, was a bachelor twenty or twenty-two years of age in 1681; he was described as a native of New Mexico, swarthy and beardless, of good stature, with an aquiline face and curly hair.⁸ He was a soldier at the

Presidio of Guadalupe del Paso in 1689 when he married *Antonia Domínguez*.⁹

Francisco Hurtado enlisted in 1681 with Andrés. He was sixteen, single, a native of New Mexico, with an aquiline nose, no beard, and short, curly hair.¹⁰

Martín Hurtado, too young to pass muster in 1680-81, was a soldier in Vargas' Expedition of 1692, when he rescued his captive sister and her children.¹¹

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 361, 375-386.
2. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 276, 548, 1327, 1680.
3. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, p. 97; B-H, III, pp. 186-193; cf. *El Palacio*, Vol. 55, No. 4, p. 117.
4. This use of the maternal surname by the three eldest girls suggests the possibility of their being half-sisters to the younger children who used the Hurtado name.

5. *Revolt*, I, p. 144.
6. Ibid., II, pp. 60, 111-112, 186, 199.
7. DM, 1694, No. 30.
8. *Revolt*, II, p. 138.
9. DM, 1689, No. 2.
10. *Revolt*, II, loc. cit.
11. *First Expedition*, p. 237.

JIMÉNEZ

JUAN JIMÉNEZ HURTADO, *Alférez*, and his brother, **ALONSO**, were in Oñate's muster-roll of 1597. They were the sons of Fernando Jiménez Hurtado and natives of Medina Sidonia in Spain.¹ Nothing more is heard about them under this full name; a *Juan Hurtado*, however, is listed among Oñate's troops of 1600 without being described.² But in the 1598 lists there is a Juan Jiménez, thirty years of age, the son of Francisco (Fernando?) Jiménez, black-bearded and of medium height, who says he is a native of Trujillo.³ Perhaps this Juan was an altogether distinct individual.

Juan Jiménez, "the younger," was living in New Mexico in 1665 with his wife *Catalina Durán*.⁴ He was, therefore, the son of an "el-

der" Juan Jiménez in New Mexico, any of the men previously listed. He was also referred to in 1663 as the father-in-law of a certain Diego Velásquez,⁵ and also of Diego González Bernal.⁶ It could be that Velásquez and Bernal were one and the same man. Anyway, we learn many years later that González Bernal's wife was *Felipa Jiménez García*.⁷

Francisco Jiménez was referred to in 1663 as belonging to the Griego clan.⁸ Hence he was either a son or a nephew of Felipa Jiménez. He seems to be the Captain Francisco Jiménez who was massacred at Pojoaque with his wife and entire family in 1680.⁹ No other Jiménez is given in the Revolt rolls. The house of Francisco Jiménez was still remembered at La Cañada after the Reconquest.¹⁰

1. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, Pt. 1.
2. Oñate, pp. 128, 209.
3. Ibid., p. 200.
4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608, f. 431.
5. Ibid., t. 594, f. 6.

6. Ibid., f. 7v.
7. DM, 1687, No. 1.
8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 161.
9. *Revolt*, I, pp. 10, 96.
10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.

JORGE

JUAN JORGE, the son of Juan Jorge Griego [the Greek?], was a native of the town of Los Lagos and thirty-five years old when he came with Oñate's troops in 1600. He was tall and dark.¹

Manuel Jorge is mentioned as the armorer or blacksmith imprisoned by Governor Mendizábal in 1661.² He was married at the time.³ In 1658 he received pay as official Armorer of New Mexico, having been appointed in 1655 to succeed Gaspar Pérez.⁴ Apparently, Manuel was the son of the Greek (or half-Greek) Juan Jorge. His trade as a worker in metals confirms this supposition. If the following Jorge is his son, his wife might have belonged to the family of Diego de Vera and María Ortiz Baca.⁵

Antonio Jorge de Vera was a resident of the Rio Abajo in 1661; he is mentioned posthumously as a captain who had died before the Indian Revolt of 1680. His wife was Gertrudis Baca⁶ and their known children were Antonio, Ana, wife of Alonso García de Noriega, and Isabel, wife of Antonio Montañón de Sotomayor.

Antonio Jorge, the only adult male of this name in the Revolt lists, escaped the Indian massacre with a family consisting of his mother and two sisters,⁷ as given above. He was described in 1681 as a bachelor twenty or thirty years old, a native of New Mexico, having a fair complexion, good physique, and a broad face.⁸ A captain by 1692, he took part

in the Vargas Expedition of that year; he accompanied the Royal Standard-Bearer, Don Fernando D. y Chaves, in leading the ceremonial parade in the Conquest of Santa Fe.⁹

A *Sargento Mayor* in 1694, Antonio married Catalina de Espínola in Santa Fe on December 28; here he gave his parents' names as Antonio Jorge de Vera and Gertrudis Baca, both natives of New Mexico and deceased; he also declared that he was forty years old, single so far, and a native of El Alamo, five leagues from Santa Fe.¹⁰ The following year, less than eight months after the wedding, he was dead. From a subsequent marriage document of his widow we know that he was buried at Santa Cruz.

Isabel Jorge de Vera, Antonio's sister, and wife of Antonio Montañón, is important because facts known about her shed light on many relationships concerning her family and some early Bacas. She was a granddaughter of Captain Antonio Baca and first cousin to Juan de Albizu.¹¹ She was seventy years old in 1733, a very poor widow living in Albuquerque,¹² where she died, on November 25, 1736.¹³

Bernabé Jorge is mentioned in 1701 as having received the first grant of the old Pueblo of La Ciénega from Vargas.¹⁴ He is not heard of again, but there is a strong possibility that he is none other than Bernabé Baca of the early Eighteenth Century. The name of Jorge died here; if other male Jorges returned with the Reconquest, they might have become Bacas also.

1. Oñate, p. 208.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, p. 1319.

3. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 156v.

4. AGI, Contad., legs. 748, 759, Data.

5. Cf. Vera and Abendaño.

6. DM, 1694, No. 28; B-H, III, p. 145.

7. Revolt, I, p. 157.

8. Ibid., II, pp. 83, 102.

9. BNM, leg. 4, No. 1.

10. DM, loc. cit.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 411a.

12. Ibid., II, No. 379.

13. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 732.

JURADO de GRACIA

PEDRO JURADO DE GRACIA, Captain, and his wife *Brianda de Salazar* are mentioned as living in New Mexico in 1654.¹ It appears as though he moved south permanently to the new post of Guadalupe del Paso.

Francisco Jurado de Gracia and his wife *Lucía Varela de Losada* were mentioned in 1695 as natives and residents of the Real de San Lorenzo, when their daughter, *María*, married Juan Fernández de la Pedrera.² *María*, however, declared that she had been born at El Bosque in the jurisdiction of Sándia.³ From this it appears as though her fa-

ther, a son of Pedro Jurado de Gracia, had come to New Mexico where he married a Varela girl, then returned to Guadalupe del Paso after *María's* birth. He is most likely the Francisco Jurado de Gracia, married, who signed up with the New Mexico soldiers at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681.⁴ Both he and *Lucía* were members of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.⁵

An *Isabel Jurado de Gracia* had been the wife of Diego Romero de Pedraza, according to the marriage of a daughter, *Gerónima*, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1715.⁶ There were no people of this name living in New Mexico proper when the Indians rebelled in 1680.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., Exp. 8, f. 231.

2. DM, 1695, No. 3.

3. Ibid.

4. Revolt, II, p. 37; BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 335.

5. OLC, pp. 63, 69.

6. DM, 1715, No. 4.

LEDESMA

FRANCISCO DE LEDESMA, twenty-five years old, a native of Talavera de la Reina and the son of Juan Fernández de Ledesma, came with Oñate in 1598. He was described briefly as black-bearded and of medium height.¹ What he was to the following man cannot be ascertained.

Bartolomé de Ledesma resided in the Spanish settlements near the Salinas Pueblos during the middle part of the century. His name appears in connection with the itinerant German, Bernardo Gruber. He was dead by 1667, his widow being *María Martín*, perhaps a

daughter of Hernando Martín Serrano, for the latter was the executor of Ledesma's estate.² It seems as though Ledesma was the same person as the captain, Bartolomé de Salazar, who died as *Alcalde Mayor* of Zuñi and Moqui. In 1662 his widow, *María*, was accused of scandalous conduct.³ The existence and lives after the Reconquest of some Ledesmas and Salazar people tend to confirm this suspicion.

An *Ynez de Ledesma*, dead before 1693, had been the wife of Antonio Martín Serrano,⁴ both most likely members of the Ledesma and Martín Serrano family group of Las Salinas.

1. Oñate, p. 193.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 666, ff. 393-400.

3. Ibid., t. 595, ff. 121-127.

4. DM, 1698, No. 11.

LEÓN

(See Brito)

LEYVA

PEDRO DE LEYVA first appears in New Mexico in 1661, a man forty-two years old.¹ By 1664, when he gave his age as fifty, and his birthplace as El Valle de San Bartolomé in New Spain, he was a Captain and Lieutenant Governor for the Salinas Pueblo district. His wife was *Catalina García*.² He was a *compadre* of Diego González Lobón, whom he helped to escape from Governor Mendizábal's wrath to New Spain.³ In 1669, as *Alcalde Mayor* of the Salinas, Leyva exiled Alonso Martín Barba because of concubinage.⁴

His wife, Catalina, belonged to the García Holgado family.⁵ Their children were: *Pedro II*, *José*, *Juan*, *Nicolás*, and *Dorotea*. The last three were massacred with their mother at Galisteo in 1680.⁶ Pedro himself was away from home at the time, in command of twenty-seven men who went to Guadalupe del Paso to escort the Mexico City wagon-train to Santa Fe. There he and his companions learned about the Pueblo Rebellion in New Mexico. Under the presumption that the Governor and the northern refugees were dead, he was elected and installed as temporary Governor for a short-lived term, until he met Governor Otermín and the Santa Fe refugees at El Alamillo; there he learned about his family's fate. At this time, also, he held the high military rank of *Maese de Campo*, and was well thought of by all, having been a resident of New Mexico since 1637.⁷ He signed the muster-roll in 1681 as a *Maese de Campo* sixty-eight years old, a widower without children; he then took part in the Otermín Campaign against the Pueblos.⁸ Not all of his sons were lost, as will be seen.

Pedro de Leyva II was not home at the time of the Revolt, perhaps with his father's escort party. In 1681 he signed up as a captain, "*el Mozo*," thirty-four or thirty-six years old, a native of New Mexico, and married. He was described as having a good stature, red-bearded, and with curly, chestnut hair; the left thumb was missing, and the other injured. He also took part in the Otermín Campaign.⁹ As late as October, 1694, he appeared as a marriage witness,¹⁰ but was dead by March, 1696, when his daughter *Ángela* married Sebastián Fernández de Vargas. She was sixteen then, having been born in the Río Abajo area. Her mother's name was *María de Nava*.¹¹

José de Leyva, who for some reason added "*de Nevares*" to his name, also was away from home when the Indians struck. In 1681 he signed up as a captain, thirty-two years of age, and the son of the *Maese de Campo* Pedro de Leyva, both widowers.¹² He was described as a native of New Mexico, of good stature, having a long face, thick hair and beard.¹³ He served as a Tigua interpreter during the Otermín Campaign,¹⁴ a linguistic gift acquired, no doubt, in the Tigua pueblos of the Manzano range. José's wife, *Juana Fresqui*, had been killed by the Indians in 1680, and he remarried in 1682, at the Real de San Pedro de Alcantara. The new wife was *Estefanía Márquez Domínguez*.¹⁵

When his first wife died, his two daughters were taken captive, most likely by the Tanos of Galisteo. These two were found in 1692 when a certain Juan Olguín claimed the two

daughters of José Nevares, soldier of Janos, as his relatives.¹⁶ The elder sister, single, and daughter of Nevares, then a soldier at Janos, was found at San Juan Pueblo,¹⁷ and seems to be the same Ángela de Leyva, wife of Cristóbal Torres, at whose daughter's wedding, her first cousin of the same name appears as sponsor with her husband, Sebastián de Vargas.¹⁸

Some of these Leyvas returned with the Reconquest, as will be seen.

* * * * *

A new settler by the name of *Francisco de Leiva* appears among the new settlers of the 1693 colonists from Mexico City. He was a native of Villafranca and a miner by trade, but ran away before the colony reached New Mexico.¹⁹

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 361-362, 375-386.
2. Ibid., t. 507, p. 728; *ibid.*, Tierras, t. 3268.
3. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 594, p. 280.
4. Ibid., t. 666, f. 555.
5. Ibid., t. 512, ff. 7, 8, 156; t. 587, pp. 81-129.
6. *Revolt*, I, pp. 11, 25, 97.
7. Ibid., II, pp. 163-166.
8. Ibid., pp. 95, 157-342.
9. Ibid., pp. 122 sqq.

10. DM, 1694, No. 6.
11. Ibid., 1696, No. 10.
12. *Revolt*, II, p. 55.
13. Ibid., p. 119.
14. Ibid., p. 342.
15. DM, 1682, No. 3.
16. *First Expedition*, p. 184.
17. Ibid., p. 144.
18. DM, 1708, No. 1.
19. BNM, leg. 1, Pt. 1, p. 790.

LÓPEZ

FRANCISCO LÓPEZ, a native of Jerez, was already dead in 1626 when his family was involved in some dark doings in Santa Fe. His widow was *María de Villafuerte*, forty years of age and a native of Quatitlan. They had a grown daughter, *Juana*, married to Francisco de Anaya Almazán.¹ Father Benavides made some uncomplimentary remarks about her and her sons, whose names we do not know.² Perhaps this family is the origin of the *López de Gracia* group.

Francisco, early in the century, fired his arquebus at Governor Argüello,³ and this might be the cause for his early demise.

* * * * *

JUAN LÓPEZ, a native of Cartagena de Levante, came to New Mexico with the twelve soldiers recruited at Zacatecas in 1633,⁴ and was married in Santa Fe, February 17, 1634, to *Ynez de Zamora*, daughter of Diego Montoya and Ana Martín Barba.⁵ This Juan López ran into difficulties with the friars at Cuarac,⁶ and Governor Zevallos testified in March, 1634, that López already had a mulatto-*mestiza* wife in Habana.⁷ It is not known if this charge of bigamy was proved.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 310.
2. Ibid., ff. 314, 293.
3. Ibid., t. 507, f. 1229.
4. AGI, Contad., leg. 845A, Data.
5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 380, ff. 233-247.
6. B-H, III, p. 129.
7. AGN, loc. cit.

LÓPEZ de ARAGÓN

FRANCISCO LÓPEZ DE ARAGÓN, or simply *de Aragón*, is mentioned among the soldiers escorting the wagon-train from Mexico City in 1640 and 1646. In 1642 he acted as attorney for Nicolás Ortiz.¹ By 1661 he is referred to as dead. His widow, *Ana Baca*, a sister of Antonio Jorge's wife, lived in her

"*estancia del Álamo*" about four leagues from Santa Fe. Governor Mendizábal berated her for being devoted to the Franciscans, also claiming that she owed him money borrowed for her daughter's wedding.² A daughter, *Juana*, married to Sebastián de Herrera Corrales, was massacred at Taos together with her

mother and, it seems, a brother.³ Another daughter, *Ana*, was the wife of a Francisco Campusano, both still living in 1682.⁴ No male Aragóns are mentioned in the Revolt lists or later. This was the end of this family,

entirely distinct from the one which came from Mexico City in 1693.

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 735, 736, 740, *Data*; Ortiz Trial, ff. 27, 39-43, 50-52.

2. AGN, Mex., Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 105-108.

3. DM, 1682, No. 4; Revolt, I, pp. 57, 175.

4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 375-378.

LÓPEZ del CASTILLO

DIEGO LÓPEZ DEL CASTILLO had been in New Mexico twenty-six years around the year 1660. He had first married *María Barragán* in Santa Fe, and after her death got a dispensation to wed her first cousin, *María Griego*, also known as *María de la Cruz Alemán*, daughter of Juan Griego II.¹ Diego, who gave his age as sixty-four in 1664, was a native of Sevilla, and residing in Santa Fe.²

When the Indians rebelled in 1680 he was a *Sargento Mayor* more than eighty years old, according to his testimony; he was married and had two daughters with him.³ The following year he said he was ninety-six and a native of the "Kingdoms of Castile," and was described as "a very old man" with a family of daughters. The scribe noted that he was slender and healthy in spite of his many years.⁴ In marriage investigations of this period he gave his age as ninety-six and ninety-seven.⁵

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 305-316.

2. *Ibid.*, t. 507, p. 351.

3. Revolt, I, p. 143.

4. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 34, 106.

MATÍAS LÓPEZ DEL CASTILLO was thirty-five years old in 1626; hence he could not have been Diego's son or father, but a brother, very likely. He was married to a daughter of Ana de Bustillos and living in Santa Fe.⁶ His wife was therefore an *Archuleta*, daughter of Asencio. Matías was also in the soldier-escort of 1628.⁷ One daughter of his seems to have been *Ana López del Castillo*, the wife of Juan de Herrera. After the Reconquest there were more family matches between this Herrera family and that of Pedro López del Castillo. (Cf. *González Bas.*)

Pedro López, married, escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife and infant daughter. He was thirty-one, tall, and slender, with a long face.⁸ He returned to New Mexico in 1693, and from data of this period we know that he belonged to this family group.

5. DM, 1681, No. 1; 1682, No. 4.

6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 356, f. 266v.

7. AGI, Contad., leg. 728, *Data*.

8. Revolt, I, p. 143; II, p. 99.

LÓPEZ de GRACIA

ANDRÉS LÓPEZ DE GRACIA was an *Alférez*, residing at San Antonio de Isleta in 1638, when he also acted as Royal Standard-Bearer in an expedition.¹ He had wagons running the route between Santa Fe and Mexico City in 1662.² In 1663-1664 he is mentioned as the father-in-law of a certain Ramírez and

the brother-in-law of Diego González de Apodaca.³ *María López de Gracia*, wife of Francisco Ramírez, was therefore his daughter.⁴ *Sebastiana López de Gracia*, wife of Diego de Apodaca, turns out to be his sister.⁵

By 1661 Andrés was a captain and the first *Alcalde Mayor* of the new settlement of

Guadalupe del Paso.⁷ In this capacity he was present at the dedication of the Mission in January, 1668.⁸ In 1680-1681 he held this post at Casas Grandes when he was instructed to prevent New Mexican refugee colonists from going south into New Spain.⁹ A *José López de Gracia* was his assistant *Alcalde* at Casas Grandes and was most likely his son. The name of his wife is not known, nor his origin.

Governor López Mendizábal, among other wild statements against the friars, once mockingly declared that Andrés was the son of a friar of Isleta, who, in the dim past, had appropriated Indian land and there founded the settlement of Pajarito for his mistress and their seven or eight children, called "*los Gracías*."⁹ The charge is absurd, as it does not fit in with other facts. Andrés and his sisters might well have been the children of an Esteban López stationed in Santa Fe in early times.¹⁰ Yet Mendizábal's canard could have some innocent basis, and what follows is a bit of conjecture.

On February 10, 1605, a *Fray Antonio de Gracia* entered the Franciscan Order in Mexico City. He was a native of Sevilla, the son of Juan López and Gerónima Millán.¹¹ Now, *no such friar ever came to New Mexico*. But he could have lawfully left the Order after investiture and before ordination, and come to New Mexico as a soldier; or a brother of

his. Anyway, this could account for the surname of Andrés and his sister Sebastiana; also, for the unique name of a member of this family, *María López Millán*, wife of Francisco de Valencia, apparently Andrés' sister.¹² Even if this conjecture is not correct, the circumstantial similarity of names is most interesting.

* * * * *

Other persons of this name who cannot be classified within the family were as follows:

Pedro Ventura de Gracia, who, with Andrés, escorted Governor Guzmán in 1646.¹³ Nothing more is known about him.

Isabel López de Gracia, wife of Pedro de Cedillo, very likely a daughter of Andrés.¹⁴

Lucía López de Gracia, wife of José Nieto of the Salinas district,¹⁵ perhaps a sister of Andrés.

Esteban López de Gracia, Captain, passed muster in 1680 with two sons-in-law of military age and two daughters.¹⁶ He might be the "*Esteban de Gracia*" who fled the exile colony at Guadalupe del Paso sometime later.¹⁷ Among other fugitives mentioned with him was an "*Esteban López*" who is elsewhere mentioned as escaping with his family in 1680.¹⁸ What relation these men bore to the other López de Gracías cannot be ascertained.

1. AGN, Mex., Ind., t. 385, f. 10.

2. Ibid., t. 512, f. 88.

3. Ibid., t. 594, p. 340; t. 507, p. 39.

4. Ibid., t. 587, p. 454.

5. DM, 1686, No. 1.

6. AGN, loc. cit., p. 284; ibid., Prov. Int., t. 37, p. 352.

7. Ocaranza, p. 69.

8. Revolt, I, pp. 87, 156-158, 185.

9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 594, p. 340.

10. Ibid., t. 582, p. 85.

11. Bancroft Coll., Mex. MSS, No. 218, t. III, f. 17v.

12. AGN, loc. cit., t. 666, f. 406; t. 512, f. 102.

13. AGI, Contad., leg. 740, Data.

14. DM, 1695, No. 16.

15. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 732.

16. Revolt, I, p. 152.

17. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 283, 356.

18. Revolt, I, p. 148; II, pp. 51, 108.

LÓPEZ HOLGUÍN

(See Olguín)

LÓPEZ MEDEROS

JUAN LÓPEZ MEDEROS, a captain, resided with his wife at Isleta in 1626.¹ He appears to be the Oñate soldier of 1600, Juan López Medel, thirty-six years old, tall and black-bearded, the son of Pedro López Medel and a native of the Isle of La Palma.² He brought along three female Indian servants, two of them single with a daughter each, and the third with her husband,³ which leaves much room for conjecture. Nothing more is known about him.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 260.

2. Oñate, p. 203.

3. Ibid., p. 210.

Pedro López Mederos lived in 1664 at the *estancia* of Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza in the Río Abajo. The latter was his brother-in-law.⁴ From other sources we learn that Domínguez' wife was Catalina López Mederos.⁵ Pedro and Catalina must have been children of Juan López Mederos.

He was a captain fifty-five, or sixty-five, years old in 1681, when he was described as being married, of medium height, robust, and swarthy.⁶

4. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 49.

5. DM, 1681, No. 2.

6. Revolt, I, p. 143.

LÓPEZ de OCANTO

JUAN LÓPEZ DEL CANTO, twenty-five years of age, the son of Pedro del Canto and born in Mexico City, came with Oñate in 1598. He was described as having a good stature, a black beard, and a cross on his forehead.¹

Juan López de Ocanto, a captain thirty-five years of age in 1642,² was in all likelihood the father of the next man.

Domingo López de Ocanto, twenty-seven in 1661, was clerk of the *Cabildo* of Santa Fe in 1661, holding the rank of *Alférez*. His wife was Juana de Mondragón.³ In this year he complained that Governor Mendizábal had taken from him the *encomienda* of Nambé and Jémez which had belonged to his Conquistador father, Juan López de Ocanto. Mendizábal retorted that Nambé had been given to Domingo's elder sister, since he was but a

child when his father died.⁴ Father Bernal referred to him in 1669 as a man of virtue.⁵

Domingo was a *Sargento Mayor*, forty-two years old, in 1680. He claimed to be ill at the time, declaring that he was married and had six children.⁶ The following year he was in good health and took part in the Otermín Campaign.⁷ In 1682 he is mentioned as having died en route to New Mexico.⁸

José López de Ocanto was nineteen years old and single in 1681; he was described as a native of New Mexico, of medium height, with a round, beardless face and black, wavy hair. He also went on the Otermín Campaign.⁹ He is numbered in 1682 among those who ran away from Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁰ Apparently he was a son of Domingo.

María López de Ocanto, wife of Salvador Romero, and Luisa López de Ocanto, wife of Juan de Ribera, were most likely sisters of José.¹¹

1. Oñate, p. 189.

2. Ortiz Trial, ff. 27, 46.

3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 582, pp. 250-252.

4. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, p. 207.

5. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 666, f. 530.

6. Revolt, I, p. 141.

7. Ibid., I, p. 171; II, p. 39.

8. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 354.

9. Revolt, II, pp. 136, 264.

10. BNM, loc. cit., p. 292.

11. DM, 1702, No. 3; 1710, No. 10.

LÓPEZ SAMBRANO

ANDRÉS LÓPEZ SAMBRANO first appears in 1642 at Parral, testifying against the Baca faction. He was back in 1661-1664 as a forty-three-year-old captain acting as Lieutenant General of the Zuñi-Moqui district. He was a native of San Miguel in Culiacán. His wife was *Ana María de Anaya*.¹ Fray Juan Bernal thought little of his character.² His wife was a daughter of Francisco de Anaya Almazán and Juana López de Villafuerte,³ and they had a son, *Diego*.⁴ A daughter, *Josefa*, was the first wife of Francisco Lucero de Godoy.

Another López Sambrano (Hernán?), husband of an *Elena Gómez*, who had had the *encomienda* of Awatobi, was a brother of Andrés.⁵ An *Hernán Sambrano*, *Alférez*, mentioned in the soldier-escort in 1625,⁶ might well be this man. He and Elena had a son

Francisco López,⁷ and perhaps another, named *Diego López*.⁸

Diego López Sambrano was a thirty-year-old captain, born and residing in Santa Fe in 1669, with his wife *María Suazo*. Father Bernal thought little of him.⁹ In 1680, by then a *Sargento Mayor* and forty-two years of age, he escaped the Indian massacre with his wife, six small children, and seven servants.¹⁰ He was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, thirty-eight years old, married, and tall with red hair and small eyes.¹¹ His daughter, *Juana*, married José Domínguez de Mendoza.¹²

Lands that once belonged to him were recalled as late as the year 1705.¹³ It was this individual who, along with Luis de Quintana and Francisco Xavier, was not wanted back in New Mexico by the Indians parleying with Vargas in 1692.¹⁴

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, pp. 245, 259; t. 585, f. 511; Ortiz Trial, f. 2.

2. AGN, loc. cit., t. 666, f. 533; t. 594, pp. 386-388.

3. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 257, 276.

4. Ibid., t. 594, p. 378.

5. Ibid., t. 507, p. 248.

6. Benavides, 1634, p. 110.

7. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, p. 252.

8. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 507, p. 1300.

9. Ibid., t. 666, f. 564.

10. Revolt, I, p. 141; II, p. 39.

11. Ibid., II, p. 96.

12. DM, 1682, No. 5.

13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 932.

14. First Expedition, p. 83.

LÓPEZ

(Unclassified)

Several López persons living in New Mexico at the end of the century, who did not add another surname, could have belonged to any of the foregoing family groups.

Luis López was an illiterate captain living in Senecú as *Alcalde Mayor* of the Piro in 1667.¹ His *estancia* lay between the old Pueblos of Socorro and Qualacú and was referred to under his full name.² As late as 1769, Bishop Tamarón was told that the site was called "Luis López" after its original owner prior to the Indian Uprising of 1680.³

Nicolás López was killed at Santo Domingo in 1680.⁴ Children of his by his wife, *Ana Luján*, find mention after the Reconquest.

Francisco López, a captain, escaped the massacre in 1680 with his wife.⁵ He was described the following year as a native of New Mexico, forty-two years of age, tall and slim, having a swarthy complexion, black, curly hair, and the last joint of the little finger on the left hand broken.⁶ He was, perhaps, the son of Elena Gómez and her López Sambrano husband.

Diego López, a bachelor, was twenty-six or twenty-seven in 1681; he was described as a native of New Mexico, having a good stature, a fair and ruddy complexion, and large eyes.⁷ His description compares well with that of Diego López Sambrano, who might have been his father.

A *Diego López*, "*the Younger*," is mentioned briefly in 1681,⁸ and might be the same man.

Also mentioned in passing was a *José López*, sixteen years old and single.⁹

Cristóbal López, forty years old and married, appears in 1681, described as a native of New Mexico, tall and slender, with a very dark complexion and long, coarse hair.¹⁰

* * * * *
Felipe López (García), twenty years old,

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608.
2. *Revolt*, II, p. 364.
3. *Tamarón*, f. 132.
4. *Revolt*, I, p. 66.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 151.
6. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 78, 116-117.
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 51, 140.

the son of Juan and born in Mexico City at San Pablo, came to New Mexico in 1677 as a convict.¹¹ He seems to be the soldier, Felipe López, reported killed at Santa Clara Pueblo in 1680.¹²

José López was another convict of 1677. He was then twenty-five, the son of Francisco Ybarra Salazar, and also born in Mexico City at San Pablo,¹³ and hence very likely a cousin of the preceding man. He might have gone back before 1680, since he is not mentioned again.

* * * * *
Bernardo López de Peñuela, single, and a native of Agreda in Spain, appears in the muster-rolls of 1681. He had a good physique, an aquiline, pock-marked face, and a scant beard.¹⁴

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 187-188.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 44.
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 84, 103.
11. B-H, III, pp. 317-322.
12. *Revolt*, I, pp. 9-10.
13. B-H, loc. cit.
14. *Revolt*, II, pp. 63, 139.

LUCERO de GODOY

PEDRO LUCERO was the name of two distinct persons, both captains, who were cousins. One was forty years old in 1628, referred to as "*El Viejo*." The other was twenty-eight, and known as "*El Mozo*."¹ Together they had gone in the military escort of the wagon-trains in 1616-1617, 1621, and 1631.² Since the "Godoy" surname was applied only to the younger Pedro, and since the latter was already married in Santa Fe in 1628, plus other contributing facts, it can be assumed that he is the founder of this New Mexico family. The other Pedro disappears from the scene in those early years.

PEDRO LUCERO DE GODOY was a native of Mexico City, where he had a brother, Francisco. Another, Diego, was a secular priest there. Pedro was involved in most of the church and political intrigues of his time,

although he managed to steer clear of unpleasant consequences experienced by others. By 1663, when he gave his age as sixty-three, he had attained the rank of *Maese de Campo*.³ In this same year he was Lieutenant Governor of the Kingdom as well as Syndic of the Franciscans.⁴

His first wife was *Petronila de Zamora*, who married him, she later claimed, when but eleven years old.⁵ To all appearances, she was the Petronila listed as the youngest child of Bartolomé Montoya and María de Zamora when they came to New Mexico in 1600.⁶ They had a daughter, *Catalina*, who married Diego Romero, son of Gaspar Pérez,⁷ and also a son, *Juan*, also prominent in public affairs. Another son, *Pedro*, *Alcalde* of Santa Fe at this time (1663), might have been a child by Petronila, or else by his second wife.

Pedro's second wife was *Francisca Gómez*

Robledo, who was also active in affairs connected with the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe.⁸ In 1663 they had five daughters "of marriageable age," and the young *Pedro*, just mentioned.⁹ Another son, *Francisco*, figured in later historical events. One of the daughters, *María*, who was perhaps the youngest, became the wife of *Lázaro de Misquia*.

Two other Lucero women, *Ynez*, wife of *Juan de la Escallada*, and *Luisa*, married to *Pedro Montoya de Esparza*, were most likely his daughters. Lucero also had a stepson, *Antonio de Salas* (q. v.).

Pedro died well before the Rebellion of 1680. His second wife appears to be among the colonists who were massacred, from a statement of *Diego Lucero de Godoy*.

Juan Lucero de Godoy, *Pedro*'s eldest son, was Secretary of Government and War in 1663.¹⁰ Up until 1693, he claimed to have served the King for fifty-two years, from the time that he was seventeen until his present age of sixty-nine. He had resided in Santa Fe for forty years; his property there was at the "Pueblo Quemado."¹¹ *Juan* was a *Sargento Mayor* and the *Alcalde Mayor* of Santa Fe when he escaped the Indian siege of 1680 with his wife, four grown sons bearing arms, and four grown daughters.¹² The next year he was described as having a good stature with a large, pock-marked aquiline face, crooked nose, and fifty-nine years old.¹³

His sister, *Catalina de Zamora*, escaped with four grown nieces and five servants. The Indians had killed two of her nephews and more than thirty other relatives.¹⁴

Juan's first wife was a *Luisa Romero*. The second was *Juana de Carvajal*, who escaped with him in 1680 and died at San Lorenzo three years later; on January 14, 1689, he married *Isabel de Salazar*, daughter of *Andrés Hurtado* and *Bernardina de Salas*.¹⁵ They returned with the Reconquest.

His four sons by either or both of the first two wives were *Juan II*, *Antonio*, *Nicolás*, and *Pedro*.

Pedro Lucero de Godoy II, mentioned by his father as being *Alcalde* of Santa Fe in 1663, is not heard of again.

Diego Lucero de Godoy, a young *Alférez* in 1663, was a *Sargento Mayor* residing in Taos in 1680. A widower, he had applied to marry a supposed daughter of *Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza* in April of that year, but no marriage took place.¹⁶ He was with the *Leyva* escort party when the Indians struck in August, and later he declared that thirty-two persons of his household had been massacred, including his brothers and sisters, sons, and servants.¹⁷

On February 16, 1681, he married *María Domínguez de Mendoza*,¹⁸ and in September he passed muster as a married man, thirty-eight years old and a native of New Mexico, of tall and slender height, with a fair, ruddy complexion and long, red hair.¹⁹ In 1685 he was involved in the *Juan Domínguez* plot to abandon the colony,²⁰ but in 1689 he received permission to move south to New Spain with his wife *María Domínguez*.²¹ Since his entire pre-Revolt family was killed, *Diego* left no descendants to re-settle New Mexico.

Francisco Lucero de Godoy, *Alférez* and Armorer, escaped in 1680 with a family of twenty-two, including wife, children, and servants. He was tall and erect with a thick beard, a wound-scar on his mustache and another on the right side of his nose.²² His lands in Santa Fe, which formerly belonged to *Andrés López*, were on the *Ciénega* road.²³ In 1692 he took part in the *Vargas Entry* as a captain of artillery and armorer.²⁴

His first wife was *Josefa López de Grijalva*, daughter of *Andrés López Sambrano*.²⁵ Her daughter testified years later that it was she who took out the venerated statue of *La Conquistadora* when the besieged people of Santa Fe withdrew to *Guadalupe del Paso* in 1680; she also personally brought it back, and was still living in Santa Fe in March, 1695.²⁶ *Josefa* died shortly after, and *Francisco* then

married *Catalina de Espínola*, the young widow of Antonio Jorge de Vera.²⁷ He also was devoted to La Conquistadora.²⁸

The children by his first wife were: *Francisco Mateo*, *Beatriz*, *Josefa*, *María*, wife of Juan de Alderete, and *Lucía*, wife of Francisco del Río.

Nicolás Lucero de Godoy, Adjutant of the Kingdom and twenty-seven years old in 1680, seems to have been a brother, the youngest, of the preceding Luceros. He was married, tall and slim of stature, with a reddish beard, long and straight chestnut hair, and large, blue eyes.²⁹ His wife's identity is not known, but he was a brother-in-law of Pedro Varela.³⁰ It is not known if he or any children of his returned with the Reconquest.

* * * * *

Other members of this vast Lucero family mentioned in the 1680-1681 Revolt lists are as follows:

Nicolás Lucero de Godoy, distinct from the preceding Adjutant, is first mentioned in 1681 as a married native of New Mexico, thirty-four or thirty-six years old, of medium height, with good features, a thick beard, and long, wavy hair.³¹ He was most likely a son of Juan Lucero de Godoy and Juana de Carvajal.

Antonio Lucero de Godoy, *Alférez*, passed muster in 1680, declaring that the Indians had killed his wife, two children, and four servants.³² In the following year, still a widower, he enlisted as a colonist for a return to New Mexico.³³ He had a brother, Juan de Dios Lucero.³⁴ From a general view of various relations he seems to have been a son of Juan Lucero de Godoy.

His first wife had been a blood-niece of Juan Domínguez de Mendoza.³⁵ By 1685 he

was married to *Antonia Varela de Losada*, or *de Perea*, with whom he returned to New Mexico in 1693.

Juan de Dios Lucero de Godoy passed muster in 1681 as a bachelor twenty-five years of age; he was of robust, medium height, having good features, a thick, black beard, and wavy hair.³⁶ Between September 23 and 26, when he passed muster again, he had taken a wife. This was *María Varela*, as we learn from a son's marriage later on,³⁷ probably a sister of his brother Antonio's second wife. In 1705 he was assistant *Alcalde* at Guadalupe del Paso, and still living there in 1718. His son, *Tomás*, was married there to *María Madrid*.³⁸

Juan Lucero de Godoy passed muster on September 12, 1681, as a married man twenty-six years of age.³⁹ He is hard to place, yet seems to be the man of this name who returned with the Reconquest.

Francisco Mateo López de Godoy thus signed an *auto* of Otermín in 1680,⁴⁰ and again some minutes of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora in 1685.⁴¹ His name points to his possibly being a son of Francisco and Josefa López Sambrano. He is met with again after the Reconquest.

Pedro Lucero de Godoy passed muster on September 26, 1681, and was described as a bachelor of twenty-two, with a medium stature, broad shoulders, good features, long and black wavy hair, and a black beard.⁴²

A *Pedro Lucero* passed muster on September 30; he was nineteen years old and single, described as having a medium, thickset stature, with a beardless face, black hair, and large eyes.⁴³ If not the same man, one of these

seems to be the youngest son of Juan Lucero de Godoy, whom the latter mentioned as being eighteen years old the previous year.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 363, ff. 2-12.
 2. Ibid., t. 316, f. 176; AGI, Contad., legs. 718, 723, 732.
- Data.
3. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, ff. 548-557.
 4. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 507, pp. 295, 1693.
 5. Ibid., t. 372, ff. 9-12.
 6. Oñate, p. 209.
 7. AGN, Tierras, loc. cit.
 8. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 507, pp. 300-330.
 9. Ibid., Tierras, loc. cit.
 10. Ibid.
 11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 422.
 12. Revolt, I, p. 137.
 13. Ibid., II, pp. 45, 107, 177-181.
 14. Ibid., I, p. 151.
 15. DM, 1689, No. 1; 1st M-Book, Guad. del Paso.
 16. DM, 1680, No. 1.
 17. Revolt, I, pp. 28, 140-141.
 18. 1st M-Book, Guad. del Paso.
 19. Revolt, II, p. 101.
 20. Sp. Arch., II, No. 35.
 21. Ibid., No. 49.
 22. Revolt, I, p. 148; II, pp. 19, 135, 197.

Matías Lucero, thirty-six or forty, and a native of New Mexico, signed two testimonies at Guadalupe del Paso in 1689.⁴⁴

23. Twit. Coll., no number.
24. First Expedition, p. 134.
25. López-Anaya charts.
26. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 701, f. 322; El Palacio, Vol. 57, No. 10, p. 301.
27. DM, 1695, No. 6.
28. OLC, p. 62.
29. Revolt, I, p. 139; II, pp. 42, 117, 139.
30. Sp. Arch., I, No. 728.
31. Revolt, II, p. 113.
32. Ibid., I, p. 45.
33. Ibid., II, pp. 48, 112.
34. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 338.
35. Sp. Arch., II, No. 35.
36. Revolt, II, pp. 37, 110, 113, 200.
37. DM, 1711, No. 3.
38. Ibid., 1705, No. 10; 1711, No. 3; 1718, No. 2.
39. Revolt, II, p. 59.
40. Ibid., I, p. 119.
41. OLC, pp. 55, 59; my error here in transcribing "Lucero" for "López."
42. Revolt, II, p. 113.
43. Ibid., pp. 141-142.
44. DM, 1689, Nos. 2, 9.

LUIS

JUAN LUIS, "El Viejo," passed muster in 1680 with his wife, one grown son, and three small children.¹ In 1681 he said that he was sixty to sixty-six years old, a native of New Mexico, and was described as having a good and robust stature, a long face, and gray hair.² Later, in 1689, Captain Juan Luis, with his wife and children, is mentioned among the refugees at Guadalupe del Paso who are related in some way to José Baca, recently murdered by Silvestre Pacheco.³

The name "Luis" is heretofore unknown in New Mexico. A clue as to its origin comes later when this individual appears as a witness under the names, "Juan Luis Luján" and "Juan Ruiz Luján." He is, moreover, a native of Santa Fe, from seventy to eighty years of age at the time.⁴ In other words, this Luis family belonged to the Ruiz Cáceres-Luján

clans, the name having become corrupted as in other instances. Apparently, Juan Luis' wife was a Baca, perhaps the Isabel Baca who was the mother of Juana Ruiz Cáceres, wife of Antonio de Ávalos.

Juan Luis, "the Younger," passed muster in 1680 with his wife and one child.⁵ He was described in 1680 as being forty-one years of age, a native of New Mexico, tall, with good features and large eyes.⁶ Among those who fled to New Spain in 1682 were a son of Juan Luis and his son-in-law.⁷

A Pedro Luján is mentioned in 1695 as the son of Juan Luis Luján.⁸ He could have been one of the three small children of 1680; also, perhaps, Estela Luján, wife of Francisco Márquez in the following century.

1. Revolt, I, p. 140.
2. Ibid., II, pp. 74-75, 96-97.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 45.
4. DM, 1689, No. 2; 1693, No. 1; 1694, Nos. 8, 27; 1695, No. 19.

5. Revolt, I, p. 140.
6. Ibid., II, pp. 74-75, 97.
7. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, p. 284.
8. Sp. Arch., II, No. 198.

LUJÁN

Among the soldiers sent to Oñate at San Gabriel in 1600, there were three from the same place of origin, and with parents of identical surnames, all of whom must be considered in dealing with the large *Luján* family of New Mexico.

JUAN LUJÁN was twenty-seven years old and short of stature, born on the Isle of La Palma, the son of Francisco Rodríguez.¹

JUAN RUIZ CÁCERES, thirty, was also a native of La Palma in the Canaries, the son of Pedro Ruiz [or Rodríguez].²

PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ, thirty years old and short of stature, no father given, was also a Canary Islander of La Palma.³

All more or less of the same age, and most probably related in some way, were perhaps first cousins. The descendants of the first two became confused already at the end of the century, when the word "Luján" is used indiscriminately. The *Luis Luján* family just treated is an example; also, *María Luján* (Ruiz Cáceres), wife of Sebastián Martín Serrano in the next century.

JUAN LUJÁN, the Canary Islander cited above, arrived in 1600 with a female Indian servant, single, Francisca Jiménez by name.⁴ Many things in the records point to the probability of his having married this servant, or someone else like her. His known children were *Juan II*, *Francisco*, and, perhaps, a *Mariana Luján* who was the wife of Juan de Perramos, or Ramos.⁵ His name, or else the younger Juan's, is found on El Morro with the date "1632."

Juan Luján II finds mention as an active participant in the political intrigues of Governor Rosa's times and after. He was a captain and *Alcalde Mayor* of the Taos-Picuris district.⁶ He was a brother-in-law of Francisco Gómez [de Torres or Robledo?] and a kinsman of Pedro Lucero.⁷ In 1661 he had an *estancia* in Taos Valley, and was then known

as "El Viejo" in relation to a younger Juan Luján, who was most likely his son.⁸ A daughter, *María*, was the wife of Juan de Archuleta. Juan died on November 15, 1663.⁹

Francisco Luján, apparently Juan's brother, was an *Alférez* in 1641 and thirty years old.¹⁰ As early as 1631 he was married to a *Lucía Rodríguez*, aged twenty.¹¹ With Juan he was involved in the Rosas murder affair, and with him escaped the capital fate of their less fortunate compatriots. His sphere of action was in the Queres territory of Santo Domingo and Cochití.¹² He died before 1663.

His second wife was *María Ramos*, the daughter of his "sister," *María Luján*. Enemies of the friars later accused them of granting Francisco a dispensation to marry his blood-niece.¹³ But Mariana, wife of Juan Ramos, was not necessarily his blood-sister; she appears to have been the bastard child of *María*, Indian servant of Juan López.¹⁴

* * * * *

The Luján people listed in the refugee rolls of 1680-1681 are as follows:

Matías Luján, soldier, passed muster with a family of eight, including wife, children, and brothers-in-law.¹⁵ In 1681 he was described as a native of New Mexico, twenty-five to twenty-nine years old, married, having a good stature, slender, with a dark complexion, thick, black hair and beard.¹⁷ He had been born in the Cañada area, at the place called San Cristóbal after the Reconquest, and there he had his residence before the Rebellion.¹⁸ He might have been a son of Juan Luján II, if not a member of the Ruiz Cáceres group. His wife, *Francisca Romero*, and their family returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

Domingo Luján was twenty-six and married in 1681. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of good stature, swarthy, with black hair and a thick beard. He had been stationed

outside New Mexico proper, perhaps at Guadalupe del Paso, when the Rebellion came; hence he was not among the refugees of 1680.¹⁹ Apparently he is the man of this name who, against strict orders, gave some gunpowder to a Cochití [half-] brother of his during the Otermín Campaign in 1681,²⁰ as well as the soldier of this name who was killed in 1693 when chasing a cow on horseback.²¹ Meanwhile, between 1680 and 1692, his wife and children had been held captives in the Pueblos, as will be seen later. His Cochití connections make him a possible son of Francisco Luján.

Antonio Luján escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife and children. He was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, forty-two years of age, married, of slender medium height, with a thick beard and straight, partly gray hair. He had a son, eighteen years old.²² Antonio died the following year, after six years of marriage, and was buried in the Socorro del Paso church; his widow, *María Martín*, married Domingo de Herrera in 1683,²³ and returned to New Mexico with her family in 1693.

Agustín Luján escaped in 1680 with his wife, two children, and three sisters-in-law. He was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, twenty-six years of age, with a good, robust stature, aquiline face, and good features, black hair and beard.²⁴ Perhaps he is the individual who married a *Luisa Varela* in Santa Fe after the Reconquest.

Miguel Luján is mentioned briefly as a recruit in 1681,²⁵ and is very likely the same man, a brother or brother-in-law of Juan Ruiz Cáceres, who was left by Vargas to guard the tower-chapel in the Governors' Palace in December, 1693; he barely escaped from it with his family when the Indians decided to keep the city. At this time he had a young son who is called both *Agustín* and *Cristóbal* in the same incident.²⁶

Diego Luján also escaped in 1680 with his wife and two small children. A native of New Mexico, twenty-four years old and married, he was further described as having a good stature and features, with large eyes and long, straight hair.²⁷ His wife was *Juana de Salazar*, a *coyota* of Zuñi.²⁸ Both ran away from the Real of San Lorenzo to Parral in 1682. Their son, *Sebastián*, returned to New Mexico with the new colonists of 1693, but they remained at El Real de San Juan in Nueva Vizcaya.²⁹

Juan Luján, twenty years old and single, registered as "*Juan Barba*" in 1681, having escaped the previous year's massacre with his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. He had a long face, straight hair and noticeable smallpox scars.³⁰ His father was the *Alférez* Esteban Barba who was killed at Santo Domingo Pueblo in August, 1680.³¹ In 1682 he fled to New Spain (Parral),³² where he married and later joined the 1693 colonists as *Juan Luján*.³³

1. Oñate, p. 203.
2. Ibid., p. 202.
3. Ibid., p. 204.
4. Ibid., p. 210.
5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, exp. 19, f. 8.
6. Ch. and State, pp. 138, 173; Troub. Times, pp. 7, 73-74, 86.
7. AGN, loc. cit., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 160.
8. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268.
9. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 507, pp. 291-298, 564.
10. Ibid., t. 425, f. 638.
11. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, f. 8.
12. Ibid., t. 507, p. 59; Ch. and State, pp. 173-184; Ortiz Trial, f. 3.
13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 305-311.
14. Oñate, p. 210.
15. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, p. 320.

16. Revolt, I, p. 158.
17. Ibid., II, pp. 62, 124.
18. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818; II, No. 89.
19. Revolt, II, pp. 38, 137.
20. Ibid., p. 263.
21. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 140, f. 68.
22. Revolt, I, p. 138; II, pp. 64, 125-126.
23. DM, 1683, No. 1.
24. Revolt, I, p. 145; II, p. 126.
25. Ibid., II, p. 195.
26. Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 225.
27. Revolt, I, pp. 144-145; II, p. 125.
28. DM, 1705, No. 6.
29. Ibid.; Sp. Arch., II, No. 109.
30. Revolt, II, pp. 99-100, 78-79.
31. Ibid., I, p. 66.
32. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 354-357.
33. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

LUNA

JUAN GÓMEZ DE LUNA was a captain and interpreter in the Indian languages whose wife was *Juana Sánchez*, forty to fifty years of age in 1631, sister of Juana de los Reyes, who was married to Alvaro García Holgado.¹ In 1621 he had traveled down to Zacatecas and there visited an uncle, Mateo de Luna, who was a secular priest.² All this and other passing mention were in connection with certain unorthodox remarks attributed to him, one of these by the wife of Pedro D. y Chaves.³ Still, he was the Syndic of the Franciscans in 1636. As a captain in 1664 he was accused, with Matías Romero, of trading illicitly and capturing slaves for Governor Rosas.⁴

There was a *Melchor de Luna* in Oñate's 1597 list who was a native of Puerto de Santa María, and the son of Baltasar de Morales.⁵ He seems to be identical with a Melchor Gómez and a Melchor de Torres. Hence there seems to have been a very close relationship between this Melchor, Juan Gómez de Luna, and Francisco Gómez de Torres (*q.v.*).

Diego de Luna is mentioned, in passing, in 1654 as being nineteen years old.⁶ He was the only adult male Luna at the time of the 1680 Rebellion, reporting with his family of three children and thirty other persons, including his mother-in-law, brothers- (or sisters-) in-law, and servants.⁷ He was an *Alférez* forty-eight years old, a native of New Mexico, tall, with a long face and long straight hair.⁸ He and his wife were mentioned as kinfolk of the Francisco de Torres family, all natives of New Mexico.⁹ In this year, 1687, the family of Captain Diego de Luna, consisting of twenty-nine persons, was numbered among those in dire need at the exile settlement of Corpus Christi de Ysleta.¹⁰ In 1692 he was ordered to assemble his men for the first Entry of Vargas into New Mexico.¹¹ He was a witness on August 31, 1693, at a wedding in Ysleta, when he gave his age as more than sixty.¹²

Presumably, he returned with the Reconquest in the following months of 1693, but is not heard of again. He was listed as a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1689.¹³ Several Lunas re-settled the Río Abajo district.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 18; t. 356, f. 316v.
2. Ibid., t. 356, f. 260v.
3. Ibid., ff. 285, 301.
4. BNM, leg. 1, Pt. 1, ff. 370-504; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 22, p. 161.
5. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25.
6. AGN, loc. cit., exp. 8, f. 227v.

7. Revolt, I, p. 150.
8. Ibid., II, pp. 76, 98.
9. DM, 1687, No. 1.
10. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.
11. First Expedition, p. 51.
12. DM, 1693, No. 5.
13. OLC, p. 70.

MADRID

FRANCISCO DE MADRID came to New Mexico in 1603 as a *chirrionero de los carros*, bringing ten new soldiers and four friars.¹ In 1626 he said that he was thirty-two years old and married, boasting that he was one of the "ancient settlers." (Hence he must have been several years older.) At this time he was mentioned as a brother-in-law of Pedro Márquez. He signed his name "Madril."² His wife was *María de la Vega Márquez*, or simply

without the "Vega" name.³ By 1639 he was a captain, when he gave his age as forty-six,⁴ and two years later he was a member of the Santa Fe *Cabildo*.⁵

His children, to all appearances, were: *Francisco II*, *Francisca*, wife of Juan Varela de Losada;⁶ and *María*, nicknamed "*Mariaca*."⁷ An *Alférez*, *Cristóbal de Madrid*, who escorted some colonists to New Mexico in 1641, might have been another son,⁸ or per-

haps the elder Francisco was meant since Cristóbal is not heard of again.

Francisco de Madrid II was despised by Governor López Mendizábal for "his pretension."⁹ His wife was a daughter of Juan Ruiz Cáceres.¹⁰ His sons were *Lorenzo*, *Roque*, and, perhaps, *Francisco III*, *Pedro*, and *Juan*, treated further on.

Lorenzo de Madrid, an elder brother of Roque de Madrid and son of Francisco de Madrid II, boasted in 1698 that he was the oldest Conquistador and settler in the Kingdom.¹¹ He was at Guadalupe del Paso when the Indians rebelled, and there he passed muster in 1680 as a *Sargento Mayor* with his wife, a son of military age, and three servants.¹² He was described as a native of New Mexico, married, forty-seven years old, tall and swarthy, with black hair and beard; he was also lame in one arm.¹³

His first wife was an *Antonia Ortiz [Baca?]*, who bore him these sons: *Nicolás*, *José*, *Jacinto*, and *Francisco Tomás Simón*.¹⁴ Of these, José seemed to be the only one living and with him in 1680. His second wife, the one with him at this time, was *Ana de Almazán*, widow of Andrés López de Sambrano, by whom he had no children; but they did have six adopted ones, the eldest of whom might be the *Lucía* who was made captive in 1680 and rescued by her "brother" José in 1692.¹⁵ The rest of Lorenzo's life is told in the next century.

Roque de Madrid, son of Francisco de Madrid II and grandson of Juan Ruiz Cáceres, was the husband of *Juana de Arvid (López)*, daughter of María Pacheco and grand-daughter of Gerónimo Pacheco.¹⁶ He escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife and two small children, and was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, a captain, married, thirty-seven years old, tall and slim in stature, swarthy, with a gray beard and thick, black hair.¹⁷ In the Vargas Entry of 1692, Roque rescued from captivity a certain Petrona,

wife of Cristóbal Nieto, and her children, all of whom were related to his wife.¹⁸ The annals of subsequent campaigns are filled with his activities as a military leader. These, and his descendants, are treated in the following century.

* * * * *

Other Madrid men who appear in the 1680-1681 muster-rolls are the following:

Juan de Madrid escaped with his wife and six small children, and was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, forty years old, of thickset, medium build, dark, with curly, gray beard and thick, black hair; also, a cataract over the left eye.¹⁹ He had three successive wives: *Micaela Martín*, *María de Mondragón*, and *Ana Holguín*. His family stayed at Guadalupe del Paso where a son, *Francisco*, married María de Salazar at Socorro del Paso, in 1703; a daughter, *Manuela*, became the wife of Antonio Valencia in 1710; and another, *María*, married Alonso Cisneros in 1690.²⁰

Francisco de Madrid III appears to have been an older brother of Roque; also, the preceding Juan, for that matter. Francisco escaped in 1680 with his wife and four small children, and in the following year was described as a captain forty-two years old, a native of New Mexico, married, of medium height, swarthy and gray-haired.²¹ He seems to have died by 1705, when a Juan de Ávalos testified that he (Francisco) was the father of two now adult illegitimates, and that he had heard this from both Francisco and Roque de Madrid; Roque wrote back indignantly denying the charge.²²

Pedro de Madrid also appears to be a brother of the foregoing men. He passed muster in 1680 with his wife and five small children. In 1681 he held the post of adjutant and was from forty to fifty years of age. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of good stature, with very thick and partly gray beard and long, wavy hair.²³ His wife was *Yumar Varela Jaramillo*. Pedro and his family must

have stayed permanently at Guadalupe del Paso. One son, *José*, born there after the Rebellion, married a Josefa de Contreras at Senecú del Paso.²⁴ A daughter, *Lucía*, also born there, married Pedro Meusnier.²⁵

José de Madrid, not mentioned in 1680, passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, married, and twenty-two to twenty-five years old. He had a good, robust stature, dark complexion, thick, black hair and beard.²⁶ He was the son of military age men-

tioned by Lorenzo de Madrid the previous year. An adjutant in 1692, José found his "sister," *Lucía de Madrid*, a captive at Zuñi; single when captured in 1680, she had two children, one about twelve.²⁷

José's wife was *María Trujillo*, with whom he was a sponsor in 1686.²⁸ He might be the man of this name who was on trial in 1693 for living in concubinage and for trying to kill his wife.²⁹ He was dead by 1711 when a daughter, *María*, married Tomás Lucero at Guadalupe del Paso in 1711.³⁰

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 842A, Data.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 268.
3. Ibid., t. 372, ff. 11, 17.
4. Ibid., t. 369, f. 4v.
5. B-H, III, p. 57.
6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 1646.
7. Ibid., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 156v.
8. AGI, Contad., leg. 736, Data.
9. AGN, loc. cit., t. 596, Pt. 2, f. 156v; t. 587, pp. 386-388.
10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 486.
11. DM, 1697, No. 17, b.
12. Revolt, I, pp. 35, 143.
13. Ibid., II, pp. 66, 129.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 502.
15. Ibid.; DM, 1694, No. 34; AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 139.

16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 486.
17. Revolt, I, p. 142; II, p. 122.
18. First Expedition, p. 184.
19. Revolt, I, p. 145; II, pp. 56, 122.
20. DM, 1690, No. 2; 1703, No. 1; 1710, No. 13.
21. Revolt, I, p. 141; II, pp. 75, 98, 331.
22. DM, 1705, No. 10.
23. Revolt, I, p. 151; II, pp. 44, 112.
24. DM, 1709, No. 13.
25. Ibid., 1699, No. 9.
26. Revolt, II, pp. 85, 103-104, 142.
27. First Expedition, p. 237.
28. DM, 1686, No. 1.
29. Ibid., 1693, No. 2.
30. Ibid., 1711, No. 3.

MAESE

JUAN MAESE, a *Sargento* twenty-eight years old in 1632, had an *estancia* somewhere in New Mexico. He is mentioned in passing and is not heard of again.¹

Esteban Maese lived in the middle of the century; his widow, *Antonia González*, was still alive and quite old in 1682.²

Among the refugees of the 1680 Indian Rebellion, only two male adults of this name can be found, *Alonso* and *Luis*.

Alonso Maese, married, escaped with fifteen persons in his family, including his mother [*Antonia González*?] and children, all very poor.³ In 1681 he stated that he was forty years old, and had a son who was twenty. Alonso was briefly described as being of medium height and having thick hair.⁴ Else-

where, this son of his is referred to as *Juan Maese*.⁵

Alonso's wife was *Catalina Montaña*. They did not return with the Reconquest but remained at El Real de San Lorenzo, as may be seen from their children's marriages. *Juan* had married an *Estefanía González*, whose daughter, *María*, married a *Juan de Varela* there in 1709;⁶ *Gabriel* applied to marry *Beatriz Lucero de Godoy* in 1691, but it is not known if the marriage took place;⁷ *Francisco* married *Juliana del Río* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1701; and *Ana María* became the wife of *Alfonso Hidalgo* in the same year.⁸

Luis Maese was most likely Alonso's brother. In 1681 he was described as a native of New Mexico, thirty years old, married, of medium build, having good features, black hair and beard.⁹ His wife was *Josefa de Archuleta*, and both returned to Santa Fe in 1693.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 15; t. 304, f. 187v.
2. Ibid., t. 1551, f. 382.
3. Revolt, I, p. 147.
4. Ibid., II, pp. 58, 125.

5. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 225.
6. DM, 1709, No. 3.
7. Ibid., 1691, No. 1.
8. Ibid., 1701, Nos. 2, 5.
9. Revolt, II, pp. 43, 126.

MÁRQUEZ

(Márquez Sambrano)

GERÓNIMO MÁRQUEZ was the *Maeese de Campo* of the troops which joined Oñate in 1600. He was forty years old, a native of Sanlúcar de Barrameda, the son of Hernán Muñoz Zamorano. He was described as swarthy and black-bearded.¹ In the Puana muster-roll of 1597 he had the rank of Captain of Artillery, when his father's name was written as Hernán Martín Sambrano, and his birthplace as San Lucar la Mayor.² With him came his wife and five grown sons.³ His name runs through all the Oñate annals as an adventurous leader. He was exiled from New Mexico,⁴ but he returned—if ever the sentence was carried out. As late as 1631 he was living at his *estancia* at Acomilla in the Río Abajo district.⁵

His wife's name is not known, but an ambiguous statement makes her seem to be a *Doña Ana de Mendoza*, daughter and granddaughter of leading Conquistadores of New Spain. She had three sisters who were nuns, and was a niece of Don Fernando de Oñate as well as a first cousin of Francisco de Zaldívar.⁶ Their five sons were: *Francisco*, *Pedro*, *Juan*, *Hernando*, and *Diego*. A daughter, *María*, became the wife of Francisco de Madrid.

Francisco Márquez was forty-three in 1631 when he was mentioned as the brother of the late Hernando Sambrano, and the husband of *María Núñez*, sister of Diego Bellido.⁷ His wife was from Socorro de los Piro.⁸ They had a daughter, *Catalina*, who married Nicolás de Aguilar.

Pedro Márquez was an *Alférez* thirty-five years old, married, and living in Santa Fe in 1626, the brother-in-law of Francisco de Madrid, and brother of Hernán Márquez Sambrano.¹⁰ He died shortly after, for his widow, *Catalina Pérez de Bustillo*, nineteen, was living at her *estancia* at La Cañada in 1631.¹¹

Juan Márquez is mentioned as the son of Captain Gerónimo Márquez as early as 1613.¹² He, too, died early, for his wife, *María de Archuleta*, was a widow, thirty years old, in 1631.¹³

There was another *Juan Márquez*, thirty-six years old in 1639-1641, who was an *Alférez* and Treasurer of the Holy Crusade, and is said to have been murdered by order of Governor Rosas.¹⁴ He was a son, no doubt, of any of the Márquez brothers, perhaps of Juan.

Hernando Márquez was an *Alférez* in 1625.¹⁵ He was dead by October, 1628, when his brother Pedro accused a Mexican Indian woman, Beatriz by name, of causing Hernando's death through witchcraft.¹⁶ Hernando had been living in concubinage with a Juana de la Cruz, also accused of hexing him after he spurned her.¹⁷

Diego Márquez was accused as a major accomplice in the death of Governor Rosas, and was beheaded in Santa Fe with seven other captains in 1643.¹⁸ His widow, *Doña Bernardina Vásquez*, was still living at the *estancia* of Los Cerrillos in 1660 with her daughter *Margarita*.¹⁹ Their children were: *Cristóbal*, *Pedro*, *Bernabé*, *Margarita*, wife of Gerónimo Carvajal, and, perhaps, *Catalina*. Diego also had a natural half-breed son, who lived as an Indian at Santo Domingo by the name of *Alonso Catiti*.

* * * * *

Members of this family living in 1680 and after were the following:

Pedro Márquez escaped the Indian massacre with one son. The enemy had carried off his wife and daughter.²⁰ In 1681 he gave his age as forty, saying he was a native of New Mexico and a widower. He was described as thick-set, with a plump face pitted by smallpox.²¹

ORIGINS OF NEW MEXICO FAMILIES

In 1672, Francisco Márquez rescued his aunt, Lucía—, wife of Pedro Márquez residing at Casas Grandes, and her daughter.²² This Pedro was from Nambé.²³ He was a cousin of the namesake who follows. This family probably never returned to New Mexico.

Pedro Márquez, a captain, escaped with his wife, two children, and six servants.²⁴ He gave his age as thirty in 1681, saying he was married and ill in bed. He was accused of profiteering with the Chaves-Domínguez clans at the expense of the refugee colony at Guadalupe del Paso.²⁵ This was natural, as his wife was a daughter of Don Pedro de Chaves, with whom he left the colony in 1682.²⁶ As a brother of Bernabé Márquez,²⁷ he was a son of Diego Márquez and Bernardina Vázquez. Alonso Catiti, a *coyote* Indian leader of Santo Domingo Pueblo, was referred to as a brother of Pedro.²⁸ This family, with its kindred Chaves and Domínguez families, did not return with the Reconquest.

Bernabé Márquez was besieged by the Indians at his ancestral place of Los Cerrillos, and was rescued on the night of August 12, 1680, by a force sent by Governor Otermín from Santa Fe. With him were his wife and six half-grown children, seven servants, and a brother-in-law [a Chaves] of military age.²⁹ He was described in 1681 as thirty-eight or thirty-nine years old and married, a native of New Mexico, having a good, slender build, a thick beard, and chestnut hair.³⁰ He was a

brother of Diego Márquez. His wife was *Doña María de Chaves*, sister of the *Sargento Mayor*, Don Fernando D. y Chaves, who had escaped from Taos in 1680.³¹ Bernabé fled to Mexico City in 1683 with this brother-in-law, to get permission to abandon New Mexico for good, but turned back.³²

The name of his eldest son was *Diego Márquez*.³³ This entire family did not return to New Mexico, presumably leaving for New Spain with the Domínguez and Pedro de Chaves clans.

Antonio Márquez, Captain, escaped in 1680 with his wife, five children, and eight servants.³⁴ He was thirty-eight in 1681, described as a native of New Mexico, with a good stature and features, black hair and beard. He went on the Otermín Campaign of that year.³⁵ The Antonio Márquez mentioned in 1668 as having three oxen that belonged to the German trader, Bernardo Gruber, was most likely this man, and so a resident of the Río Abajo area.³⁶ His wife was *Francisca Domínguez*. Their daughter, *Estefanía*, married José de Levya in 1682.³⁷

Francisco Márquez, not listed in 1680, is mentioned as married and twenty-two years of age in 1681.³⁸ He is the one who in 1692 rescued his aunt Lucía and her daughter from Indian captivity.³⁹ He ran away from the exile colony with a Domingo Luján in 1682, but both came back or were caught.⁴⁰ He and his family returned with the Reconquest.

1. Oñate, p. 203.
2. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 25, Pt. 1.
3. Ibid., Patronato, leg. 22, Pt. 5, f. 719.
4. Oñate, pp. 104-150.
5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 189.
6. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 72, Title 1489.
7. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, Exp. 19, ff. 18-19.
8. Ibid., f. 20.
9. Ibid., t. 512, f. 90.
10. Ibid., t. 304, f. 186; t. 358, ff. 267-303.
11. Ibid., t. 356, Exp. 19, f. 7.
12. AGI, Contad., leg. 716, Data.
13. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, ff. 11-17.
14. Ibid., t. 425, f. 640; B-H, III, p. 49; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 22, p. 167.
15. AGI, Contad., leg. 726, Data.
16. AGN, loc. cit., t. 304, f. 186; t. 372, Exp. 19, ff. 18-19.
17. Ibid., t. 304, f. 189.
18. Ch. and State, pp. 127, 162, 175-176.
19. AGN, loc. cit., t. 581, p. 69; t. 507, f. 24.

20. Revolt, I, p. 145.
21. Ibid., II, pp. 133, 145.
22. First Expedition, p. 184.
23. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 354-347.
24. Revolt, I, p. 148.
25. Ibid., II, pp. 55, 162-165.
26. BNM, loc. cit.
27. Ibid., f. 364.
28. Revolt, II, pp. 261, 279, 295, 386.
29. Ibid., I, pp. 11, 20, 97, 119, 152.
30. Ibid., II, pp. 40, 109.
31. BNM, loc. cit., f. 290.
32. Ibid., ff. 275-283.
33. Revolt, II, p. 115; Bartolomé is very likely an error.
34. Ibid., I, p. 145.
35. Ibid., II, pp. 125, 319, 391.
36. AGN, loc. cit., t. 608.
37. DM, 1682, No. 3.
38. Revolt, II, p. 72.
39. First Expedition, loc. cit.
40. BNM, loc. cit., f. 290.

MARTÍN BARBA

ALONSO MARTÍN BARBA was a fifty-year-old captain living in Santa Fe in 1632.¹ His wife was *María Martín*, allegedly poisoned by a *María Bernal* with whom Alonso was having relations. A daughter of his, *María de los Angeles*, twenty-two, was the widow of Gaspar de Arratia, and a son, *Diego*, was married to Isabel de Cabinillas.² In 1634 his grand-daughter, Ynez de Zamora, child of *Alférez* Diego de Montoya and *Ana Martín*, married a *Sargento* Juan López. Alonso himself, fifty-three at the time, and his second wife, *Francisca de Herrera Abrego*, were the wedding sponsors.³ This *Francisca de Abrega* escaped the Indian massacre of 1680 with eight children and grandchildren, all very poor.⁴

Alonso's children were: *Diego*, *Alonso*, *María de los Angeles*, *Ana*, and another daughter [*María?*] who as early as 1613 was married to a *Francisco* [de Salazar? Montoya?] whose last name is illegible.⁵

Diego Martín Barba, son of Alonso, was a captain living in Santa Fe in 1637 with his wife, *Isabel de Cabinillas*.⁶ In 1642 he gave his age as thirty. He was one of the eight captains ordered beheaded in 1643 for complicity in the death of Governor Rosas.⁷ His name is carved on Inscription Rock with the date "1636."

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, ff. 191-195.

2. Ibid., t. 372, Exp. 19, ff. 7-10.

3. Ibid., t. 380, ff. 233-247.

4. Revolt, I, pp. 151-152.

5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 316, f. 172.

6. Ibid., t. 304, f. 7; t. 372, Exp. 19, ff. 7-10.

7. Ch. and State, p. 175; Ortiz Trial, ff. 6v, 30-32.

Alonso Martín Barba II was mentioned in 1660 as a son of *Alonso Martín Barba* of La Cañada. He was an *Alférez* living in Chililí.⁸ Sometime later he was exiled from the Salinas country for concubinage with his *comadre* Ynez. He was dead by 1669.⁹

Alonso had a younger brother, referred to once in 1663 as "*Fulano*" Barba,¹⁰ who might be either the *Domingo* or *Esteban* mentioned in the Rebellion records.

The three Martín Barbás found listed in 1680-1681 are the following:

Domingo Martín Barba, forty-two or forty-four years of age, escaped with his wife and five children. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of good, slender stature, swarthy, with a thick, black beard, and some upper teeth missing.¹¹

Esteban Barba was an *Alférez* killed at Santo Domingo with the friars and two other soldiers.¹²

Juan Barba, twenty years old and single, escaped with his widowed mother and young brethren; he was described as having a long face, straight hair, and smallpox scars.¹³ He was the son of *Esteban Barba*. Years later he returned to New Mexico as *Juan Luján*. His sister *Josefa*, daughter of *Esteban Barba* and *María Luján*, appeared as a marriage witness in 1687.¹⁴

8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 45, 80.

9. Ibid., t. 666, f. 555.

10. Ibid., t. 594, Exp. 1, f. 7v.

11. Revolt, I, p. 68; II, pp. 105, 123, 146.

12. Ibid., I, p. 66.

13. Ibid., II, pp. 99-100.

14. DM, 1687, No. 1.

MARTÍN SERRANO

HERNÁN MARTÍN SERRANO came with the original Oñate colony of 1598. He was then forty years old, the son of *Hernán Mar-*

tín Serrano and a native of Zacatecas, tall of stature, sparse-bearded and pockmarked.¹ He is designated in the 1597 muster-roll as the

Sargento of the Expedition. His wife, *Juana Rodríguez*, and family are with him; he has cattle, horses, utensils, and even a millstone.²

In 1626, Captain Hernán Martín Serrano, seventy years of age, was considered an ancient settler and resident of Santa Fe.³ He had two sons, *Hernán II* and *Luis*. *María Martín*, first wife of Alonso Martín Barba, was very likely his daughter.

Hernán Martín Serrano II gave his age as twenty-five in 1632, when he was known as Hernán Martín "*el Mozo*." He was involved at this time with a woman of low estate in Santa Fe although his residence was at La Cañada.⁴ In 1635 he gave his age as twenty-seven, and in 1641 as forty, and in 1642 as over thirty-eight.⁵ He declared himself to be fifty-eight in 1664, an *encomendero* and a captain, and a widower at this time. He also said that he had been born at El Yunque.⁶ By 1660 he was living in Santa Fe, while his brother Luis lived in the paternal lands at La Cañada.⁷ Some years later, 1667-1669, he appears to have been living in the Salinas district, along with José and Juan Martín Serrano and a María Martín, widow of Bartolomé de Ledesma.⁸ These three were his children, apparently. *Juan* died prior to 1680, for he is not mentioned then, and his widow was living with in-laws at Corpus Christi de Ysleta in 1684;⁹ *José*, also, who is not mentioned again.

Hernán, or Hernando, appears to have had at least three successive wives: *María Montaña*, mother of Pascuala Martín who married Diego Durán;¹⁰ *Catalina Griego*, mother of another Cristóbal Martín who married Juana de la Cruz;¹¹ and *Josefa de la Asunción González*, several of whose children were living in Santa Fe after the Reconquest.

Hernán's activities at the time of the Indian Rebellion testify to his vigor. He passed muster in 1680, in the company of the Salinas-Socorro area, as a captain more than eighty years old. With him was a family of nine—wife, children, and grandchildren.¹² In the following year he gave his age as seventy-six or seventy-seven, and was ready to serve as

a soldier. He was described as a native of New Mexico, married, of good stature, robust, with gray beard and partly gray hair, and a film on his left eye.¹³ He had become proficient in the Indian tongues, so that he served as an officer and interpreter of the Jumana language during the Domínguez Expedition into Texas in 1683-1684.¹⁴ Born around the year 1604, he would have been close to ninety if he was alive to return with the Reconquest; anyway, his vast and diverse progeny did come back to New Mexico in 1693.

Luis Martín Serrano, brother of Hernán, was disliked by Governor Mendizábal for his friendship with the friars; he also accused Luis of being the man who broke down the door when Governor Rosas was assassinated.¹⁵ He lived at La Cañada, where he allegedly hid an illegitimate child of Governor Manso before it was spirited off to Mexico City.¹⁶

His wife was *Catalina de Salazar*, who was a widow by 1663. At this time we learn that Luis had been the *Alcalde Mayor* and Captain of the Tewa jurisdiction.¹⁷ Catalina was very likely a daughter of Captain Sebastián Rodríguez de Salazar. Luis' descendants can be distinguished from those of his brother Hernán because they sometimes appended her Salazar name to that of their father.

Luis Martín Serrano II was, in all likelihood, their son, as also a *Pedro Martín Serrano de Salazar*.

Luis Martín Serrano II escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife and twelve children, four of these being sons of military age. Luis held the rank of captain.¹⁸ The next year he gave his age as forty-eight or fifty, and declared that a son of his, eighteen years old, was ready to bear arms. He himself was described as a native of New Mexico, married, having a good, slender physique, dark complexion, black hair and beard, and a mole on the left cheek.¹⁹ Two sons who were described as his were *Antonio*, twenty-six, and *Luis*, "the

Younger," thirty-four; both were married.²⁰

His wife was *Antonia de Miranda*, as we learn from later sources. Their children were, besides *Luis III* and *Antonio*, another who has been identified as *Francisco*. Two daughters are also known: *María*, wife of *Antonio Luján*, and *María Rosa*, who married *Nicolás López*. Since this family returned to New Mexico in 1693, they will be fully treated in the next century.

Cristóbal Martín Serrano appears in 1681 as a married man of twenty-six, having a good stature, but slender, with black eyes, thick, black hair and beard.²¹ To all appearances, he was a son of *Hernán Martín II*. He and his wife, *Antonia de Moraga*, are met again after the Reconquest with their children, *Cristóbal II*, *Diego*, *María*, wife of *Manuel Antonio Domínguez*, and *Josefa*.

Domingo Martín Serrano escaped in 1680 with his wife and two children. He said that

he was thirty-two in 1681, and was described as a man of good stature with a long face, thick beard, and long, black hair.²² He and his family returned with the Reconquest and settled in Santa Cruz; hence he can be presumed to be the fourth son mentioned by *Luis Martín II*.

His wife was *Josefa de Herrera*, and their children: *Diego*, *Blas*, *Matías*, *María*, wife of *Juan Luján*, and, perhaps, another daughter who married *Pedro Sánchez de Yñigo*.

Apolinar Martín (without "Serrano") passed muster in 1680 with his wife, two children, and three servants. He was described as a native of New Mexico, thirty-three to thirty-seven years of age, of medium, robust size, swarthy, much pitted by smallpox, and having thick, black hair and beard.²³ Nothing more is heard of him after 1684, when he was residing at *Ysleta del Paso* with four *Martín Serrano* families, those of *Juan Martín's* widow, and of *Antonio*, *Cristóbal*, and *Domingo Martín*.²⁴

1. Oñate, p. 193.
2. AGI, Patronato, t. 22, Pt. 5; AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, Pt. 1.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 267.
4. Ibid., t. 304, ff. 184-185; t. 372, Exp. 19, ff. 5, 9.
5. Ibid., t. 425, f. 639; t. 380, f. 250; his signature appears in several of these references; Ortiz Trial, ff. 47v, 48v.
6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, pp. 1758-1768, 388-674.
7. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 87-88; t. 594, p. 267.
8. Ibid., t. 666, ff. 393-400.
9. Ibid., Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.
10. DM, 1694, No. 20.
11. Ibid., 1697, No. 5.

12. Revolt, I, p. 157.
13. Ibid., II, pp. 48, 128.
14. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 37; NMHS, No. 2854.
15. AGN, loc. cit., t. 594, pp. 261-267; Ortiz Trial, f. 6v.
16. Ibid., pp. 39-42.
17. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 265-268.
18. Revolt, I, pp. 143, 173.
19. Ibid., II, pp. 55, 131.
20. Ibid., pp. 67, 120, 185, 194, 197.
21. Ibid., p. 120.
22. Ibid., I, p. 142; II, pp. 65-66, 128-129.
23. Ibid., I, p. 145; II, pp. 68, 121.
24. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.

MESTAS

JUAN DE MESTAS, or de *Mesta*, was an Asturian (*Montañés*) who lived briefly in New Mexico between the years 1655 and 1660; he probably belonged to Governor Manso's personal retinue. Some brothers of his were with him, and these also returned with him to Mexico City, where he was living in 1661.¹ From his association with the infamous *Nicolás de Aguilar* we can presume that he spent much of his time in the Salinas district, from whence, legitimately or otherwise, came two *Mestas* individuals.

Tomás de Mestas (here also de *Amestas*) and his brother *Juan* escaped the 1680 massacre with only a horse and sword between them. They had a family of seven persons—their mother, brothers, and nephews. Both passed muster together in the following year.²

Tomás was described as a native of New Mexico, twenty-two or twenty-three years old and a widower, having a medium stature and broad shoulders, with a long face, very small eyes, wavy, chestnut hair, and no beard—or rather, a very scanty red beard. With

him were his mother and brothers.³ He is not heard of again.

Juan de Mestas was described as a native of New Mexico, single, twenty years old, having a good stature, a fair complexion, a long face, and chestnut hair and beard.⁴ Juan returned to New Mexico with the Vargas Reconquest, having married during the 1680-1693 exile. At his second marriage in Santa Fe he said that his parents were unknown and called himself "Juan de Mestas Peralta." The description of the two Mestas brothers shows the blood of

the northern Spaniard who came with Governor Manso; the Peralta name suggests their mother's family origin, or else they were reared by a person of this name, perhaps the *Sargento Mayor* Andrés de Peralta who was killed at Santo Domingo Pueblo in 1680.

Anyway, Juan de Mestas, through his seven sons and numerous daughters, is the founder of a vast family of the next century which in modern times corrupted the name to "Maestas."

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 512, f. 116; t. 587, p. 416; AGI, Contad., leg. 748, Data.
2. Revolt, I, pp. 148, 176; II, p. 50.
3. Ibid., II, pp. 105, 130-131.
4. Ibid., p. 131.

MIRANDA

ANDRÉS DE MIRANDA is mentioned briefly in 1617.¹ It could be that *Blas de Miranda* was meant, or he could have been the latter's father, if related at all.

Blas de Miranda was among the fourteen soldiers escorting the wagon-train to New Mexico in 1636.² However, he had been living in New Mexico prior to this time. His wife, in 1631, was *Juliana Pérez de Bustillo*, niece of

María de Archuleta.³ He went with another soldier-escort in 1658.⁴ His lands were in the valley of Taos, referred to by Vargas in 1692 as "*lo de Miranda*."⁵ The name did not exist in 1680 or after, except for *Antonia de Miranda*, wife of Luis Martín Serrano II, who was perhaps his daughter.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 183.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 736, Data.
3. AGN, loc. cit., t. 372, Exp. 19, f. 9.
4. AGI, loc. cit., leg. 749, Data.
5. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 128.

MIZQUIA

LAZARO DE MIZQUIA was the officer in charge of the convicts sent to New Mexico in 1677. He was twenty-four, the son of Domingo, and a native of Villa de Motrico in Guipuzcoa. He was tall and fair, with a broad face, large forehead, and thick eyebrows.¹ He stayed in New Mexico and married *María Lucero de Godoy*, daughter of Pedro Lucero and Francisca Gómez Robledo.²

In 1680 he took an active part in the defense of Santa Fe, and from there went with

the refugees to Guadalupe del Paso, with his wife and two children.³ In 1681 he said he was twenty-nine, a native of Motrico, and married in New Mexico. He was described as having a good stature and features, a fair and ruddy complexion, with a thick, reddish beard and long, reddish, straight hair.⁴ He and his family remained at Guadalupe del Paso after the Reconquest, where he was Procurator of the Kingdom for that area in 1695.⁵

His daughter, *Francisca*, married Bernardo

de Chaves on January 7, 1699,⁶ and later Juan de Ulibarrí. In her last will she left her three

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-322.
2. DM, 1694, No. 34, *Del Río-Lucero Case*.
3. *Revolt*, I, pp. 16, 146.

small Chaves children in the care of her brother *Domingo de Mizquía*.

4. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 37, 109-110, 150 sqq.
5. DM, 1695, No. 9.
6. *Ibid.*, 1699, No. 4.

MOHEDANO

Juan Mohedano, a native of Mexico City, came in the escort of the wagon-train in 1641.¹ Nothing more is known about him.

In 1660, Diego Romero, son of Gaspar Pérez of Flanders and María Romero, was accused of having had a child by his first cousin, "*La*

Mohedana," wife of a certain "*Mohedano*."² This means that a grand-daughter of Bartolomé Romero and Luisa Robledo had married this Juan Mohedano. But if they had any male children, they must have changed their name, for it does not appear again.

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 926, *Data*.
2. AGN, Mex., *Inq.*, t. 587, p. 93; t. 512, ff. 179-181.

MONDRAGÓN

JUAN DE MONDRAGÓN was an *Alférez*, thirty-four years of age, who was a Regent of Santa Fe in 1637.¹ The house of Juana Sánchez and Juan de Mondragón is mentioned in 1641;² this woman was most likely his wife, from the name "Sánchez de Monroy" used by a descendant. It could be that she was the same "Juana Sánchez" who had been married to Juan Gómez. In 1642, as a captain, Mondragon acted as a witness.³

A Juan Alonso Mondragón is mentioned in the matter of train-escorts from Mexico City in 1629; and Juan, already a captain, did go with the escorts of 1639, 1643, and 1653.⁴ He held the *encomienda* of Senecú in 1660, and in 1664 was also High Sheriff of Santa Fe.⁵ He was more than eighty years old and very poor, when he passed muster in 1680 with twenty-four members in his refugee family.⁶ He died two years later in Guadalupe del Paso.⁷

Juana de Mondragón, wife of Domingo Ló-

pez de Ocanto in 1669, was most likely his daughter.⁸ Two others, *Melchora de los Reyes* and *Sebastiana*, were living in Santa Fe after the Reconquest and claiming land owned by their father before the "uprising of the Indians."⁹

Sebastián Sánchez de Mondragón, also known as *Sánchez de Monroy*, was the only Mondragón, besides old Juan, who passed muster in 1680-1681. He was reported as being married and very poor, with a family of three (not necessarily his children).¹⁰ In 1681 he gave his age as twenty-three or twenty-five, and was described as a native of New Mexico, married, having a medium build, swarthy complexion, with black and very curly hair, a black mustache and scant beard.¹¹ In 1692 he acted as an interpreter during the first Vargas Campaign.¹² He returned with the Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., *Inq.*, t. 369, f. 6.
2. *Ibid.*, t. 425, f. 644.
3. *Ortiz Trial*, ff. 27, 48-43.
4. AGI, Contad., legs. 730, 747, *Data*; B-H, III, p. 52.
5. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, p. 133; t. 507, p. 456.
6. *Revolt*, I, p. 147.

7. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 354.
8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 582, pp. 250-251.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 289.
10. *Revolt*, I, p. 152.
11. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 63, 130.
12. *First Expedition*, p. 80.

MONTAÑO

Isidro Xuares, twenty years old, the son of Pedro Xuares MONTAÑO, came with Oñate in 1598. He had a good stature and a chestnut beard, and was a native of Jerez de los Caballeros.¹ He brought new troops to New Mexico in 1600, when his name was given as Xuares de Figueroa, but still his father's name was Pedro *Suares Montaño*. He was now an *Alférez* and was further described as having a swarthy complexion and a long face "recently bearded."² In 1603 he was with the wagon-train escort.³ But it is not known if he stayed in New Mexico, or what connection he had with certain Montaño people in later times.

Vicente López Montaño came to New Mexico in 1628, but as owner of the wagon-train most likely returned with it to Mexico City.⁴

Lucas Montaño came in the escort of 1640.⁵ But was he a native of New Mexico, or did he stay as a colonist?

Several Montaño individuals find more than passing mention in the middle of the century and after, all in the Salinas district.

Sebastiana López de Gracia had three daughters whose last name was Montaño:

Catalina, *María*, and *Magdalena*; they were probably the children of a first husband of this name. These are in all likelihood the step-daughters of Diego de Apodaca, referred to in a case of incest.

Catalina, mother of Juana de Arzate (Maese or Apodaca), was the wife later on of Alonso Maese; *María* was a wife of Hernán Martín Serrano; and *Magdalena* was present at testimony given in 1668 regarding an itinerant German merchant, Bernardo Gruber. Also present was *Sebastián Montaño*, perhaps a brother of these women.⁶

Sebastián Montaño was reported very ill at Las Salinas in 1669; later a Captain, he had a house at La Cañada before the Rebellion of 1680.⁷ He is most likely the same man just cited at Las Salinas in 1668. In 1680 he acted as interpreter for Governor Otermín,⁸ and in the following year he was described as a native of New Mexico, married, a captain thirty-two years old, having a medium build, aquiline face, no beard, and long, black hair.⁹

Whatever Montaño people returned with Vargas in 1693, and were not children of Antonio Montaño de Sotomayor, belonged to this Salinas group.

1. Oñate, p. 200.

2. Ibid., p. 207.

3. AGI, Contad., leg. 704, Data.

4. Ibid., leg. 729, Data.

5. Ibid., leg. 735, Data.

6. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608, ff. 437-444; t. 666, f. 374.

7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818; B-H, III, p. 273.

8. Revolt, I, p. 61.

9. Ibid., II, pp. 121-122.

MONTAÑO

(*Montaño de Sotomayor*)

(JUAN) ANTONIO DE SOTOMAYOR MONTAÑO, or names reversed, had come to New Mexico as a convict shortly before the Indian Rebellion, although he is not listed with the 1677 group under Lázaro de Mizquia. He married after his arrival. In 1680 he pass-

ed muster as a convict with a complete set of weapons, his wife, a female servant, but no children.¹ The next year he gave his age as thirty, when he was described as being of medium height, lisping in his speech, and with a fair and pimply skin.² He was a native of the City of Mexico.³

His wife was *Isabel Jorge de Vera*. Both returned to Santa Fe in 1693 with several children born at Guadalupe del Paso during the twelve-year exile. These were: *José, Lucas*, another *José, Polonia, Leonor, Magda-*

lena, and *Juana*, the last three becoming the wives of three sons of Don Fernando Durán y Chaves.

1. *Revolt*, I, p. 157.
2. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 77, 99.
3. *DM*, 1694, Nos. 19, 25, 29.

MONTOYA

BARTOLOMÉ de MONTOYA came with his entire family in 1600. He was a native of Cantillana (near Sevilla), the son of Francisco de Montoya, and was briefly described as being short of stature, blackbearded, and twenty-eight years old.¹ His wife was *María de Zamora*, born in Mexico City at San Sebastián, the daughter of Pedro de Zamora, who was a resident of that city and former *Alcalde Mayor* of Oaxaca. Her mother's name was Agustina Abarca.² María had married Montoya at Tezcoco,³ and by the time they joined Oñate's colony they had three boys and two girls, who were all under sixteen in 1600: *Francisco, Diego, José, Lucía* and *Petronila*.⁴ Bartolomé was an *Alférez* in 1609 when he escorted a band of friars from Zacatecas to Santa Fe.⁵ This is the last we hear of him.

Of the girls, *Lucía* married Diego Robledo, and *Petronila* became the wife of Pedro Lucero de Godoy.

Francisco de Montoya appears to have been married to a daughter of Alonso Martín Barba, and is mentioned briefly in 1613.⁶ Nothing more is known about him.

Diego de Montoya was an *Alférez* living in Santa Fe in 1628.⁷ He married *Ana Martín*, daughter of Alonso Martín Barba, by whom he had a daughter, *Ynez de Zamora*, who married a certain Juan López.⁸ There were at least two sons, *Pedro*, twenty-six in 1634, who was still living in 1663,⁹ and *Bartolomé*, who inherited his father's *encomienda* of San Pedro Pueblo around the year 1660.¹⁰

After his first wife's death Diego, who was dead by 1661, had married *Doña María Ortiz de Vera*, or *Baca*,¹¹ daughter of Diego de Vera and María de Abendaño. She had three daughters prior to her marriage to Montoya. These were *Beatriz, Josefa*, and *Juana*, who sometimes were referred to as "Ortiz" and also as "Montoya." There was also a *Lucía de Montoya*, mentioned in 1663,^{11a} perhaps a daughter by Diego, who became the wife of Francisco de Trujillo. Juana married Andrés Gómez Robledo.

José de Montoya is not mentioned again since his arrival in 1600 as a child.

* * * * *

A *Pedro de Montoya* went on several journeys in the soldier-escort from New Spain in 1633, 1643, and 1646. In 1633 he is mentioned as one of twelve soldiers recruited at Zacatecas, along with Juan López and Nicolás Ortiz.¹² Hence he was a different man from Pedro de Montoya, son of Diego. In 1682, at the refugee settlement of San Pedro de Alcántara, a Rafael Telles Jirón married Mariana de Esparza, a native of New Mexico and daughter of *Pedro Montoya de Esparza* and Luisa Lucero de Godoy, both deceased.¹³ This shows how the Zacatecas recruit was a different Montoya, the Pedro Montoya "el Viejo" mentioned in 1664 as being the son-in-law of Pedro Lucero and the nephew (by marriage) of an Antonia González.¹⁴

Another "Pedro de Montoya," whose real name was *Pedro de Moya*, was a Peruvian Indian in the entourage of Governor Peñalosa

who left New Mexico with his master.¹⁵ He could easily be confused with the real Montoyas.

* * * * *

There were several adult Montoyas who escaped the Indian massacre of 1680, but, because of insufficient data, they cannot be linked for certain with their respective parents of pre-Revolt times.

Bartolomé de Montoya passed muster in 1680, destitute, with a family of seven persons, including mother and brethren.¹⁶ He is not heard of in 1681 or after. Most likely, he was the previously described son of Diego de Montoya; the mother with him could have been María Ortiz Baca.

Antonio de Montoya escaped in 1680 with his wife, three children, and two servants.¹⁷ He was forty-one or forty-three years old, a native of New Mexico, married, having a good stature, a dark complexion, black eyes, a thick beard, and a somewhat bald head.¹⁸ Like Diego, cited next, he was related by marriage to the wife (Isabel de Chaves) of Juan Domínguez de Mendoza.¹⁹

Antonio and his wife, *María Hurtado*, returned to New Mexico in 1693 with a family that had grown considerably by then.

Diego de Montoya passed muster in 1680 with his wife and two children. He was twenty-three in 1681, described as a New Mexican, married, of good stature, with broad shoulders, good features, a thick beard, and long straight hair.²⁰ Apparently he was a brother

to Antonio, both being related by affinity to Juan Domínguez' wife.

Diego and his wife, *María Josefa de Hinojos*, returned to New Mexico with Vargas in 1693.

Felipe de Montoya declared in 1680 that he had four sons. He was twenty-nine in 1681 when he was described as a native of New Mexico, married, of a good slender stature, and having an aquiline face scarred by smallpox, and a thick beard.²¹

From later marriages of two children, *María* with Cristóbal Martín, and *Clemente* with Josefa Luján, we learn that his wife was *María de Paredes*, of the Domínguez de Mendoza clan; hence, Felipe was closely related to Antonio and Diego, perhaps a brother.

Francisco de Montoya (*de Esparza?*) passed muster with sixteen members of his family, which included his mother, brother, nephews and nieces, and servants. He was forty-eight years old and a widower in 1681, described as a native of New Mexico, of medium height, swarthy, with black hair and beard, and a wound-scar on the left temple.²² He was among those who ran away from Guadalupe del Paso to New Spain.²³

Juan de Montoya, perhaps the brother mentioned by Francisco, passed muster alone in 1680. He was single and eighteen or nineteen years old, described as slender and swarthy with curly hair and no beard.²⁴ He seems to be the Juan de Montoya ordered executed by Governor Posada for some crime in 1686.²⁵

1. Oñate, pp. 203-204.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 462, f. 351.

3. Ibid.

4. Oñate, p. 209. In 1607 Lucia mentioned a sister "Juana," who could not have been more than seven; or was this the Juana de Zamora named as one of the Baca girls?

5. AGI, Contad., leg. 711, Data.

6. AGN, loc. cit. t. 316, f. 172.

7. Ibid., t. 363, ff. 4-11.

8. Ibid., t. 380, ff. 233-247.

9. Ibid., loc. cit.; t. 596, pt. 1, f. 75; B-H, III, p. 249.

10. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 194-195.

11. Cf. two preceding notes.

11a. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 507, f. 50.

12. AGI, loc. cit., legs. 738, 740, 845A, Data.

13. DM, 1682, No. 2.

14. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, p. 133; t. 596, f. 157.

15. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 172, 228; Troub. Times, pp. 132-133.

16. Revolt, I, p. 149.

17. Ibid., pp. 35, 140.

18. Ibid., II, pp. 58, 115.

19. Sp. Arch., II, No. 35.

20. Revolt, I, p. 145; II, pp. 60, 111.

21. Ibid., I, p. 140; II, pp. 59, 110-111, 200.

22. Ibid., I, p. 147; II, p. 116.

23. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 302.

24. Revolt, II, pp. 66, 133.

25. Sp. Arch., II, No. 39.

MONROY

(See *Sánchez de Monroy* and *Mondragón*)

MORAGA

DIEGO DE MORAGA lived in Santa Fe as early as 1632 with his wife, *Juana Bernal*, daughter of Juan Griego. He was forty-six in 1637, and a *Condestable de Artillería*.¹ Even after the Reconquest it was recalled that his house had stood near the spring of the Santa Fe swamp, or *cienega*, in the days of Governor de la Concha.² His children, to all appearances, were *Juan* and *Alonso*. A certain *Lázaro* de Moraga, mentioned in the soldier-escort of 1658, might have been another son.³

Alonso de Moraga passed muster in 1680-1681 as a captain in poor health. He had escaped the massacre with his wife and five small children, the eldest of whom was a boy of fourteen.⁴ This boy was *Antonio* de Moraga, who passed muster in the fall of 1681 with his mother and brethren; hence, his sick father seems to have died. Antonio was described as being of medium height, with a beardless aquiline face and red hair.⁵

The house of Alonso de Moraga was still standing at La Cañada after the Reconquest.⁶

Juan de Moraga was mentioned in 1660 and 1661 as a blacksmith.⁷ Nothing more is known about him so far.

Other Moragas mentioned in Revolt annals are as follows:

Juan de Moraga, twenty-one and single, passed muster in 1681. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of thick-set medium build, dark and beardless, and with thick black hair. With him was

Lazaro de Moraga, twenty-six or twenty-seven, married, and described as a native of New Mexico and looking exactly like Juan.⁸ Presumably brothers, these two men were too old to be Alonso's sons, hence must have been the children of old Juan, or old Lázaro.

Antonia de Moraga, wife of Cristóbal Martín Serrano, was very likely a sister of these two. There also was an *Ana de Moraga*, wife of Captain Juan del Río, who perhaps was a daughter of old Diego de Moraga and Juana Bernal.

Some younger Moragas returned to New Mexico in 1693.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 10; t. 369, f. 6.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 169; B-H, III, pp. 61, 142, 161.
3. AGI, Contad., leg. 749, Data.
4. Revolt, I, pp. 119, 146; II, p. 46.

5. Ibid., II, p. 120.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
7. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 154, 386-388.
8. Revolt, II, p. 121.

MORÁN

JUAN MORÁN, twenty-seven, the son of Juan Morán, and born in Mora del Toro, came with Oñate's troops of 1598. He was tall and thin, with a chestnut beard.¹ Nothing more is known about him.

Jerónimo Morán lived in Santa Fe in 1642, and had a grown son.²

Juan Morán was the jailer of Santa Fe in the middle of the century. His wife was *Cata-*

lina Durán. He and his son, *Juan Durán*, were mentioned together in 1663.³

Bernardina Morán, widow of Francisco Bernal, and in 1660 married to Pedro de la Cruz,⁴ was very likely Juan's sister.

Miguel Morán was the only adult male of

this name among the refugees of 1680. He had a family of nine persons with him.⁵ He and his wife, *María Celestina de la Cruz*, returned with the Reconquest.

1. Oñate, p. 194.
2. Ortiz Trial, ff. 12, 18, 25-27.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608, f. 431; t. 566, pt. 2, f. 157.
4. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 315, 316.
5. Revolt, I, p. 148.

NARANJO

ALONSO NARANJO, forty-two years of age, the son of Diego Carrasco and a native of Valladolid, was one of the Oñate soldiers in 1600. He had a good stature, a tawny beard, and a wound on the face.¹ What connection there is between him and later Naranjos cannot be ascertained.

Diego Martín Naranjo was killed by the Jémez Indians during the term of Governor Argüello.²

A man named Naranjo, apparently dead in 1680, was very likely the father of a two-year-old girl, *María Naranjo*, who was captured with her mother, Juana Hurtado, in 1680, and rescued in 1692 when she was fourteen.³

Bartolomé Naranjo and the Naranjo boys, *Francisco Lorenzo* and *Juan Lorenzo*, part Indians, or else full-blooded Pueblo Indians who had adopted Spanish ways, lived with

their mother at a ranch near San Felipe Pueblo. The eldest, Bartolomé, was killed by the Pueblo rebels of 1680 for refusing to side with them.⁴

Pascual Naranjo, very poor, passed muster among the refugees of 1680 with his wife and six children. In 1681 he declared that he was married and thirty-eight years of age.⁵ This might be the man whom Pedro de Chaves II paid to go as his substitute in an Indian campaign.

Pascual's wife was *María Romero*, known as "*Cota, la Naranja*," and residing in Guadalupe del Paso in 1706.⁶ For this family did not return with the Reconquest. Two known children were: *Juan*, who married Francisca Domínguez at Guadalupe del Paso in 1698; and *Antonia*, who married Asencio Pacheco Pérez in 1692.⁷

1. Oñate, p. 194.
2. Revolt, II, p. 266.
3. First Expedition, p. 237.
4. Revolt, II, p. 250.
5. Ibid., I, p. 158; II, p. 64.
6. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 299-300.
7. DM, 1692, No. 1; 1698, No. 13.

NIETO

JOSÉ NIETO and his younger brother JUAN (also called *Juan de Leyva*) appear all of a sudden in the Salinas area after the middle of the century. In some way, they belonged to the Garcia Holgado clan. In 1662, José Nieto, Francisco Garcia, and Pedro de

Leyva, were mentioned together as "*todos cuñados*."¹ In 1661 José was referred to as a forty-five-year old captain residing at the Salinas settlements, but a native of Santa Fe. His wife was *Lucía López de Gracia*.² They had a ten-year-old son in 1668, called *Fran-*

cisco *Garcia Nieto*. Fray Juan Bernal spoke highly of the character of José and his wife.³

In the Indian Rebellion of 1680, José Nieto, his wife, and two daughters were massacred. A Tano Indian of the same name, who had been reared in the Nieto home, later testified how the Galisteos, who killed the Padres of Galisteo, also slaughtered his master and his mistresses: *Lucía* (Nieto's wife), *María*, and *Juana* (their daughters).⁴

Francisco Garcia Nieto somehow escaped being killed with his parents and sisters at Galisteo. He reported that the enemy had killed his father, mother, two sisters, a sister-in-law, and four nephews and nieces.⁵ In this he was partly wrong, for the sister-in-law (Petrona Pacheco) and her children were taken captive instead, to be rescued in 1692. In

1681 Francisco passed muster, saying that he was twenty-six years old, single, and a native of New Mexico; he was described as robust, of medium height, beardless and pockmarked, and having black hair.⁶

Cristóbal Nieto, another son of José Nieto, also was away when the Indians fell on the colonists. In passing muster he declared himself to be a widower, twenty-nine years of age; and was described as being of medium height, slender, with an aquiline face, slight beard, and a scar on the right eyelid.⁷ Twelve years later, Roque de Madrid found Cristóbal Nieto's wife, *Petrona* (*Pacheco*), with five daughters and a son, an increase of three since her captivity. Her husband was residing in Sonora at this time, 1692.⁸ Joined again with his family, he came back to Santa Fe with the Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 512, f. 156.

2. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, p. 635.

3. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 666, ff. 374-380; t. 608, ff. 433-434.

4. Revolt, I, pp. 15, 24-25, 97.

5. Ibid., p. 146.

6. Ibid., II, pp. 65, 119.

7. Ibid., I, p. 147; II, p. 120.

8. First Expedition, pp. 143-144, 814; Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 127.

NUÑEZ BELLIDO

(See *Rodríguez Bellido*)

OLGUÍN

(*López Holguín*)

JUAN LÓPEZ HOLGUÍN, *Alférez*, son of Juan López Villasana and a native of Fuente Ovejuna in Estremadura, came to New Mexico in 1600. He was of good stature, black-bearded, with a mark on the left eye, and forty years old.¹ His wife, who came with him, was *Catalina de Villanueva*. In 1626 he gave his age as sixty-four, saying that he was a "founder of the Kingdom."²

His children were: *Cristóbal*, who married *Melchora de Carvajal*; *Isabel*, wife of Juan de Vitoria Carvajal; and *Simón de Abendaño*, who married *María Ortiz Baca*.

Cristóbal Holguín was fifty years old in 1667, a native of Santa Fe residing in the Isleta jurisdiction. He was well spoken of by the Padres. His wife was *Melchora de Carvajal*, and they had a son, *Salvador*.³

Juan Holguín was referred to briefly with *Cristóbal* in 1668. Perhaps he was his brother, if not a son.⁴ This was very likely the Juan López Holguín who passed muster in 1680; he was married, and had one son and four servants.⁵ But he does not appear the next year or afterwards, hence might have died.

Juan López Holguín, "the Younger," age twenty-four and single in 1681,⁶ must have been the one son of the elder Juan. He later married *María Martín*, daughter of Captain Pedro Martín Serrano de Salazar; but he died prior to 1692, when his widow, twenty-five, married a Tomás de Bejarano at Socorro del Paso.⁷

Salvador Holguín, captain, the son of Cris-
tóbal Holguín, escaped the Indian Revolt in

1. Oñate, p. 205.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 303v.
3. Ibid., t. 608, ff. 437-444; t. 666, f. 374.
4. Ibid.
5. Revolt, I, p. 148.

1680 with his wife, nine children, and ten servants.⁸ He was forty-four in 1681, when he was described as a native of New Mexico, married, very dark and pockmarked, with straight coarse hair. He took an active part in the Otermín campaign of that year.⁹

His wife was *Magdalena Fresqui*. They had a son, *Juan*, who ran away from the refugee colony in 1682;¹⁰ however, this Juan and his family appear in New Mexico after the Reconquest.

6. Ibid., II, p. 77.
7. DM, 1692, No. 4.
8. Revolt, I, p. 140.
9. Ibid., II, pp. 99, 193, 319, 331-332, 391.
10. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 284.

OLIVERA

JUAN DE OLIVERA, or *Olvera*, was a resident of Santa Fe who was allegedly hanged by order of Governor Eulate (1618-1625) for giving too much attention to church work.¹

Francisco de Olivera lived in Santa Fe in 1642 and was thirty-six years old at the time. He was sent to New Vizcaya to have the mur-

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 278v.

derer of Governor Rosas intercepted by the Governor at Parral.² This is the first and last time he appears in any record, and the Olivera name as well. He could have been a son of Juan, or both could have been the natural children of Ysabel de Olvera, a free mulatto woman who came with Oñate's people of 1600.

2. Ortiz Trial, f. 1.

ORTEGA

FRANCISCO DE ORTEGA, a native of Zatecas, was a fifty-three-year-old captain residing in the Sandia district in 1667. His wife was *Isabel de Zamora*.¹ During the Otermín campaign of 1681 reference is made to his house near Sandia Pueblo. However, he must have died before the Indian Rebellion.²

Tiburcio de Ortega appears among the 1680 refugees more as a clerk than a military man. He was married, having his wife, son, and

daughter with him, as well as his mother, some brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, and servants.³ In 1681 he was described as a native of New Mexico, twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, swarthy, with a good physique and curly hair.⁴ He was very like the eldest son of Francisco de Ortega.

Pablo de Ortega was a captain who passed muster in 1680 with his wife and six small

children. The following year a "Pedro" de Ortega passed muster, which is very likely a mistake for "Pablo," or vice versa.⁵

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608, f. 390; t. 666, ff. 540-548; t. 507, pt. 6, f. 68.

2. Revolt, II, p. 341.

3. Ibid., I, pp. 37 et seq., 147.

Juan de Ortega was in the soldier-escort of 1658,⁶ and *Tomás de Ortega* was in New Mexico in 1639.⁷ They were most likely transients.

4. Ibid., II, pp. 77, 97.

5. Ibid., I, pp. 69, 141; II, p. 194.

6. AGI, Contad., leg. 749, Data.

7. B-H, III, p. 52.

ORTIZ

Nicolás Ortiz, a native of Zacatecas, was a sixteen-year-old soldier who came to New Mexico around the year 1634.¹ He gave his age as twenty-four in 1642. He had married *María de Bustillo*, niece of Antonio Baca, whom he accused of infidelity with Governor Rosas while he was away with the Santa Fe-Mexico City wagon-train. Nicolás murdered the Governor on January 25, 1642. After being tried and acquitted in Santa Fe, he was sent to Mexico City for a final verdict; arrested on the way by the Governor of Nueva Vizcaya, he was re-tried and sentenced to hang. However, he escaped from prison and was not heard of again.² It seems as though

he had no children by *María de Bustillo*, yet one single witness at his trial does refer once to their children.³

* * * * *

Some women who bore the name "Ortiz" in this century belonged to the Baca family, thus carrying on the name of the first Baca's wife, *Ana Ortiz*. Still, one or more of these could have been *María de Bustillo's* children by her husband—or even by Governor Rosas, for she was visibly pregnant when Ortiz returned from Mexico City in 1642.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 380, ff. 238-245.

2. Cf. Ch. and State, pp. 155-163; Ortiz Trial, ff. 1-81.

3. Ortiz Trial, f. 49v.

PACHECO

LUIS PACHECO was a soldier of Santa Fe in 1632, and forty years of age.¹ A Luis Pacheco and a *Vicente Pacheco* were in the soldier-escort of 1636.² On December 28, 1639, the soldiers Luis Pacheco and Juan de Estrada were killed with Fray Pedro Miranda by the Taos Indians.³ It seems to be the same Luis in every instance; Vicente is not heard of again.

GERONIMO PACHECO was a soldier reported in 1628 as having taken part in certain pagan games at San Juan Pueblo. He denied the charges.⁴ In 1631 he declared that he was twenty-five years old. His wife was *Francisca Cadimo*, twenty.⁵ He was the father of Juan Pacheco and *María Pacheco*, the latter the mother of Roque de Madrid's wife.⁶ Another

daughter, apparently, was *Ana*, wife of Juan Garcia Holgado.⁷

Alonso Pacheco, captain, lived in New Mexico prior to 1668. His widow, *Lucía Montoya*, a native of Santa Fe, died at the age of thirty or so in February, 1669.⁸ An orphan daughter of theirs, *Juana*, escaped the 1680 massacre with relatives and married Juan Moro, an Isleta Tigua, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1683;⁹ widowed, she there married a Cristóbal Puga of Queretaro in 1702.¹⁰

Another daughter seems to have been an *Ana María Pacheco*, also known as *Ana María Montoya*, who married Nicolás Márquez, and later became the wife of Diego Arias de Quiros in 1694.¹¹

What relationship existed between Alonso and the foregoing Pachecos is hard to say.

Juan Pacheco was a son of Geronimo. He escaped in 1680 with his wife, three small children, and one servant.¹² In 1681 he passed muster as a native of New Mexico, married, and thirty-six years of age, and was described as tall and slim, dark, with an aquiline face, black hair and beard.¹³

His wife was *Antonia de Arratia*. Two of their children were *Silvestre* and *Josefa*, whose husband, José Baca, was killed by her brother *Silvestre* in 1687.¹⁴ The entire family returned to Santa Fe in 1693.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 181.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 734, Data.
3. Mission Monuments p. 89.
4. AGN, loc. cit., f. 190.
5. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, ff. 13-15.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 486.
7. AGN, loc. cit., t. 608, f. 427.
8. Ibid., t. 583, f. 316.
9. DM, 1683, No. 2.

Francisco Pacheco is the second male of this name in the Revolt lists. He declared in 1681, when he made his appearance at Guadalupe del Paso, that he had just arrived from San José del Parral, where he had been living for a long time. He was forty-six years old and married.¹⁵ In 1682 he received permission to leave the refugee colony and return south.¹⁶

In 1692, an *Asencio Pacheco Pérez*, a native of San José del Parral, the son of *Francisco Pacheco* and *Catalina de la Concepción*, both dead, married *Pascuala Naranjo* at Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁷

10. Ibid., 1702, No. 2.
11. Ibid., 1694, No. 32.
12. Revolt, I, p. 147.
13. Ibid., II, pp. 70, 116.
14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 45.
15. Revolt, II, p. 70.
16. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-357.
17. DM, 1692, No. 1.

PADILLA

JOSÉ DE PADILLA had been living in "New Mexico" for more than twelve years when the Pueblos rebelled in 1680. He passed muster then as a captain, with his wife, five children, and six servants, and signed one declaration as "José de Padilla Villaseñor."¹ In 1681 he declared himself to be thirty-four years old, a native of Querétaro, and married in New Mexico. He was briefly described as having a robust medium stature.² Some years before, he had gone on a campaign as a substitute for Pedro de Chaves II; he said that he had twelve years' experience as *Alcalde Mayor* "on the frontier."³ This means, very likely, that he had not always lived in New Mexico proper, but in the frontier district of Guadalupe del Paso.

In 1683 he left the exile colony with the *Sargento Mayor* Fernando de Chaves, with-

out permission, to lay a petition of certain colonists before the Viceroy. His wife, *María López*, is mentioned in this connection.⁴ Again, in 1689, he journeyed to Mexico City to escort some friars; he took this occasion to demand back-pay, declaring that he was a resident of Guadalupe del Paso, where his wife and children were, and that he had already served in New Mexico for twenty years.⁵ Padilla's actual place of residence at this time was Senecú del Paso.⁶

Not having been a member of the northern New Mexico colony, he did not join the Vargas troops and colonists for the Reconquest, but remained in the Guadalupe del Paso area. However, some of his sons did come up to New Mexico shortly after, perhaps also taking part in the Reconquest.

1. Revolt, I, pp. 139, 177.
2. Ibid., II, pp. 46, 132.
3. Ibid., pp. 166, 327.

4. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 267, 291.
5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 680, f. 104; Ibid., Prov. Int., t. 35, pp. 163-166.
6. DM, 1699, No. 9.

PAREDES

ALVARO DE PAREDES was an *Alférez*, twenty-two years of age, residing in New Mexico in 1662. He was born in Mexico City. In New Mexico he had married *Damiana Domínguez de Mendoza*. Alvaro was killed by lightning in June or July, 1662. His brother was Fray José de Paredes, a Franciscan missionary in New Mexico at this time.¹

This friar was the son of Don Esteban de Paredes and Doña Beatriz Cortés, the latter a native of the City of Mexico.² (A high-born lady according to her title, she was very likely descended from Hernán Cortés.)

Gonzalo de Paredes, captain, was with the Leyva escort party at Guadalupe del Paso

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 512, f. 176.

2. Bancroft, Mex. Mss., No. 218, f. 122v.

when the Indians rebelled in 1680. He later passed muster with his wife and five small children. In the following year, claiming to be sick, he refused the salary of a soldier or settler.³ If he did not die, he most likely went to New Spain with his relatives of the Domínguez clan.

A *Francisco de Paredes* deserted the refugee colony and left for New Spain.⁴ Perhaps "Gonzalo" was meant, or else he was a brother.

María de Paredes, wife of Felipe de Montoya, both natives of New Mexico, was in all likelihood a daughter of Alvaro de Paredes and sister of Gonzalo.

3. Revolt, I, pp. 36, 44, 139-140; II, p. 152.

4. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 267-268.

PARRA

Juan de la Parra lived in New Mexico prior to 1639. His widow, *María González*, a resident of the Rio Abajo, married a Juan Bautista Saragoza in 1654.¹

Pascual Cobos de la Parra escaped in 1680 with a family of nine, wife, mother, brethren, nephews and nieces. The next year he passed muster as a native of New Mexico, married, and twenty-six years old; he was of medium height, swarthy, with curly hair, blue eyes, and a sparse beard.²

Gregorio Cobos de la Parra appeared at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681, having arrived

from Parral where he had been living for many years. He was forty, a native of New Mexico but a citizen of Parral, where he had married. He was tall, slim and dark, with black eyes and partly gray hair. Sometime later he took part in the Otermín campaign, the only ex-New Mexican who volunteered.³

Manuel de la Parra and *María Brito*, both deceased by 1698, had a daughter, *Tomasa*, who returned with the Reconquest and became the wife of Marcos de Armijo.⁴

Antonio de la Parra was living at Casas Grandes in 1681.⁵

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 571, exp. 8.

2. Revolt, I, p. 158; II, p. 133.

3. Ibid., II, pp. 73, 142, 156.

4. DM, 1698, No. 12; Sp. Arch., I, No. 731.

5. Revolt, II, p. 31.

PEDRAZA

JUAN DE PEDRAZA, thirty years old, the son of Alonso González and a native of Cartaya, came with the Oñate forces of 1598. He was dark and tall, with a black beard and a wound above the left eye.¹ It is not known who his wife was; two Pedraza women, *Beatriz* and *Isabel*, were in all likelihood his daughters.

1. Oñate, p. 195.

Beatriz de Pedraza was twenty-six in 1631 and the wife of Captain Tomás de Albizu. *Isabel de Pedraza*, twenty-five, was married to Matías Romero. She was a cousin of María de Archuleta, widow of Captain Juan Márquez.² From this marriage came the "Romero de Pedraza" branch of the original Bartolomé de Romero family.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, ff. 14, 18.

PERALTA

MANUEL DE PERALTA was in the soldier escort of 1641.¹ In 1643 he was condemned to death for sedition, but was not among the eight captains executed.² Evidently he fled from New Mexico and never returned.

Francisco de Peralta, nineteen years of age, appeared as a witness at Sandia in 1654.³ He could have been a son of Manuel de Peralta.

Andrés de Peralta, an *Alférez* in 1661, was the son-in-law of Captain Diego de Santa Cruz, deceased, and Gregoria Archuleta. His wife's name was *Isabel de Santa Cruz*.⁴ He was present at the dedication of the Guadalupe del Paso Mission in 1668.⁵ He was presumably closely related to the foregoing Peraltas, but the exact link cannot be found.

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 735, Data.

2. Twit. Coll., No. 280; Ortiz Trial, f. 6v.

3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 571, exp. 8, ff. 227-229.

4. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, p. 298.

And he was most likely the *Sargento Mayor* Andrés de Peralta killed by the Indians with the Padres and four soldiers at Santo Domingo in 1680.⁶

However, the slain officer's widow was a *María de la Escallada*.⁷ If the same man, this was his second wife; or else she was married to a son of his having the same name.

María's sister, *Juana de la Escallada*, was the widow of *Manuel de Peralta*.⁸ This man, a brother or son of Andrés, was very likely one of the four soldiers massacred with him at Santo Domingo. Or it could be that *Sargento Mayor* Andrés had two married sons, Andrés and Manuel, both soldiers, and all were killed together at Santo Domingo.

Regina Peralta was the wife of Cristóbal de Apodaca, and both were dead by 1707.⁹

5. Ocaranza, p. 69.

6. Revolt, I, pp. 11, 66, 97.

7. DM, 1682, No. 4.

8. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 376-378.

9. DM, 1707, No. 2.

PEREA

JUAN DE PEREA, fifty years old and single (perhaps a widower), joined Otermín's troops as a soldier in 1681 at Guadalupe del Paso.¹ Presumably, he was a resident of that

area, and not a colonist of New Mexico proper at the time the Indians rebelled.

Juan de Perea, eighteen and single, passed muster in 1681 with his mother and brethren.

He was slender and swarthy with thick straight hair.² Apparently these people were also residents of Guadalupe del Paso, not being listed among the refugees from the north in the preceding year. This appears to be the same Juan de Perea, married, who came to New Mexico with the Vargas colonists in 1693, being then twenty-four or twenty-five years of age.³

1. *Revolt*, II, p. 62.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 107-108.

3. *DM*, 1681, No. 1; 1690, No. 1; 1694, Nos. 22, 27.

Cristóbal de Perea, probably Juan's brother, offered himself as a recruit in 1681. He was twenty-six and single.⁴

Esteban de Perea was an interpreter referred to in 1689 as a "*feligrés natural*" of Corpus Christi de Ysleta.⁵ His wife was *Francisca Garcia*, and a son of theirs married in Santa Fe after the Reconquest.⁶

4. *Revolt*, II, p. 78.

5. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 680, f. 105.

6. *DM*, 1711, No. 5.

PÉREZ

GASPAR PEREZ, armorer, arrived in Santa Fe on September 17, 1619.¹ By 1641 he was a captain when he declared that he was Flemish and a native of Brussels.² He made his last will in Santa Fe, April 26, 1646, leaving all his possessions to his only son and heir, *Diego Pérez Romero*. Gaspar died on May 21.³ His widow was *María Romero*, daughter of Bartolomé Romero and Luisa Robledo.

1. *AGI, Contad.*, leg. 725, *Data*.

2. *Ibid.*, leg. 926, *Data*.

Their son, *Diego Romero*, by which name he went afterwards, was deeply involved in matters of the Inquisition. Forbidden to return to New Mexico, he wrote his wife to join him in New Spain, and to marry off his sister to an Alonso Lucero.⁴ Diego's wife was *Catalina de Zamora*, daughter of Pedro Lucero de Godoy, who apparently did not heed her husband's wishes, as she appears among the refugees of 1680 with four grown nieces.⁵

3. *Ibid.*, legs. 745, 755, *Data*.

4. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 512, ff. 179-181.

5. *Revolt*, I, p. 151.

PÉREZ de BUSTILLO

JUAN PÉREZ DE BUSTILLO, forty years old, the son of Simón Pérez and a native of Mexico City, was an Oñate soldier of 1598. He was small of stature, gray-bearded, having a wart on the left side of the face.¹ With him came his wife, two sons, and seven daughters.² One son, *Simón*, was also listed as a soldier, as described later.

Juan's wife was *María de la Cruz*, and both were still living, it seems, in 1626.³ Their two sons were *Simón* and *Diego*, the latter having adopted the surname of "Santa Cruz." Four of the daughters accounted for were: *Ana*, fifty in 1631, the wife of Asencio de Arechu-

leta; *Yumar*, forty in 1631, married to Antonio Baca; *Beatriz*, thirty-eight in 1631, wife of Hernando de Hinojos; and *Catalina*, married to Alonso Varela.⁴

Simón Pérez de Bustillo (the plural, *Bustillos*, became common later in the century) was already a twenty-two-year-old soldier in 1598, when he was described as the son of Juan Pérez de Bustillo, a native of Mexico City, of medium height, dark and freckled, with a sparse beard.⁵ However, when declaring himself an "old colonist" in 1626, Simon said that he had been born in Zacatecas.⁶ In

1623 the Governor sent him, now a captain, to give an account of state affairs in New Mexico before the Viceroy.⁷

His wife, from a comparison of family charts, was *Juana de Zamora*, sister of Antonio Baca.⁸ They had a son, *Nicolás*, evidently adopted. Three daughters were: *María*, wife of Nicolás Ortiz, who slew Governor Rosas because of her; *Juliana*, married to Blas de Miranda; and *Catalina*, wife of Pedro Márquez.

Diego Pérez de Bustillo is treated as Diego de Santa Cruz.

1. Oñate, pp. 188-189.
2. AGI, Patronato, leg. 22, pt. 5, f. 726.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 268v.
4. Ibid., t. 356, ff. 266-269; t. 363, f. 13; t. 372, ff. 15-18; t. 380, ff. 253-254.
5. Oñate, loc. cit.

Nicolás Pérez de Bustillo, adopted son of Simón, played a brief and tragic political role. Involved in the murder of Governor Rosas, he was one of the men beheaded in 1643; among these were his double-uncle, Antonio Baca, and his close cousins, Juan de Archuleta, Diego Márquez, and Juan Ruiz de Hinojos.⁹ Nicolás was a mestizo, a natural son of one of Simon's sisters or his own. In 1642 he declared that he was related to Nicolás Ortiz's wife "on her father's side."¹⁰

There were no people of this name left in New Mexico when the Pueblos rebelled in 1680.

6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 356, f. 268v; also, AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, pt. 1.
7. AGI, Contad., leg. 725, Data.
8. BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, pp. 470-504; see Baca and Montoya about his wife's identity.
9. Ch. and State, p. 175.
10. Ortiz Trial, ff. 4, 56.

PÉREZ GRANILLO

FRANCISCO PÉREZ GRANILLO appears as early as 1617 in the capacity of clerk of the colonial government.¹ In 1626 he was a captain; with another captain, Tomás de Albizu, he was reprehended by Governor Eulate for singing in the Santa Fe church choir.² His wife's name is not known, but a daughter of his had married Captain Bartolomé Romero II in the early part of the century. Two prominent Granillo men of the next generation, *Francisco* and *Alonso*, were in all likelihood his sons.

Francisco Pérez Granillo II and his brother *Alonso* were in charge of the wagon-train to and from Mexico City in 1661 and 1664.³ Francisco and his wife, *Sebastiana Romero*, were dead by 1680, as attested by the marriage papers of their son, *Francisco Antonio*.⁴ Other sons, most likely, were *Luis Pérez Granillo* and two younger brothers (besides Francisco Antonio) of military age whom Luis presented for muster in 1680.⁵

Alonso Pérez Granillo, Francisco's brother, had an *estancia* two leagues from Alamillo

Pueblo.⁶ By 1680 he was living in Nueva Vizcaya as *Alcalde Mayor* of the wagon-trains and of the jurisdiction of Janos. He was instructed by the Governor at Parral to prevent New Mexico refugees from passing on south into New Spain.⁷

Diego Pérez Granillo, who had married his cousin, *Juana Romero*, and had gone to Sonora before 1663, was Alonso's son if not a younger brother.⁸

Luis Pérez Granillo was a *Sargento Mayor* as well as *Alcalde Mayor* of the Jémez and Queres Pueblos, and Procurator General of the Kingdom, when the Indians rebelled in 1680. He escaped from Jémez with the friars, minus Fr. Juan de Jesús. His wife and nephews escaped from Santa Fe with its people under Governor Otermín.⁹ In passing muster he declared that he was married and childless, but had three brothers of military age.¹⁰ He gave his age as forty in 1681 and took an active part in the Otermín Campaign.¹¹ He was also very active as *Maese de Campo* and Lieutenant Governor in the Vargas Expedition of 1692,¹² and returned for the re-settle-

ment of New Mexico in the following year. His childless wife was *Magdalena Varela de Losada*.¹³ As Lieutenant Governor under Vargas, 1692-1695, he was also his *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity.¹⁴

Francisco Antonio Granillo, a native of New Mexico, the son of Francisco Pérez Granillo and Sebastiana Romero, both deceased, married *María de Albizu* on October 6, 1681, at Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁵ He was, to all appearances, one of the three brothers presented by Luis Granillo in 1680.

It seems as though the childless Luis Granillo was the only member of the family who returned to New Mexico. The name continued, however, at Guadalupe del Paso and Nueva Vizcaya. Some later marriages there

were as follows: *María*, a native of New Mexico and widow of Juan Lucas, the daughter of Domingo Granillo and Catalina de la Cruz, married Nicolás de Ortega;¹⁶ *Clara*, daughter of Ventura Granillo and María de la Concepción, married Pedro Fresqui at Socorro del Paso.¹⁷

* * * * *

Tomás Perez Granillo, living in New Mexico after the middle of the century, was a freed slave, half Negro and half Indian. In 1660 he said that he was a native of Santa Fe (!) and a driver in the wagon-trains to Mexico City.¹⁸ His wife took an illegitimate child of Governor Manso to Mexico City in 1656. By 1663 both Tomás and his wife were residing there, at Santa Catalina Martir, but he still journeyed to Santa Fe with the trains.¹⁹

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 720, Data.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 285v.
3. Ibid., t. 587, p. 17; t. 507, p. 265.
4. DM, 1681, No. 3.
5. Revolt, I, p. 137.
6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, p. 17.
7. Revolt, I, p. 185.
8. AGN, loc. cit.
9. Revolt, I, pp. 56, 63, 66, 80.

10. Ibid., p. 137.
11. Ibid., II, pp. 34, 340.
12. First Expedition, p. 118.
13. DM, 1694, No. 1.
14. OLC, pp. 8, 63-64.
15. DM, 1681, No. 3.
16. Ibid., 1716, No. 15.
17. Ibid., 1719, No. 4.
18. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 583, f. 278.
19. Ibid., t. 507, pp. 39-42; *ibid.*, pt. 1, ff. 24-48.

PERRAMOS

(See *Ramos*)

QUINTANA

Luis de Quintana, a *Sargento Mayor* twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, passed muster in 1680 with his wife and infant daughter. He was a native of Valmaseda, a man of good stature, pockmarked, with a thick beard and very curly hair.¹ His residence was at La Cañada before the Indian Rebellion.² With Francisco Xavier and Diego Lopez he had become notorious among the

Pueblos for his cruelty to the Indians, so that Vargas had to promise the Indians in 1692 that he would not allow these three men to return to New Mexico.³

The Quintanas of the next century were a different people.

1. Revolt, I, p. 139; II, pp. 35, 106.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
3. First Expedition, p. 83.

RAMÍREZ

FRANCISCO RAMÍREZ, twenty-four, was among the Oñate soldiers of 1598. He was a native of Cartaya, the son of Gómez de Salazar, described as small and red-bearded, and blind in the left eye.¹

* * * * *

ALONSO RAMÍREZ DE SALAZAR, forty-five, was a soldier living in New Mexico in 1631.² He had resided at Isleta with his wife up to the year 1626, if indeed he is the Captain Alonso Ramírez de Vargas who had arrived in New Mexico the previous year with his wife, Juana Ordóñez. She had died soon after their arrival.³ Because of his age, and since he might be the Alonso Ramírez in the soldier escort of 1608,⁴ he was not a son of the preceding man. He could be the Alonso Ramírez involved in the murder of Governor Rosas in 1642.⁵

* * * * *

JUAN RAMÍREZ DE SALAZAR, an Alférez, was a native of Mexico who arrived with the soldiers escorting the wagon-train of 1641.⁶ He was active in the Rosas and subsequent political affairs between the years 1641 and 1643.⁷ Any of these three pioneers might have been the progenitors of later Ramírez individuals.

* * * * *

Francisco Ramírez (de Salazar), a captain thirty-five years of age, and born in New Mexico, was about to move down to Guadalupe del Paso in 1663. His wife was María

López de Gracia.⁸ Apparently this is the same man who was *Alcalde Mayor* of Casas Grandes in 1680, to whom Father Alvarez wrote concerning the Indian Rebellion in New Mexico.⁹ A Francisco Ramírez who died there in 1682¹⁰ was presumably a different man, for the captain was, to all appearances, the same Captain Francisco Ramírez de Salazar who was *Alcalde Mayor* of Casas Grandes in 1684 and as late as 1695.¹¹ (Or the latter might have been the son and successor as *Alcalde* of the former, who actually had died in 1682.)

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Andrés Ramírez del Prado, dead prior to 1680, had been the husband of Petronila de Gamboa. Their son, Antonio Ramírez de Gamboa, married a Luisa de Tapia at Ysleta del Paso in 1685.¹² This family appears to be totally distinct from the Salazar group.

Alonso Ramírez, captain, was with the Leyva escort party at Guadalupe del Paso when the Indians struck in 1680. He later passed muster with his wife and six children,¹³ but he does not appear again.

Antonio Ramírez enlisted among the exiled soldiers at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681. He was thirty-six, and a native of Parral in Nueva Vizcaya. He was married, tall and corpulent, with a long beardless face, or at least having a scanty beard, and long straight hair.¹⁴

1. Oñate, p. 195.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 364, f. 189.

3. Ibid., t. 356, ff. 260, 271v.

4. AGL, Contad., legs. 710, 850, Data.

5. Ortiz Trial, ff. 21v, 60v; Twit. Coll., No. 280.

6. Ibid., leg. 926, Data.

7. Ch. and State, pp. 140, 176, 185.

8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, pp. 361-362, 386, 454; t. 594, p. 340.

9. Revolt, I, p. 38; II, pp. 31, 154.

10. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-357.

11. AGL, Guadalupe, leg. 151, pt. 6, f. 1; HSNM, No. 2843.

12. DM, 1685, No. 1.

13. Revolt, I, pp. 35, 141.

14. Ibid., II, pp. 135, 140.

RAMOS

(Perramos)

JUAN DE PERRAMOS was a soldier in New Mexico, 1626-1631, who was married to *Mariana Luján*. Their daughter, *María Ramos*, married her "uncle," Francisco Luján.¹ This is most likely the Juan Ramos mentioned in the escort of the 1616 wagon-train.²

The Ramos individuals reporting after the 1680 Indian Uprising were the following:

Juan Ramos, nineteen years old, married, was described as a native of New Mexico, of good build, with a scanty beard and long straight hair.³

Gabriel Ramos, not mentioned in 1680,

passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, thirty years of age, and married; he was swarthy, with a curly beard and thick, black, curly hair.⁴

María Ramos, wife of Domingo de Herrera, was killed at Taos with her family in 1680.

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Marcos Ramos, soldier, was killed by the Indians at Santa Clara Pueblo on August 10, 1680.⁵ However, he did not belong to the Ramos family of New Mexico, being one of the convicts brought to New Mexico three years before.⁶

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 305-311; t. 356, f. 311v.

2. AGI, Contad., leg. 718, Data.

3. Revolt, I, p. 22; II, pp. 62, 125.

4. Ibid., II, p. 141.

5. Ibid., I, pp. 9, 10.

6. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

RASCÓN

Don Francisco Rascón was in New Mexico for the Indian Revolt of 1680, when he declared that he was married, but without children. His name appears twice at San Lorenzo in 1681, when he said that he was thirty-five.¹

He did not return in 1693, but could have founded the prominent family of this name at Guadalupe del Paso.

1. Revolt, I, p. 142; II, pp. 57-58, 35, 197.

RIBERA

FRANCISCO DE RIBERA, an *Alférez* in Santa Fe in 1636, presumably born outside New Mexico, was the son of Juan de Ribera and María Pérez. Having lost his wife, *Melchora de Escarramán*, he asked to marry a widow by the name of *María de los Angeles*, twenty-seven, whose husband had been Gaspar de Arratia.² In 1636 Captain Pedro Lucero de Godoy testified that he had known Ribera for twenty years,³ suggesting the pos-

sibility of their having come to New Mexico together.

No Ribera people appear in the lists of the 1680 Rebellion.

Juan de Ribera, thirty-three years old and married, was residing among the refugee colonists at Ysleta del Paso in 1685.⁴ He came to New Mexico with them in 1693, and afterwards declared that he was a native New Mexican,⁵ having been born, therefore, in the

Guadalupe del Paso district. He must have been living there when the Rebellion came. His wife was *Luisa de Ocanto*, and their son, *Francisco*, married a Juana Romero at Albuquerque in 1710.⁶

1. *Ofiate*, p. 196.

2. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 595, f. 407; t. 363, exp. 19, f. 10.

3. *Ibid.*

A Juan *Griego* Ribera is mentioned in 1682,⁷ and possibly is the same man. His middle name shows that he belonged in some way to the Griego and González Bernal people.

4. *DM*, 1685, No. 1.

5. *Ibid.*, 1694, Nos. 15, 31.

6. *Ibid.*, 1710, No. 10.

7. *BNM*, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 388.

RÍO, del

ALONSO DEL RIO, twenty-eight years old, the son of Esteban Arias and a native of Puerto Real, came with the troops of 1598. He had a good stature and a bright reddish beard.¹ However, it is not known if he remained or what relationship he bore to succeeding generations of this name.

Diego del Rio de Losa was a twenty-four-year-old soldier in Santa Fe in 1632. He was secretary of the *Cabildo*; in 1624, when thirty-three, he witnessed the murder of Governor Rosas.² People of the next generation who added "de Losada" to their particular surname might have derived it from him, but there is no positive proof.

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Among the colonists who escaped the massacre of 1680 were the following individuals:

Alonso del Rio, Captain and Regent, was with the Leyva escort party at Guadalupe del Paso when the Pueblos fell on the colonists. He was married but had no children at this time.³ He signed up for the Otermín campaign in 1681, declaring that he was forty years old.⁴ His residence had been located at La Cañada,⁵ but he did not return to it at the time of the Reconquest. Still living at Guadalupe del Paso in 1709, he was considered an

"elder and ancient" of that place.⁶ He had been the *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity from 1685 to 1691, and continued remitting his dues to Santa Fe after the Reconquest.⁷

Juan del Rio was also a captain in 1680; he was married and had seven small children.⁸ In 1681 he gave his age as thirty-one or thirty-five, and was described as a native of New Mexico, of a slender and good build, with a large nose, wavy hair, and a black beard.⁹ He was also an officer of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora in 1693.¹⁰

His wife was *Ana de Moraga*. They had a son, *Diego*, who married Catalina Cisneros at Guadalupe del Paso in 1699. A daughter, *María*, became the wife of Felipe Durán in 1695; and another, *Juliana*, married Francisco Maese in 1701.¹¹ This, and their not appearing in New Mexico after the Reconquest, shows that this entire family remained at Guadalupe del Paso.

Francisco del Rio, eighteen, single, passed muster as a native of New Mexico in 1681. He was very tall, with a long beardless face and long straight hair.¹² Apparently, he was a younger brother of the two preceding men.

He married *Luisa Lucero*, daughter of Francisco Lucero de Godoy, and returned with her family to Santa Fe, where she sued him for maltreatment and non-support in 1695.¹³ Apparently, they had no children.

1. Oñate, p. 196.
2. AGN, Mex. Inq., t. 304, f. 185; B-H, III, p. 57; Ortiz Trial, ff. 6v, 32-34.
3. Revolt, I, pp. 29, 40, 137.
4. Ibid., II, pp. 48-49, 319.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
6. DM, 1705, No. 10; 1709, No. 2.

Domingo del Rio, dead before 1680, was married to *María Luján*. In 1695, their son, Diego, born in New Mexico but residing at San Lorenzo del Paso, married Isabel Romero of Senecú del Paso.¹⁴

7. OLC, pp. 5, 8, 55-59, 60, 67-68.
8. Revolt, I, pp. 119, 145.
9. Ibid., II, pp. 46-47, 129.
10. OLC, p. 63.
11. DM, 1699, No. 6; 1695, No. 15; 1701, No. 2.
12. Revolt, II, p. 105.
13. DM, 1695, No. 5.
14. Ibid., 1695, No. 17.

ROBLEDO

PEDRO ROBLEDO was a sixty-year-old *Alférez* when he accompanied Oñate's troops in 1598. He was a native of Maqueda (near Madrid and Toledo), the son of Alejo Robledo, of good stature and completely gray.¹ In the muster-roll of 1597 he stated that he had been born at the place of El Carmen or "El Carnero," and had lived in Toledo. With him were his wife and daughters, and five sons.² The four eldest sons were soldiers already, as described further on.

Old Pedro died shortly after the Oñate colony moved into what is now New Mexico, the first of the colonists to die here. He was buried on Corpus Christi Day, May 21, 1598,³ on the trail east of the Rio del Norte and a great bluff still called "Robledo." The varied birthplaces of his sons show how much this family had wandered all over New Spain before reaching New Mexico.

Pedro's family went on north with the colony to found San Gabriel. His widow was *Catalina López*, who had come to America with him from Toledo more than twenty years before.⁴ Their sons were *Diego*, *Alonso*, *Pedro*, and *Francisco*. Their two known daughters were *Luisa*, already married to Bartolomé Romero, and *Francisca*, who married Juan de Tapia.

Diego Robledo, twenty-seven in 1598, had been born at Maqueda, his father's place of origin. He was of good stature and red-bearded.⁵ With his brothers he distinguished

himself as a soldier, and was still living at San Gabriel in 1607 with his wife, *Lucía de Zamora*, daughter of Bartolomé Montoya.⁶ Nothing more is known about him.

Alonso Robledo was twenty-one in 1598. He had been born at Cimapan in New Spain, and was described as having a good build and a scanty beard.⁷ By 1604 he was living at Cuenca in New Spain, at El Real de San Antonio de Padua. He was a miner there and had a wife and small son.⁸

Pedro Robledo II, twenty years old in 1598, had been born at Temazcaltepeque in New Spain, and was also described as having a good stature and a scanty beard.⁹ He was killed at Acoma in December, 1598. During a famous battle there, Pedro, with his brother Francisco and other soldiers, were forced to the edge of the Acoma cliff; all jumped down to the desert below, and all survived the fall except Pedro.¹⁰

Francisco Robledo, who survived the perilous drop at Acoma, was eighteen in 1598. He was born in Valladolid in New Spain.¹¹ Elsewhere, Zamora in New Spain was given as his birthplace.¹²

The fifth son is not mentioned anywhere; perhaps old Pedro had included his unmarried daughter, Francisca, among his five "*hijos*." It seems as though all the Robledo

men eventually left New Mexico, for they are not heard of again, nor is the name passed on through the male line. Their mother, Catalina López, might have left also, as there is evidence to show that this was her intention.¹³ The two girls, however, remained with their husbands. The family name, assumed by Ana, daughter of Bartolomé Romero and Luisa

Robledo, survived as Gómez Robledo when she married Francisco Gómez and bore him a large family.

Decades later, in 1663, Francisco Gómez Robledo, great-grandson of old Pedro Robledo and Catalina López, referred to them as his own maternal grandparents, and said that both of them had returned to Spain.¹⁴

1. Oñate, p. 196; AGI, Patronato, leg. 22, pt. 5, f. 747.
2. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, pt. 1.
3. Doc. Ined., p. 247.
4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 467, ff. 342-353.
5. Oñate, loc. cit.
6. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 28, ff. 342-343.
7. Oñate, loc. cit.

8. AGI, loc. cit.
9. Oñate, loc. cit.
10. Ibid., p. 114.
11. Ibid., p. 196.
12. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg., 25, pt. 1.
13. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 467, ff. 352-353.
14. Ibid., t. 583, ff. 341-346.

RODRÍGUEZ

ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ is mentioned in 1642 as Rodríguez Cisneros, twenty-three, the son-in-law of Francisco Anaya, and in 1663 as the brother-in-law of Cristóbal and Francisco de Anaya, together with his wife, Ynez de Anaya, and their daughter Ana.¹ An Alonso Rodríguez in the soldier escort of 1658 was very likely this same man.² The daughter, Ana, was the wife of Captain Ambrosio Sáez.³

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Only two Rodríguez men appear in the Revolt lists of 1681, none among the refugees of the previous year.

Alonso Rodríguez (Rodríguez Varela in one instance) was a native of New Mexico who

had married down in Parral, but returned to Guadalupe del Paso in 1681 to enlist as a colonist. He was forty-two, with a good stature and a swarthy complexion, very thick black beard, a cleft upper lip, and a scar near the right eye.⁴ He and his wife, Juana de Valencia, came with the Reconquest to Santa Fe, where he was known also as Alonso Rodríguez Carcay.

Nicolás Rodríguez Rey was a *Sargento Mayor* in the Otermín campaign of 1681.⁵ He does not seem to belong to the New Mexico colonists, nor is he heard of again.

1. Ortiz Trial, ff. 21v, 48-50. AGN, Mex. Inq., t. 594, p. 378; t. 587, p. 119; t. 507, pt. 5, f. 601v.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 749, Data.

3. AGN, loc. cit., t. 608, f. 391.
4. Revolt, II, pp. 132, 138.
5. Ibid., pp. 319, 321, 352-353.

RODRÍGUEZ BELLIDO

JUAN RODRÍGUEZ BELLIDO was the son of Francisco Núñez and a native of Xilbraleón in Castilla. He was forty in 1600, and was briefly described as well-bearded with a scar under the left eye.¹ He is perhaps the Juan Rodríguez in the soldier escorts of 1606 and 1609.²

His wife, it seems, was an Isabel, who was involved in some witchcraft dealings in 1607.³ Later their son, Diego, was said to have died as a result of black magic.⁴ In 1627 Juan was seventy years old and considered one of the "*antiguos pobladores*."⁵

Besides Diego, whose name is found carved

on Inscription Rock, there were two daughters. *Lucía*, twenty in 1631, was married to

Francisco Luján; *María* was the wife of Francisco Márquez.⁶

1. Oñate, p. 204.

2. AGI, Contad., legs. 710, 726, Data.

3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 467, f. 351.

4. Ibid., t. 304, f. 188.

5. Ibid., t. 356, f. 269.

6. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, ff. 11-20.

RODRÍGUEZ de SALAZAR

SEBASTIÁN RODRÍGUEZ DE SALAZAR was a captain, forty-four years of age, living in Santa Fe with his wife in 1626. They had

come up from New Spain seven years before. His wife's name was *Luisa Dias*.¹

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., l. 356, ff. 265-287; after Sebastián's death she must have married Agustín Romero (q.v.)

RODRÍGUEZ de ZEVALLOS

DON JUAN SEVERINO RODRÍGUEZ DE ZEBALLOS (*Zevalles*, *Zuballe*) was a young gentleman of twenty-two when he was sent to New Mexico with the convicts of 1677. He was sentenced to serve as a soldier without pay for an indefinite period. He had a good physique, a dark complexion, a large forehead, thick eyebrows, and a very large nose. He was born in Sevilla, the son of Captain Clemente Rodríguez.¹

By 1680 he was assistant *Alcalde* of the Sandia district.² From there he escaped the Indian massacre by fleeing south with the Rio Abajo people under the *Alcalde* and

Lieutenant General, Alonso Garcia, who was his [grand] father-in-law.³ When passing muster the following year he declared that he was married and twenty-six years old. Later he was described as a native of Spain, of good stature, "fair" complexion, rather thick lips, and about thirty years of age.

His wife was *Ana María Varela*, granddaughter of Alonso Garcia. Their daughter, *María Leonor*, married Francisco de Valenzuela in 1694.⁵

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

2. DM, 1680, No. 1.

3. Revott, I, p. 30; AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 138, pt. 2.

4. Revott, II, pp. 79, 96.

5. DM, 1694, No. 10.

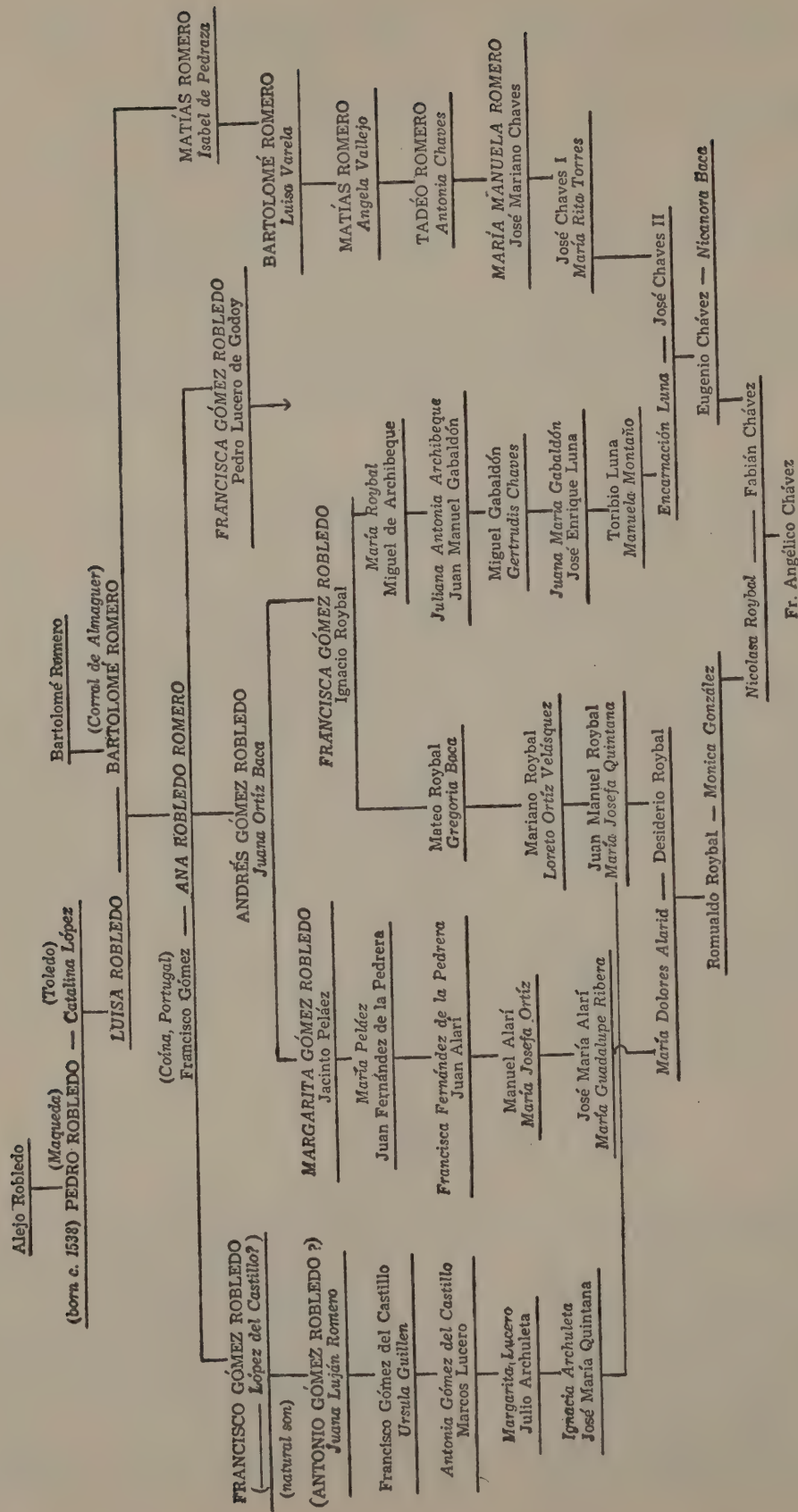
ROMERO

BARTOLOMÉ ROMERO came as an *Alférez* in 1598. He was thirty-five then, the son of Bartolomé Romero and a native of Corral de Almaguer (east of Toledo), of good stature, dark, and black-bearded.¹ Already in 1597 he is mentioned as married to *Lucía López* (*Luisa López Robledo*), who came with him and her young family.² Bartolomé figured quite prominently in the Oñate annals; he was promoted to captain shortly after the

colony arrived in New Mexico.³ His last recorded act was in 1632 when he reported strange rites performed by the Indians in the church of Alameda Pueblo.⁴

His children were: *Bartolomé II*, *Matías*, *Agustín*, *Ana*, wife of Francisco Gómez, and *María*, married to Gaspar Pérez.

Bartolomé Romero II, captain, was born at San Gabriel and later resided in Santa Fe,



ROBLEDO-ROMERO CHART—Pedro Robledo is the oldest of the Oñate colonists who left any descendants, not by his several sons, but through a daughter. Moreover, he and his wife and his son-in-law, Bartolomé Romero, were *Manchegos* from the same spot in Central Spain around Toledo, the La Mancha country of Don Quixote. Note also "Apostle" given-names down Romero line, a distinctive feature of this family in the first century.

having been a Regent of New Mexico and *Alcalde* of Santa Fe. His wife was a daughter of Captain Francisco Pérez Granillo, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: *Bartolomé* III, living in Santa Fe in 1663; *Nicolás*, residing at the mines of Sonora; and *Juana*, wife of Diego Pérez Granillo, also at Sonora. Their father had died around the year 1643.⁵

In 1628, then twenty-six years old, Bartolomé had deposed before Father Benavides that his wife had failed to recover completely because of a spell cast on her by the wife of Juan Griego. Her name is not known, except that she was a Pérez Granillo; in 1632 she was at the Mission of Senecú taking treatments with her mother and grandmother.⁶ The name "Bartolomé López Romero" on El Morro could very well belong to this man.

Matías Romero, second son of old Bartolomé, and most likely born before his parents reached New Mexico, was *Alférez Real* and also High Sheriff of Santa Fe in 1631, when he refused to testify against his brother-in-law, Gaspar Pérez.⁷ His wife was *Isabel de Pedraza*, cousin of María de Archuleta, wife of Juan Márquez. In 1644, he and Juan Gómez de Luna were accused of trading illicitly with the Plains Indians and making captives for Governor Rosas.⁸ Matías died in Santa Fe about the year 1648. The descendants of this couple can be identified later on by their use of "de Pedraza" with their Romero name.

Bartolomé and *Francisco* Romero de Pedraza of the next generation were in all probability their sons.

Agustín Romero, third son of old Bartolomé, was Secretary of War in 1642; he went to New Spain, later returned to Santa Fe, and was buried at the Pueblo of "Santiago." (The Inquisition scribe very likely meant to write "San Diego.") All this happened long before 1663.⁹ His wife, in 1642, seems to have been a *Luisa Díaz*.⁹

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Bartolomé Romero III, son of Bartolomé II, was an *Alcalde* of Santa Fe in 1661. His wife

was *Josefa de Archuleta*.¹⁰ In 1669 he gave his age as forty-two and his military rank as *Sargento Mayor*. Father Bernal attested to his good character.¹¹

Diego Romero, son of María Romero and Gaspar Pérez. (See *Perez*.)

Pedro Romero gets mention as the husband of *Petronila de Salas*, but there is no way of connecting him with the other Romeros of his day, except that he was named after one of the Twelve Apostles, as were most members of this family for several generations. In 1680 old Petronila was massacred at Pojoaque with all her children. (See *Salas*.)

Felipe Romero, captain, escaped in 1680 with his wife and six sons, one of military age and the rest small, as well as four grown daughters.¹² In 1681 he said that he was forty-two years old and married, and was pictured as slender, of good stature, with long straight hair. This time he presented his eldest son, *Sebastián*.¹³

In 1661 Felipe had been accused, along with Bartolomé Gómez Robledo, of killing some cattle that belonged to Alamillo Pueblo.¹⁴ He and his wife, *Jacinta de Guadalajara y Quirós*, lived near this Pueblo at their hacienda of San Antonio de Sevilleta. She was twenty-seven in 1667.¹⁵

Their eldest son, *Sebastián*, passed muster in 1681 with his father. He was seventeen, tall and thin, with a long face and somewhat thick lips.¹⁶ Two known daughters were *Juana*, who married Antonio Domínguez de Mendoza, and *Isabel*, wife of Diego del Río.¹⁷ The last marriage shows that the parents were already dead. The other five sons, small in 1680, and the other two grown daughters, cannot be traced so far. They could be any of the numerous Romeros who returned with the Reconquest, especially those with "apostolic" names who re-settled the Río Abajo country.

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Bartolomé Romero de Pedraza was an Adjutant when he escaped from Santa Fe with

Governor Otermín and his people in 1680.¹⁸ He was referred to in the following year as the Adjutant, not married at the time, a native of New Mexico, and forty years old. He was slender, of good stature, having a thick heavy beard and thick wavy hair.¹⁹ A pre-Revolt house at La Cañada was mentioned in 1696 as that of Bartolomé Romero,²⁰ very possibly this man's, since Romero de Pedraza folk returned to this general area; or it could have belonged to any of the many Bartolomé's of the century.

It appears, from post-Reconquest data, that his wife was *Luisa Varela*, and that they had a son, *Matías*, who married Angela Vallejo, and a daughter, *Juana*, who became the wife of Juan de Ribera.

Francisco Romero de Pedraza was mentioned (without "de Pedraza") as the assistant *Alcalde* of Santo Domingo in 1664; he was thirty-two years old and single.²¹ He escaped in 1680 with his wife and four children, and was described the following year as forty-six

or forty-seven years of age, married, a native of New Mexico, and ill at this time with the "frios." He was slender, with a turned-up nose, and somewhat deaf.²²

His wife was *Francisca Ramírez de Salazar*. This family returned with the Reconquest.

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Two Romeros who reported at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681 evidently belonged to this large family of New Mexico, though they cannot be placed.

Salvador Romero, away at Casas Grandes in 1680, passed muster the next year as a native of New Mexico, twenty-one years old and single. He had a good slender build, a long beardless face, and long black hair.²³ Sometime later he married *María López de Ocanto*, and both returned with the Reconquest.

Juan Romero was also a native of New Mexico, twenty-six years old and married. He was of medium height, with red hair and beard, small eyes, and pockmarked.²⁴

1. *Oñate*, p. 197.
2. *AGI, Patronato*, leg. 22, No. 3, pt. 5, f. 747.
3. Villagra, Canto XVIII.
4. *AGN, Mex. Inq.*, t. 304, ff. 187-196.
5. *Ibid.*, t. 583, ff. 341-346.
6. *Ibid.*, t. 304, f. 187.
7. *Ibid.*, t. 372, f. 4.
8. *Ibid.*, f. 18; *AGI, Patronato*, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 22, p. 161.
9. *AGN, loc. cit.*, t. 583, ff. 34-36; *Ortiz Trial*, ff. 11, 12, 20, 43v.
10. *Ibid.*, *Tierras*, t. 3268, pp. 85-86.
11. *Ibid.*, *Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 666, f. 532.

12. *Revolt*, I, p. 150.
13. *Ibid.*, II, pp. 39, 140.
14. *AGN, Tierras, loc. cit.*
15. *Ibid.*, *Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 608, ff. 417-427.
16. *Revolt*, II, pp. 64-65, 104, 198.
17. *DM*, 1681, No. 2; 1695, No. 17.
18. *Revolt*, I, pp. 16, 18, 119.
19. *Ibid.*, II, p. 112.
20. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 818.
21. *AGN, Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 610, f. 99.
22. *Revolt*, I, pp. 69, 144; II, pp. 75-76, 98.
23. *Ibid.*, II, p. 118.
24. *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 195.

ROMERO

(*Cadimo*)

Alonso Romero, not a member of the preceding family, was a "*criado*" at the hacienda of Felipe Romero at Sevilleta. His real name was Alonso *Cadimo*, and he was nicknamed "*Jola*." His wife was *María de Tapia*. All this information is from the year 1665.¹ Alonso himself does not appear in 1680 and 1681,

having died before that time, evidently, but his family did return with the Reconquest as Romeros.

One son, **Diego**, married a *María de San José*, and a daughter, *María*, became the wife of Juan de Villalpando.

1. *AGN, Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 608, f. 427.

RUIZ

Pedro Ruiz, or *Ruiz de los Rios*, was in the soldier-escorts of 1608 and 1609.¹

Juan Ruiz appears briefly in 1617 as a thirty-four-year-old soldier, single, who came with the wagon-train of that year.²

Cristóbal Ruiz, nineteen, was a Santa Fe soldier at Sandia in 1632. Ten years previously he had lived as a boy at some *estancias* in Nueva Vizcaya.³

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No Ruiz people are mentioned among the

refugees from New Mexico in 1680 and 1681.

Cristóbal and *Nicolás Ruiz* find mention in Revolt records as residents of Casas Grandes.⁴ In 1717, at Guadalupe del Paso, *Andrés Ruiz*, a soldier of Janos and Casas Grandes, and the son of Nicolás Ruiz and María Fontes, married Jacinta Valencia.⁵

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 710, 711, Data.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 176.

3. Ibid., f. 196.

4. Revolt, I, p. 186; II, p. 31.

5. DM, 1717, No. 4.

RUIZ CÁCERES

JUAN RUIZ CÁCERES, son of Pedro Ruiz and a native of the Isle of La Palma (Canaries), came to New Mexico in 1600. He was thirty years old, long-faced and well-bearded.¹ He was not only a countryman of Juan Luján, but evidently very closely related, so that later these two names became confused.

In 1631 Juan was a captain and also High Sheriff, and very active in political affairs.² It seems as though his wife was an *Isabel Baca*, who as a widow of fifty was cooking for the Padre at Tajique in 1662. Her son-in-law was Antonio de Avalos,³ and Avalos' wife was a *Juana Ruiz Cáceres*. Moreover, Juan was closely allied with the Bacas in politics.⁴ Decades later he was referred to also as the grandfather of Roque de Madrid, hence another daughter of his had married Francisco de Madrid, father of Roque.

A second *Juan Ruiz Cáceres*, most likely his son, is mentioned in the soldier escort of 1652.⁵

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Juan Ruiz de Cáceres, twenty-four and sin-

gle, passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico. He was described as tall, thin, and dark, with a black beard and wavy hair. Here he accompanied Domingo Luján in one instance, and Miguel Luján in another.⁶ During the Otermín campaign of that year he acted as an interpreter for the Indians of Tesuque.⁷ In 1692 Vargas made him a sergeant and sent him as a courier to Parral. Later he also continued as official interpreter for the Tanos and Tewas.⁸ In both of the Vargas *entradas*, 1692 and 1693, he was associated with his brother, or brother-in-law, Miguel Luján.⁹

After the Reconquest he and Miguel Luján were appointed to inspect the homes at Santa Cruz,¹⁰ and in 1698 he owned the property that had formerly belonged to Alonso del Rio.¹¹ But nothing is known about his immediate antecedents, or of his wife and children, if any.

A *Clara Ruiz Cáceres* was a poor widow living at San Lorenzo del Paso with other New Mexicans in 1682.¹²

7. Ibid., pp. 232-237, 383.

8. First Expedition, pp. 54, 80, 184.

9. AGN, Hist., t. 37, f. 78; Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 25, ff. 107-108.

10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.

11. Ibid., No. 293.

12. Ibid., No. 728.

1. Oñate, p. 202.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, exp. 19, ff. 13-14.
3. Ibid., t. 512, ff. 130, 156.
4. Ch. and State, pp. 32-33.
5. AGI, Contad., leg. 747, Data.
6. Revolt, II, pp. 137, 195.

RUIZ de HINOJOS

(See *Hinojos*)

SÁIZ

AMBROSIO SÁEZ, a captain residing in the Sandia area, was a native of El Valle de San Bartolomé in Nueva Vizcaya, and a former resident of San Felipe de Jesús (Chihuahua). His wife was *Ana Rodríguez de Anaya*. In 1665 he declared that he was twenty-five years old, and twenty-nine in 1667.¹ His home before the Rebellion was at La Cañada.²

He escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife, two sons, and eight smaller children.³ A *Sargento Mayor* at this time, he stated that he was forty-two or forty-four years old, and a native of Nueva Vizcaya. He also presented a son nineteen years of age. He was pictured

as having a good build, reddish hair and beard, watery eyes, and a long nose.⁴ In 1682 he and a grown son, *Agustín*, ran away from the refugee colony at Guadalupe del Paso with their families.⁵

Agustín Sáez was described in 1681 as thirty-three years old, a native of New Mexico, married, with a good stature, curly hair, light blue eyes, and a fair and ruddy complexion.⁶

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 666, ff. 539, 553; t. 608, f. 391; t. 610, exp. 7, f. 66v.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818.
3. Revolt, I, p. 141.
4. Ibid., II, pp. 42-43, 117.
5. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3.
6. Revolt, II, pp. 142, 188.

SALAS

ANTONIO DE SALAS was a step-son of Pedro Lucero de Godoy.¹ Whether he was a child of Pedro's first wife in New Mexico, Petronila de Zamora (Montoya), or of a former wife in New Spain, cannot be ascertained. As late as 1663 Antonio was referred to as the brother of Catalina (de Zamora) and of Juan Lucero.² In 1639 he was a member of the *Cabildo* of Santa Fe.³ He held the *encomienda* of Pojoaque Pueblo, where he lived with his wife, *María de Abendaño*, their son *Simón Salas*, and María's two daughters by her previous invalid marriage to Diego de Vera.⁴ Antonio was accused in 1664 of having relations with one of these step-daughters, Petronila, and was said to be jealous of her husband, Pedro Romero.⁵ Nothing more is known about the son, Simón de Salas. Anto-

nio was a guard of Governor Rosas when the latter was murdered in 1642; he was twenty-five and single.⁶

The two step-daughters were *María Ortiz de Vera*, or *Baca*, and *Petronila*, who used the name of Salas. Women who used the Salas name later on, like the wife and some daughters of Andrés Hurtado, most probably owed it to the fact that a grandmother of theirs had been a step-child in the Salas family. María Ortiz de Vera had three daughters prior to her marriage with Diego de Montoya. Her sister Petronila was killed at Pojoaque in 1680 with all her children, eight or ten in number, which included three grown sons and some grown daughters, the rest of them young.⁷

Antonio de Salas himself was the only man of this name in the records of 1680, when as a *Sargento Mayor* he signed several *autos* and

gave his opinions about the colony's returning to New Mexico.⁸ He is not heard of again, having died by 1681 or gone to New Spain.

1. AGN, *Tierras*, t. 3268, p. 278.

2. *Ibid.*, *Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 596, pt. 2, f. 155.

3. B-H, III, p. 57.

4. AGN, *Tierras*, loc. cit.; *Troubl. Times*, pp. 42-43.

5. *Ibid.*, *Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 507, pp. 284-285.

6. *Ortiz Trial*, ff. 6v, 34-36.

7. *Revolt*, I, pp. 10, 96.

8. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 68, 76.

SALAZAR

FRANCISCO DE SALAZAR first appears in the soldier-escorts of 1625, and then in 1643.¹ In 1634, if the same man, he was Procurator General of New Mexico.² Deeply involved in the Governor Rosas murder affair, he was beheaded with other officers in 1643. In the 1642 trial his full surname was given as Salazar *Hachero*.³

Bartolomé de Salazar had been *Alcalde Mayor* of the Zuñi and Moqui jurisdiction when he died prior to 1662. His widow was a certain *María*.⁴ This woman seems to have belonged to the Martín Serrano and Martín Barba groups of Las Salinas, and so could be the *María Martín*, widow of Bartolomé de Ledesma, thus making Salazar and Ledesma the same man. But this is by no means a certainty.

A daughter, from descriptions given, was a *Juana de Salazar*, born at Zuñi, who was the wife of Diego Luján and mother of Se-

bastián Luján. A son, perhaps, was an *Agustín de Salazar*, who is met at the time of the Reconquest.

There were no Salazar individuals, that is, adult males, listed among the refugees of 1680 and 1681, or in the years immediately following. But minor children, not mentioned then, appear as adults in 1693 and after. It is impossible to say with any certainty whether or not they derived their name from these Salazar people, or from other individuals named "Ramírez de Salazar" and "Rodríguez de Salazar."

As explained in other sections, certain women of the period using this name were descendants of the step-daughters of Antonio de Salas; somehow, in many instances they stretched the name to Salazar.

1. AGL, *Contad.*, legs., 729, 738, *Data*.

2. B-H, III, p. 47.

3. *Ch. and State*, p. 175; *Ortiz Trial*, ff. 8, 12 sqq.

4. AGN, *Mex.*, *Inq.*, t. 595, ff. 126-127.

5. DM, 1705, No. 6.

SÁNCHEZ

Juan Sánchez Cabello was a twenty-year-old convict, sentenced to six years' military service, who came to New Mexico in 1677. He was the son of Nicolás Sánchez, and was born in Mexico City at San Juan. He had a good physique, a long face, thick eyebrows, and a scar on the right side of the chin. His name here was given as Juan Gómez Cabello, but the son of Nicolás *Sánchez*.¹ In 1680 he passed muster with a family of six persons, and in

the following year was described as a native of Mexico City, having a good stature, a long face and good features, thick eyebrows, and a scar on the right side of the chin.²

He did not return to New Mexico in 1693 but remained at Guadalupe del Paso, where his widow, *María López Cabello*, was living with her family in 1703. Prior to 1680 she had owned property in Santa Fe which Vargas gave to a José López, probably her brother.³

José Sánchez, twenty years old, also came with the convicts of 1677. He was the son of Nicolás de Olivares, and was born in Mexico City at the Arzobispal. He was of medium height, dark, flat-nosed, with a small forehead and black hair.⁴ In 1680 he passed muster as a convict all alone, and was described again with the addition of scars on his face. He also added "Alejandro" to his last name.⁵ He fled the colony at San Lorenzo del Paso

in 1682.⁶ Like the foregoing Sánchez, he did not establish a family in New Mexico.

JACINTO SANCHEZ (*de Iñigo*) gave his age as eighteen in 1681, but he was not described.⁷ In 1685 he tried to run away from the refugee colony.⁸ However, he and other relatives came to New Mexico with the Reconquest to found a large family of this name.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

2. *Revolt*, I, p. 159; II, pp. 81, 101.

3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 930.

4. B-H, loc. cit.

5. *Revolt*, I, pp. 150-151; II, pp. 136-137, 194.

6. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-357.

7. *Revolt*, II, p. 84.

8. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 35.

SÁNCHEZ de MONROY

PEDRO SANCHEZ DE MONROY passed muster with Oñate's troops in 1597. With him were his wife and children. Again, in 1598, he passed muster as a native of Mexico City, fifty years old, the son of Hernán Martín de Monroy, of good stature and gray-bearded.¹ Whether he stayed in New Mexico or not, it does seem as though a daughter,

Juana Sánchez, remained with her husband, Juan de Mondragón.

The only man with this surname in 1680 was *Sebastián Sánchez de Monroy*, also known as *Sebastián Sánchez de Mondragón*. (See *Mondragón*.)

1. AGI, Patronato, leg. 22, pt. 5, ff. 729, 786; Oñate, p. 198.

SANDOVAL

Sebastián de Sandoval was an abusive individual who was murdered in Santa Fe in 1640, as a result of his open and continuous slanders against local citizens and their women. His talk about religious matters had earned him an excommunication, so that the question of his burial also created a public

crisis.¹ He was not a native of New Mexico, and he died before establishing himself as a colonist, if he ever intended to do so. The Sandoval people of the next century come from a different source.

1. See *Ch. and State*, pp. 135-136.

SANTA CRUZ

DIEGO DE SANTA CRUZ, captain, was known as the son of Juan Pérez de Bustillo and María de la Cruz. He gave his age as twenty-six in 1617, and thirty-five in 1626,

when he stated that he had been born in Zacatecas and reared in Santa Fe.¹ Diego was dead by 1661, when it was alleged that he had been allowed to marry his blood-niece,

Gregoria de Archuleta, daughter of his own sister.² What is more likely, he was not a real son of the Bustillo family, and the Padres, apprised of the secret fact, allowed him to wed a daughter of his adopted sister. Such accusations were often made against the friars, usually when the principals in the case were long dead and gone.

Diego had a daughter, *Isabel*, who married Andrés de Peralta in 1661.³ Perhaps a son of his was a *Pedro de la Cruz*, whose *encomienda* of "Cuquina" in Zuñi had been confiscated

by Governor Mendizábal. Pedro boasted of being the son of a First Conquistador and of having served the King in New Mexico for forty-three years.

No one of this name appears at the time of the Rebellion in 1680, or after. Some "Cruz" people who appear later belong to other groups bearing this simple name, although it is possible that one or the other was descended from Diego de Santa Cruz.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 183; t. 356, f. 297.

2. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 317-318.

3. Ibid., Tierras, t. 3268, p. 298.

SEDILLO

(*Cedillo Rico de Rojas*)

PEDRO DE CEDILLO was a native of Querétaro who arrived in New Mexico in the second half of the century. By 1680 he was a captain living in the Rio Abajo district. He escaped the Indian Rebellion with his family. He gave his age at "about seventy" in 1681, declaring that he had one grown son,

twenty years old and ready to serve as a soldier, and eight other children.¹ His wife was *Isabel López de Gracia*, and the full family name was "Cedillo Rico de Rojas," as we learn from the marriages of their children after the Reconquest.

1. *Revolt*, I, pp. 78, 152; II, pp. 47, 124.

SERNA

DIEGO DE LA SERNA (or *Cierna*) came to Santa Fe before 1626 as an aide to Governor Sotelo.¹ He stayed in New Mexico, engaging several times in leading soldier-escorts to and from Mexico City.² As a captain he was involved in the intrigues of the times, and barely escaped execution for sedition under Governor Pacheco in 1643.³

Felipe de la Serna escaped the Indian massacre of 1680 with his wife and eight children. He was forty in 1681, described as a native of New Mexico, married, of medium height, pockmarked, and having straight hair.⁴ In all likelihood he was a son of Diego.

His wife was *Isabel Luján*, apparently the

daughter of Juan Ramos and Mariana Luján. Some of their children were: *Cristóbal*, *Gregoria*, wife of Lazaro Duran, *Antonia*, wife of Matías Madrid, and perhaps a *María*, wife of Nicolás Garcia.

* * * * *

José de la Serna, not a member of the preceding family, had come with the convicts of 1677. He was thirty-one years old, the son of Esteban and a native of Puebla, a man of medium height, with a long dark face, and a large nose. He was sentenced to two years of military service.⁵ He was still in New Mexico when the Indians struck three years later,⁶ but was gone the following year, probably back home since his term was up.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, f. 297.

2. BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, ff. 470-504; AGI, Contad., legs. 735, 845A, Data.

3. Ch. and State, pp. 125, 176; Twit. Coll., No. 280.

4. *Revolt*, I, pp. 141-142, 176; II, pp. 82, 102.

5. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

6. *Revolt*, I, pp. 142-143, 176.

SISNEROS

(Cisneros)

DIEGO DE CISNEROS, twenty-four years old, is mentioned in passing in the year 1632.¹

Bartolomé de Cisneros and his brother Vicente were living in the Zuñi-Moqui jurisdiction in 1662.² They might or they might not have been the sons of Diego; anyway, their place of origin is not known. Vicente appears again in the Salinas area in 1668,³ but is not heard of again.

Bartolomé was supposed to be in Hawikuh guarding the friars, but was absent when the Indians killed Fray Pedro de Avila y Ayala in 1670.⁴ His wife was *Ana Gutiérrez*. A son of theirs, *Alonso*, married *María Madrid* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1690; a daughter, *Catalina*, married *Diego del Rio* at Socorro del Paso in 1699,⁵ which indicates that this family did not return to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 304, f. 197.
2. Ibid., t. 595, f. 125; see *Alonso Rodríguez Cisneros* as a possible ancestor.
3. Ibid., t. 608, ff. 437-444.

Antonio de Cisneros is the only person of this name who appears with the refugees of 1680, or rather in 1681, when he passed muster as a twenty-one-year-old bachelor.⁶ Since there were no Cisneros refugees in 1680, it seems as though they were all residing at Guadalupe del Paso by that time. Perhaps Antonio was another son of Bartolomé; or else he was the son of Vicente Cisneros of the Salinas country, for he later became *Alcalde Mayor* of Galisteo following the Reconquest.⁷ (When the Salinas area was abandoned prior to the Rebellion, some of the Spanish folk moved to the Galisteo Basin.) Antonio's wife was *Josefa Luján*, and they had three children: *Hermenegildo*, *Felipe Neri*, and *Juana*, who married *Juan de Santisteban*.

4. Vetancurt, *Menologio*, p. 109.
5. DM, 1690, No. 2; 1699, No. 6.
6. Revolt, II, pp. 61, 195.
7. DM, 1698, No. 14.

SOTO

Francisco de Soto was the real name of a soldier-of-fortune, fifty-eight years old when he came to New Mexico prior to 1626, under the alias of "Juan Donayre de las Misas." A religious scoffer, he claimed this to be his real name, saying that his father's name was *Francisco Rodríguez de las Misas* and his mother's, *Catalina Donayre*. His birthplace, he said, was *Pedroche* in the province of *Cordoba*. However, *Fray Alonso Benavides*, who had been a lay sheriff of the Inquisition in the Canary Islands before coming a Franciscan, recognized him as a *Francisco de Soto* who had received a sentence from the Holy Office many years previously. The Padre had

a good talk with him, and he meekly changed his name to *Juan Pecador*.¹

* * * * *

Diego de Soto had lived and died in New Mexico, or perhaps in the Guadalupe del Paso district, prior to the Rebellion of 1680. A daughter, *Pascuala*, by his wife *Gregoria Trujillo*, married *Diego Martín* in Santa Fe after the Reconquest.² *Pascuala* later married an *Antonio Valdés* who, after her death, married a *Manuela Sánchez*.³

Pedro de Soto, son of *Gabriel de Soto* and *Luisa de Albizu*, married *Francisca Lucero* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1715.⁴

Antonio de Soto, twenty-five, born in Mexico City at El Reloj, and the son of Don Diego de Salazar, came with the convicts of 1677.⁵

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 356, ff. 293-294, 305.
2. DM, 1694, No. 9.
3. M-29, Sta. Cruz, Sept. 23, 1737.

But he must have finished his term, or run away, before 1680, for he is not heard of again.

4. DM, 1715, No. 5.
5. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.

SOSA

Miguel de Sosa was with the Leyva escort at Guadalupe del Paso when the Pueblos rebelled in 1680. In 1681 he passed muster with a family of seven persons, saying that he was twenty years old, married, and a native of New Mexico. He had a medium stature, a broad nose, large eyes, and black hair and

beard.¹ Probably he was born in the Guadalupe del Paso area, which at the time considered itself a part of the "Kingdom of New Mexico," and now wished to join the northern colony. At any rate, the name vanishes as suddenly as it had appeared.

1. Revolt, I, pp. 37, 149; II, p. 114.

SUAZO

JUAN BAUTISTA SUAZO was an *Alférez* living in Santa Fe between the years 1646 and 1658.¹ Nothing more is known about him, or about any connection between him and later people of this name.

Juan de Suazo passed muster in 1681, saying he was twenty-five years of age and a native of New Mexico (perhaps of Guadalupe del Paso). He had a long face, a slender but good physique, no beard, and very thick black hair.² His name appears again in the Cruzate

muster-roll of 1684.³ Apparently, he is the same Juan de Suazo living at Senecú del Paso, after the Reconquest, who in 1699 said that he was fifty years old.⁴ A daughter of his, *Beatriz*, by his wife *Ana María Bernal*, married Antonio González de Escalante at Guadalupe del Paso in 1718.⁵ A Juan de Suazo testifying about a Santa Fe marriage in 1713 seems to be the same man.⁶

María de Suazo, wife of the *Sargento Mayor* Diego López of New Mexico, could well have been Juan's elder sister.

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 745, 755, Data.
2. Revolt, II, p. 141.
3. HSNM, No. 2845.

4. DM, 1699, No. 9.
5. DM, 1718, No. 3.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 2.

TAPIA

JUAN DE TAPIA finds first mention in 1607 as the husband of *Francisca Robledo*, daughter of Pedro Robledo and Catalina López.¹ Juan Fernández de Tapia was the name given once when acting as a church notary in

1617.² In 1625 he was an *Alférez*, and shortly after a captain and *encomendero*.³

A Juan de Tapia, condemned to death for treason in 1643 but not executed,⁴ was more likely a son of his.

Cristóbal de Tapia owned lands two leagues below Isleta Pueblo prior to the Rebellion,⁵ and he was described in 1681 as having a good thickset stature, an aquiline face, and black hair and beard.⁶ He is the only Tapia among the male refugees. As a *Sargento Mayor* he was very active in the First Vargas Entry in 1692.⁷ In that year he was the *Mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁸

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 467, ff. 342-345.
2. Ibid., t. 316, f. 177.
3. Ibid., t. 356, f. 287; AGI, Contad., leg. 726, Data; Benavides, 1634, p. 110.
4. Twit. Coll., No. 280.

Francisco de Tapia had been living in New Mexico prior to 1680, but is not found among the refugee colonists. Mentioned as dead in 1685, when a daughter got married, he presumably had died before the Rebellion. His wife was *María de Chaves*, and their known children were: *Francisco*, *Luisa*, who married Antonio Ramírez de Gamboa in 1685,⁹ and *María*, wife of Miguel Gutiérrez.¹⁰

5. Revolt, I, pp. 79-80, 142.
6. Ibid., II, pp. 49, 127-128.
7. First Expedition, pp. 60, 73, 183, 254.
8. OLC, pp. 8, 63-69.
9. DM, 1685, No. 1.
10. AGN, loc. cit., t. 735, f. 299.

TELLES JIRÓN

JOSÉ TELLES JIRÓN had the *encomiendas* of San Felipe and Cochiti in 1661. He was married and had four children.¹ He was living at Senecú in 1667, when he declared that he was thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, and a native of Los Altos de San Jacinto in Cuyoacan. His wife was *Catalina Romero*.²

In 1680 he escaped with the refugees taking his wife, three sons, and four daughters. The next year he stated that he was forty-nine and married.³ In 1684 his family was among those in dire need at Ysleta del Paso.⁴ He and his wife were still living in that area in 1695,⁵ hence they did not return with the Reconquest.

The three sons were adults in 1681 and so passed muster: *José*, *Juan*, and *Rafael*. Two known daughters were *María Zapata*, who later married Diego de Medina, and *Isabel*, who became the wife of Jacinto Sánchez de Iñigo.

José Telles Jirón II passed muster in 1681 as twenty-six years of age and married.⁶

Juan Telles Jirón reported in 1681, stating that he was married and with dependents, but ready to emulate his father and grand-

parents as a soldier; however, he was active with the Domínguez de Mendoza and Pedro de Chaves clans in the black market at Sonora.⁶

Rafael Telles Jirón appeared as a bachelor twenty-one years old in 1681. He was described as a native of New Mexico, of good stature, with a plump face, thick nose, large eyes and a budding mustache. He was appointed as an interpreter for the Piro.⁷ In 1682 he married *Mariana Montoya de Esparza*.⁸

Made a captain by Vargas in 1692, he was placed in charge of troops and supplies at Halona during the Entry of that year.⁹ In February, 1694, he and his sister, *María Zapata*, were marriage sponsors in Santa Fe, but the following June we find him back at Guadalupe del Paso acting in the same capacity with his wife.¹⁰

Although none of the sons returned to colonize New Mexico with the Reconquest of 1693, the name re-appeared generations later in the Rio Abajo area, and shortened to "*Telles*." The present "*Jirón*" surname derives from a different family, *Jirón de Tejada*.

1. AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, pp. 234-250.
2. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 608, ff. 423-427.
3. Revolt, I, pp. 78, 144.
4. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.
5. Revolt, II, p. 35.

6. Ibid., pp. 152-165, 176.
7. Ibid., pp. 141, 188, 242.
8. DM, 1682, No. 2.
9. First Expedition, pp. 69, 207, 230.
10. DM, 1694, Nos. 11, 17.

TORRES

Juan de Torres, a native of Mexico City and the son of Baltasar de Torres, appears in the Oñate lists of 1597.¹ (See *Luna* for Melchor de Luna, son of Baltasar de Morales.)

In 1608, the *Alférez Juan de Torres* and a *Melchor de Torres* were in the same wagon-train escort.² A *Melchor Gómez* was in the escorts of 1652 and 1655.³ The Torres and Luna people (originally Gómez de Torres and Gómez de Luna) were mentioned as kinsfolk a generation later. Were Juan and Melchor brothers, or at least half-brothers, one the ancestor of the Torres folks, the other of the Lunas?

FRANCISCO GÓMEZ DE TORRES, a captain, led the wagon-train escorts in 1619 and 1621.⁴ He died suddenly in Santa Fe in 1636, when a large quantity of illegal quicksilver was found among his effects. He had a house in Santa Fe as well as an *estancia* at La Cañada.⁵

Among the Torres people living in New Mexico when the Indians rebelled in 1680, the following adult males are mentioned:

Cristóbal de Torres passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, married, and forty years of age. He was described as being thick-set, of medium height, rather fat, with a crooked nose, black hair, and an awkward gait.⁶

1. AGN, Mex., Aud., leg. 25, pt. 1.

2. AGI, Contad., leg., 710, Data.

3. Ibid., legs. 747, 748, Data.

4. Ibid., legs. 725, 738, Data; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 495, f. 103.

5. BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, pp. 470-504.

6. Revolt, II, p. 132.

Francisco de Torres, not mentioned in the refugee rolls because he was a minor at the time, was nineteen years old in 1687, the son of Francisco de Torres and Gabriela Garcia. He married *Angela Trujillo* at Ysleta del Paso in that year. Both parties and their parents were all natives of New Mexico, and very poor at this time. The Torres were here mentioned as kinsfolk of Diego de Luna and his wife.⁷ This family did not return with the Reconquest, at least as a unit, for in 1699 both Angela and Francisco were living at Guadalupe del Paso.⁸ Eighty years old, and the widow of the soldier Francisco de Torres, Angela was still much alive there in 1745.⁹

Francisco de Torres and his wife, *Sebastiana de la Cruz*, were living at San Lorenzo del Paso in 1681 when a daughter, *Francisca*, married Pedro de Avalos. A *Lugarda Torres* married Salvador de Avalos at Guadalupe del Paso in 1718.¹⁰

* * * * *

Sebastián de Torres, who was killed by the Indians at Nambé in August, 1680, together with his wife and child, did not belong to this New Mexico family. He was a brother of Fray Tomás de Torres, one of the twenty-one Franciscans martyred in 1680, who was a native of Mexico City, though given in the Revolt annals as a native of Teposotlán.¹¹

7. DM, 1687, No. 1.

8. Ibid., 1699, No. 6.

9. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 892, ff. 1-10.

10. DM, 1681, No. 1; 1718, No. 12.

11. Revolt, I, pp. 10, 96, 109; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 608, exp. 6, ff. 418-419; Rosa-Figueroa also makes this correction.

TRUJILLO

DIEGO DE TRUJILLO first appears in New Mexico as an *Alférez* and farmer, nineteen or twenty years old, in 1632.¹ He was in the soldier-escort of 1641.² In 1662 he was fifty, a *Sargento Mayor*, living in the juris-

diction of Sandia as Lieutenant General for the Rio Abajo area, as well as *Alcalde Mayor* of Zuñi. He then declared that he was born in Mexico City. His wife was *Catalina Vásquez*.³

In 1661 Governor Mendizábal confiscated his *Zuñi alcaldía*. There are reams telling of his troubles with this Governor. From them we learn that his home was four leagues from Sandia Pueblo, and that his two sons-in-law were Andrés Hurtado and Cristóbal Baca.⁴ The name of his *estancia* was "Paraje de las Huertas." Diego gave his age as forty-eight in 1661.⁵ By 1669 he was a *Maese de Campo* and also Syndic of the Franciscans at Sandia. His wife gave her age at this time as forty-eight, and said that she had been born in Santa Fe.⁶ Diego also served a short term as second *Alcalde Mayor* of Guadalupe del Paso, succeeding the very first one, Andrés López de Gracia.⁷

In 1680 he gave his opinions about the causes and problems of the Indian Rebellion,⁸ but is not mentioned in the following year. He died at Casas Grandes in 1682.⁹ He had one son, *Francisco*, who was married to a daughter of *María de Vera*.¹⁰

Francisco de Trujillo was the only son of Diego de Trujillo and Catalina Vásquez.¹¹ It is not known which daughter of *María de Vera*, or *Baca* (step-daughter of Antonio de Salas) he married, but it could have been a *Doña Lucía de Montoya* mentioned in 1663.¹² (Her mother was the second wife of Diego de Montoya.) This *Lucía* seems to be the "Doña Luisa de Trujillo" whose hacienda, the present site of Albuquerque, is mentioned in later years.¹³

They had a daughter named *Bernardina de Salas y Trujillo*, wife of Andrés Hurtado, whose older daughters married several prominent and prolific colonists before and after the Reconquest. Several male Trujillos mentioned at the time of the Rebellion, and after, must have been his children or grandchildren, there being no other known Trujillo at this period.

Juan de Trujillo was thirty years old and married when he passed muster in 1681. He was tall, with a dark aquiline face and straight hair.¹⁴ He and his wife, *Elvira Sán-*

chez Jiménez, returned to New Mexico in 1693.

Several other Trujillos also passed muster in 1680 and 1681, but how they were related to Francisco is impossible to say without further data. It seems as though one or two might have been natural sons of old Diego from certain indications.

Cristóbal Trujillo passed muster in 1680 with his wife and twelve other persons.¹⁵ Among the families in distress at Ysleta del Paso in 1684 were those of *Cristóbal Trujillo* "*el Viejo*," *Cristóbal Trujillo* "*el Mozo*," *Bartolomé Trujillo*, and *Juan Trujillo*.¹⁶

Old Cristóbal's wife was *María de Manzanares*, or *Sandoval*. Among their children were *José* and *Angela*, the latter the wife of Francisco de Torres; most likely, too, *Cristóbal* "*the Younger*," and, perhaps, *Bartolomé*, *Mateo*, and *Juan*. A daughter might have been an *Antonia* who married Nicolás Durán.

Cristóbal Trujillo II, "*el Mozo*," passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, thirty years of age, tall, swarthy, and with several facial scars.¹⁷ He and Bartolomé Trujillo were soldiers together at Guadalupe del Paso as late as 1694.¹⁸

His wife was *Micaela de Archuleta*. Their sons, *Cristóbal III* and *Diego*, married Rosa Varela and Maria de Herrera, respectively, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1709,¹⁹ which indicates that this family did not return to New Mexico. Their father continued sending up his dues as a devotee of La Conquistadora as late as 1717.²⁰

Bartolomé Trujillo reported in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, eighteen or twenty years old, and single. He was of medium height, with a round face scarred by smallpox.²¹ In 1682 he married *María de Archuleta*, both parties declaring themselves children of "old Christians."²² In 1693 Bartolomé married *Petrona Domínguez*.²³

Mateo Trujillo passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, and married. He was tall,

slim, and dark, with long black hair. He enlisted with two other Trujillos, Juan and the younger Cristóbal.²⁴ His wife was *María*

de Tapia, widow of Alonso Romero, who returned with him and their family to New Mexico in 1693.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 372, f. 7.
2. AGI, Contad., leg. 736, Data.
3. AGN, loc. cit., t. 595, ff. 121-127.
4. Ibid., t. 594, p. 358; *ibid.*, Tierras, t. 3268.
5. Ibid., Mex., Inq., t. 596, pt. 1, f. 12.
6. Ibid., t. 666, ff. 552v, 565v.
7. Ibid., Prov. Int., pp. 352-357.
8. Revolt, I, pp. 116-118.
9. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 354.
10. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 596, pt. 2, f. 155v; t. 587, f. 51.
11. Ibid., *ut supra*; t. 594, p. 445.
12. Ibid., t. 507, f. 50.

13. Revolt, I, pp. 26-27; *First Expedition*, pp. 66-70; AGI, Guadalajara, title 265; Sp. Arch., I, No. 297.
14. Revolt, II, pp. 82, 102.
15. Ibid., I, p. 158.
16. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-104.
17. Revolt, II, p. 196.
18. DM, 1694, No. 11.
19. Ibid., 1709, Nos. 2, 14.
20. OLC, p. 73.
21. Revolt, II, pp. 105, 136.
22. DM, 1682, No. 7, incomplete.
23. Ibid., 1693, No. 6, incomplete.
24. Revolt, II, pp. 85, 103, 127, 196.

VALENCIA

BLAS DE VALENCIA was a soldier in Oñate's forces, twenty years old, with a round face and a light beard.¹ He appears later in Governor Zevallo's escort to Santa Fe in 1613.² He was most likely the father of Francisco de Valencia of the next generation.

Francisco de Valencia lived in the Isleta jurisdiction around the middle of the century. About the years 1661 to 1664 he declared himself to be from fifty to fifty-four years of age, and a native of Santa Fe. He was also Lieutenant General for the Rio Abajo area at this time, as also Syndic of the Franciscans at Isleta. His wife was *María Lopez Millán*, nicknamed "*la Maricota*."³ Francisco was dead by 1668, when his wife is referred to as a widow.⁴ She was still living in 1684, as will be seen. Their estancia, referred to in 1680,⁵ was on the site of the present town of Valencia.

Juan de Valencia, captain, is mentioned briefly in 1660.⁶ He escaped the Pueblo massacre of 1680 with his six children, all grown, his widowed mother, as well as grandchildren and servants—a total of forty-six persons.⁷ He is not mentioned in the lists of 1681, but in

1684 he was numbered with the refugee colony, specifically mentioned with his mother, the widow of the *Maese de Campo* Francisco de Valencia.⁸ In 1692, as assistant *Alcalde* of Senecú, Ysleta, and Socorro del Paso, he received orders from Vargas to assemble troops for his first Entry into New Mexico.⁹

Juan's wife was *Juana Martín*. All their known children married at Guadalupe del Paso, even after the Reconquest, hence the conclusion that the family as a whole failed to return in 1693. These children were: *María*, who married José de Contreras in 1693; *Francisca*, married to Leonardo de Avalos in 1699; *Antonio*, who married Manuela Madrid in 1710; and *Jacinta*, who became the wife of Andrés Ruiz in 1717.¹⁰ The last girl is mentioned as the daughter of *Juana Madrid*, either a mistake for "Martin" or a second wife of Juan de Valencia.

Manuel de Valencia passed muster in 1680, being ill at the time, with his wife and four small children. He was thirty in 1681 and still ailing with a throat ulcer.¹¹ His wife was *Angela de Tapia*. They had a daughter, *Josefa*, who married Francisco Luján in Santa Fe in 1694.¹²

1. AGI, Patronato, leg. 22, Ramo 4.
2. Ibid., Contaduría, leg. 718, Data.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 305-314, 321, 375-386; t. 507, pp. 722-723; t. 512, f. 102.
4. Ibid., t. 666, f. 406.
5. Revolt, I, p. 27; II, p. 175.

6. AGN, loc. cit., t. 587, p. 156.
7. Revolt, I, p. 152.
8. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37.
9. *First Expedition*, p. 51.
10. DM, 1693, No. 7; 1699, No. 7; 1710, No. 13; 1717, No. 4.
11. Revolt, I, p. 142; II, p. 50.
12. DM, 1694, No. 31.

VARELA JARAMILLO

ALONSO VARELA and his brother *Pedro* came from Santiago de Compostela to the New World, and up to New Mexico in 1598 with Oñate's troops. The first man founded a family which came to be known as *Varela Jaramillo*, and the second founded the *Varela de Losada* family. The two men were specifically referred to as the Varela brothers in 1613.¹

Alonso Varela was described in 1598 as a native of Santiago in Galicia, of good stature, with a chestnut beard, and thirty years old, the son of Pedro Varela.² In 1626 he referred to himself as an old settler sixty years of age, with a son, *Alonso*.³ His estancia was at La Cienega in 1632, and his wife was *Catalina Pérez de Bustillo*, sister of Ana de Bustillo.⁴

There was a soldier, named *Francisco Varela*, in Santa Fe in 1631,⁵ but it cannot be ascertained if he was the son of Alonso or of his brother Pedro.

Alonso Varela II is mentioned in 1626 as the adult son of the first Alonso Varela, and again in 1638 as the cousin of Pedro Varela

(II). He was a public scribe in 1642.⁶ Nothing more is known about him.

Pedro Varela Jaramillo, a captain sixty years of age, escaped the 1680 massacre with his wife and a twenty-year-old son.⁷ He was the son of Alonso II, if not of the Francisco previously mentioned.

His wife was *Lucía Madrid*. He is mentioned as dead in 1692 when their son, *Juan Varela Jaramillo*, married Isabel de Cedillo.⁸ Another son was *Cristóbal Varela Jaramillo*.⁹ A *Luisa Varela*, wife of Bartolomé Romero, might have been a sister to these men.

Cristóbal Varela Jaramillo, son of Pedro, was described in 1681 as a native of New Mexico sixteen years old, with a family of mother and brethren; he was of medium build, with a ruddy, plump, and beardless face. Undoubtedly, he was the son, twenty, mentioned by his father as being of military age.¹⁰

He and his brother *Juan*, a minor in Rebellion times, returned to repopulate the Rio Abajo area after the Reconquest.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 316, f. 152.

2. Oñate, p. 199.

3. AGN, loc. cit., t. 356, ff. 296v, 303.

4. Ibid., t. 304, f. 187; t. 372, f. 6.

5. Ibid., t. 372, exp. 19, f. 15.

6. Ibid., t. 385, f. 9; Ortiz Trial, ff. 1-80.

7. Revolt, I, p. 79; II, p. 57.

8. DM, 1692, No. 5.

9. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, ff. 354-355.

10. Ibid.; Revolt, II, pp. 57, 115-116.

VARELA de LOSADA

PEDRO VARELA passed muster in 1598 with his brother Alonso. Pedro was six years younger, twenty-four years of age, and gave the same father and birthplace as Alonso. He had a good stature and a red beard.¹ Nothing more is known about him, save that his son, *Pedro Varela II*, active in a major campaign in 1638, was referred to as a cousin of Alonso Varela.²

Pedro Varela de Losada was an *Alférez*, thirty-six years old in 1644, and was referred to as a native of New Mexico in 1660.³ His

wife was *Ana Holguín*, and they lived in the Sandia district.⁴ It was at his *estancia*, somewhere in the present site of Albuquerque, that a meeting was held in 1664 for founding an official settlement in the valley of Atrisco.⁵ Captain Pedro was at death's door sometime prior to 1667, but it cannot be ascertained if he died then.⁶ He and a Juan Varela had been condemned to death for treason in 1643, but escaped execution.⁷ It is very likely that *Lucía Varela de Losada*, wife of Francisco Jurado de Gracia, was his daughter.

Juan Varela de Losada was forty years old in 1664 when residing in the Sandia area with his wife, *Francisca Madrid*, sister of Roque de Madrid.⁸ He was referred to as a captain in 1661, thirty-five years of age.⁹ He was also *Alcalde Mayor* of Cochiti, the only Spanish person there.¹⁰ In 1695, a Juan Varela de Losada, resident of Casas Grandes, died there.¹¹ Perhaps he had fled there after altercations with different Governors, hence does not appear in the Revolt lists of 1680.

* * * * *

Persons of this name appearing among the refugees of 1680 are the following:

Alonso Varela de Losada, an *Alférez*, passed muster in 1680 with his wife, five small children, and eight servants.¹² He is not mentioned in 1681.

Diego Varela de Losada, married, passed muster in 1680 with two children and five other people, including his mother and brethren.¹³ In the following year he was pictured as an *Alférez* thirty years old, tall and fair, beardless, with chestnut hair.¹⁴ In 1684 he went with the Domínguez Expedition into the Nueces country, when he was bitten by a rattlesnake but survived.¹⁵ In 1692 he was the Adjutant General of troops under Vargas; he also conveyed the Governor's military reports to the Viceroy.¹⁶

His wife was *María Ana Fresqui*. The marriages of his sons, Juan with María Maese in 1709, and José with María Gallegos in 1710, show that the parents were living at Guadalupe del Paso, hence this particular family did not come back home with the Reconquest.

Francisco Varela passed muster with his mother and four brethren; the Indians had killed his wife.¹⁷ In 1681 he passed muster as a native of New Mexico, twenty-six and a widower, having a tall and good build, good features, an aquiline face, thick mustache and chestnut hair, and large eyes.¹⁸

Eugenio Varela de Losada, twenty-eight and single, passed muster with his mother and a family of five persons.¹⁹ These three men, Diego, Francisco, and Eugenio, seem to have been brothers who report the same mother and each other.

Pedro Varela de Losada passed muster in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, twenty-five and married, described as having a good stature with fair and good features, a thick chestnut mustache, and heavy eyebrows.²⁰ Residing at San Lorenzo del Paso in 1682, he was referred to as the son-in-law of Sebastián de Herrera and brother-in-law of Nicolás Lucero,²¹ as also a cousin of José de Chaves.²² His wife's name was *Juana de Herrera*.

José Lorenzamo Varela de Losada presented himself in 1681 as a native of New Mexico, twenty years old and single. He had a good build, a plump beardless face, red hair, and a mole on the left side of the face.²³

Cristóbal Varela de Losada, a native of New Mexico, nineteen years old and single, passed muster in 1681, described as having a good physique, a fair complexion, good features, no beard, and long chestnut hair.²⁴

1. Oñate, p. 199.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 385, f. 9.

3. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 285-286; AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, Ramo 7, doc. 16, p. 108.

4. AGN, loc. cit., t. 583, f. 275.

5. Ibid., t. 507, p. 1322.

6. Ibid., t. 608, f. 388.

7. Twit. Coll., No. 280.

8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 507, pp. 222-226.

9. Ibid., t. 587, pp. 362, 375, 386.

10. Ibid., t. 507, p. 145.

11. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 151, pt. 6, f. 1.

12. Revolt, I, p. 144.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid., II, pp. 85, 103.

15. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37.

16. First Expedition, pp. 121, 166.

17. Revolt, I, pp. 40, 140.

18. Ibid., II, pp. 41, 108.

19. Ibid., I, p. 153; II, p. 38.

20. Ibid., II, pp. 41, 111, 184.

21. Sp. Arch., I, No. 728.

22. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 1551, ff. 383-384.

23. Revolt, II, pp. 37, 136.

24. Ibid., pp. 138-139.

VÁSQUEZ

FRANCISCO VÁSQUEZ came in 1598. He was a native of Cartaya, twenty-eight years of age, the son of Alonso Alfrán. He had a good stature and a red beard.¹ He next appears in the soldier escort of 1608,² but there is no further information on him. However, the following women could well have been his daughter and grand-daughter:

Bernardina Vásquez, widow of Diego Márquez, living at the *estancia* of Los Cerrillos with her daughter Margarita in 1660, played

a role in major happenings of her day. (See *Gerónimo de Carvajal*.)

Catalina Vásquez was the wife of Diego de Trujillo, and most likely a daughter of Bernardina, from whom her grand-daughter, Bernardina de Salas y Trujillo, got her name.

No Vásquez males appear during the rest of this century; a Vicente Vásquez acting as a witness in 1642 is not heard of again.³

1. Oñate, p. 129.

2. AGI, Contad., leg. 710, Data.

3. Ortiz Trial, f. 25v.

VERA

DIEGO DE VERA came to Santa Fe sometime before 1622, and on January 16 of that year he married *Maria de Abendaño*, daughter of Simón de Abendaño and María Ortiz (Baca), both deceased. The witnesses were Don Pedro Durán y Chaves and his wife, Isabel de Bohórquez (Baca), aunt of the bride. Three years later, Fray Alonso Benavides came to Santa Fe as head of the Church in New Mexico, but also representing the Inquisition; as a layman he had been its sheriff in the Canary Islands. Now, Diego de Vera had a wife in Tenerife in the Canaries. The presence of Father Benavides finally compelled him to go to the Padre and disclose his bigamous status. When he left New Mexico in 1626, Father Benavides took him along to Mexico City, and there Diego was tried by the Holy Office. But because Benavides pleaded that he had confessed the crime voluntarily, and had been a good *encomendero* in New Mexico, personally teaching the catechism to the Indians under him, Diego got off with an easy sentence from the Holy Office. He was to return to his wife in the Canaries and never come back to New Mexico. He

sailed for Europe in the company of good Fr. Benavides.

Diego was thirty-three in 1626 when he revealed his bigamy. His Santa Fe wife was mentioned as a grand-daughter of Captain Juan López Holguín. They had two little children, both girls.¹ These were *Maria*, who became the wife of Manuel Jorge,² and then of Diego de Montoya; and *Petronila*, who married Pedro Romero. After the annulment, their mother married Antonio de Salas.

Since Diego de Vera, through his two daughters, became the ancestor of leading New Mexicans in later generations, it is well to give his own genealogy, which came out during his trial. His parents were Pedro de Vera Perdomo and María de Betancur, residents of the City of La Laguna on Tenerife. His paternal grandparents were Hernán Martín Baena, a native of Jerez de los Caballeros in Estremadura, and Catalina Garcia, native of La Laguna on Tenerife. His maternal grandparents were Antonio Pérez, born on the Canary Island of La Graciosa, and Catalina Aponte, native of Garachico on Tenerife.³

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 495, ff. 89-103; t. 356, ff. 267v, 270v, 303v, 306.

2. This is only a supposition, from charts of related families.

3. See Note 1.

XAVIER

FRANCISCO XAVIER first appears in the wagon-train escort that brought Governor Mendizábal to Santa Fe in 1658.¹ In 1661 he said that he was thirty-three years old.² His wife, mentioned in 1663, was *Graciana Griego*, daughter of Juan Griego.³ In 1680 Francisco was Secretary of Government and War and *Alcalde Ordinario*, holding the rank of *Maese de Campo*. He escaped the Indian massacre with four daughters and two sons, declaring he had lost two mulatto slaves at Picuris.⁴ The following year he passed muster as a widower, fifty-one or fifty-two years of age, with two sons and three daughters. (One of the girls had married in the meantime.) He was a native of Sevilla in Spain, and was described as having a good build, very gray hair, and the scar of a wound on the left side of the forehead.⁵

In 1682 Francisco Xavier left Guadalupe del Paso for New Spain, with permission, being then in very poor health.⁶ Permission to leave had been readily granted, for Otermín had promised the Indians the year before that he would never allow Xavier and two other men to return because of their extreme

cruelty to the Pueblo Indians.⁷ The Indians made this same request to Vargas in 1692, but by this time the Xaviers were gone.

José Xavier was with the Leyva escort party at Guadalupe del Paso in August, 1680, when the Indians struck. He was referred to as a married man with a small child and two servants.⁸ He does not appear again.

Francisco Xavier II signed *autos* with the elder Francisco in 1680. He was a widower with a child of three or four years, and was described as a captain born in New Mexico, twenty-five years of age, having a good physique, front teeth missing, very little hair, and a toe missing from the left foot.⁹ In departing for New Spain, he left his child with relatives who later brought her back to New Mexico with the Reconquest. She was *Josefa Xavier*, "orphan and poor," who married Luis Garcia at Bernalillo in August, 1704. Her mother was *Juana Francisca Baca*; her father at this date was stationed at the Presidio del Gallo in Nueva Vizcaya.¹⁰

1. AGI, Contad., leg. 749, Data.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 587, pp. 361, 375, 386.
3. Ibid., t. 596, pt. 2, f. 212v.
4. Revolt, I, pp. 98, 137.
5. Ibid., II, pp. 34, 94.

6. BNM, leg. 2, pt. 3, f. 357.
7. Revolt, II, pp. 239, 386.
8. Ibid., I, pp. 38, 152.
9. Ibid., I, pp. 8, 16, 18, 119, 152; II, pp. 62, 136.
10. DM, 1704, No. 5.

XIMENEZ

(See *Jiménez*)

ZAMORA

Diego de Zamora appears in the soldier escort of 1608; again, or another man of the same name, in that of 1655.¹

Nicolás de Zamora, a native of Mexico City, came with Governor Pacheco in 1641.²

José de Zamora was in the escort of 1661.³

This family name, like the Ortiz surname, is used during this century by females of the Baca and Montoya families, perpetuating the name of some pioneer grandparent in the New World—in New Mexico, that of pioneer grandmothers. However, there is no connec-

tion found with any male of this name in New Mexico. The individuals given above were most likely transients, travelling with the wagon-trains to and from Mexico City.

Juan de Zamora is the only adult male of this name in 1681, none passing muster with the refugees of the previous year. He claimed to be a native of New Mexico, married, with

1. AGI, Contad., legs. 850, 748, Data.
2. Ibid., leg. 926, Data.

a good stature, a long pockmarked face, blond hair and beard.⁴ Most likely he was born at Guadalupe del Paso, which at that time was considered part of the Kingdom of New Mexico, and in 1681 had decided to cast his lot with the exiles from the north. He is, to all appearances, the man of this name who came with the Reconquest and settled in Santa Cruz.

3. Ibid., legs. 754, 755, Data.
4. Revolt, II, p. 128.

ZAMORANO

Salvador Zamorano was in the convict list of 1677, the son of Lucas and born in Mexico City at El Carmen. He was twenty-four years old, with a good build, a broad face, small forehead, and thick eyebrows.¹ He is without

doubt the man of this name who passed muster in 1680, alone and poor. He said he was a bachelor, thirty years old, and ready to serve as a soldier.² But he is not heard of again.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-324.
2. Revolt, I, p. 149; II, pp. 41-42.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



J. CISNEROS

. . . en manos tuyas, Conquistadora,
abrirme han puertas de fino amor.



ORIGINS of NEW MEXICO FAMILIES

IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

SECOND PART
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (1693-1821)

By

FRAY ANGÉLICO MANUEL GÓMEZ DURÁN Y CHÁVEZ
ROYBAL Y TORRADO, Priest and Preacher of the Order of Friars
Minor; Son of the Province of St. John the Baptist; Chronicler, Porter,
and Third Assistant at the Mission of San Diego de Jémez; Postmaster
of the Pueblo; Regent of the Museum of New Mexico; Ex-Chaplain and
Major in the Army of the United States and the National Guard of
New Mexico, and Veteran of the Campaigns of Guam and the Philip-
pines, Author of *La Conquistadora* and Other Works, &. . . .

ABEYTA

DIEGO DE VECTIA was living in Santa Fe in 1701.¹ When his daughter, *Manuela Rosalía*, married Juan Antonio Luján in 1727, the *Alférez Diego de Abeytia* was already dead. His widow's name was *Catalina Leal*.² He and his wife came, most probably, with the colonists from Zacatecas in 1695. Catalina Leal, fifty years old and widow of Diego de *Beitia*, died in Santa Fe, July 8, 1727.³ Besides Rosalía, they had a son *Antonio* and, very probably, *Baltasar* and *Paulín*.

Antonio de Beytia, or *aBeytia*, son of Diego, was an *Alférez* of the militia at Santa Cruz in 1735, and was mentioned also as the son-in-law of José Luján.⁴ In 1731 he gave his age as thirty-two and claimed the Río Arriba area as his residence.⁵ He made his will in 1765, then holding the rank of captain, at his place in "San Antonio del Bequí del Guyqui," jurisdiction of Santa Cruz. After giving his parents' names, Antonio named his wife, *Rosalía Luján*. He had only one son, *Miguel*, but had adopted several boys and girls, not named. Some of these heirs were the children of Juan Antonio Luján (who had married *Rosalía Abeyta*). He also mentioned "my son, *Nicolás*," chosen executor, and a *Juan de Jesús Beytia* was a witness to the will.⁶

Baltasar de Beytia lived in the Río Arriba area in 1728 when a son, *Juan Manuel*, was born to his wife, *Rosalía Martín*.⁷ They had

been married there on February 9, 1728, with Antonio de Beytia and wife as sponsors.⁸ Baltasar was twenty-five in 1732.⁹ In 1741 he was a widower and serving as a soldier at the Albuquerque garrison when he married Antonia Durán y Chaves, on March 20.¹⁰ After his death Antonia married a Miguel Lucero around the year 1756.¹¹

They had two sons: *José*, born January 16, 1745, and *Diego Antonio*, March 6, 1746.¹²

Paulín de Abeytia married Angela Martín on July 6, 1737, with Juan Antonio Luján and Rosalía de Abeytia as sponsors.¹³ He was very likely a brother of Antonio, Baltasar, and Rosalía.

A daughter, *Juana*, was the wife of a José Baca.¹⁴

María Rosa ———, wife of *Juan de Beitia*, died in Santa Fe on June 15, 1726.¹⁵ He was perhaps another brother, the Juan de Jesús mentioned in Antonio's will.

Miguel Manuel de Beitia married *María Francisca Chaves* in Santa Fe, September 12, 1744, with Juan Luján and Rosalía Abeytia as witnesses.¹⁶ He appears to be the only son of Antonio, mentioned in his father's will.

In time the family name took the form *Abeyta*. The settlement of Los Abeytas in the Río Abajo was composed of descendants of Baltasar.

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 77.

2. DM, 1727, No. 15.

3. Bur-48, Santa Fe.

4. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 20, 743; II, No. 382.

5. Bancroft, NMO, 1731; Crespo, pars. 116, 119.

6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 110.

7. B-27, S. Juan.

8. M-27, S. Juan.

9. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.

10. M-3, Albuq.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 454.

12. B-3, Albuq.

13. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 117.

15. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

16. M-50, Sta. Fe.

ABREGO

JUAN DE ABREGO was a *primer sargento*, forty-nine years old, of the Santa Fe garrison in 1790. He was a native of Mexico City. His wife was *Juana Fernández*, twenty-eight; they had two boys, six and seven years old, and two girls, four and two.¹ One child, *José Guadalupe*, was born on June 4, 1800.² The

mother died on October 3, 1818, and was buried from the military chapel in Santa Fe.³

José de Abrego and his wife, *María Soledad Roybal*, had a child baptized on January 3, 1818.⁴ The father enlisted as a soldier in 1805, when twenty years old.⁵

1. Twit. Coll., No. 179.
2. B-Sta. Fe.
3. Bur-51, Castrense.

4. B-Sta. Fe.
5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

ABREU

SANTIAGO ABREU was the first person in New Mexico of this name, unless the preceding Abrego name suffered change; then he would be another son of Juan de Abrego.

Santiago was living in Santa Fe in 1805 when a daughter, *María Jacoba Marcelina*, was born to his wife, *María Soledad de la O*.¹ A son of theirs, *Ramón*, married *María Pelegrina Domínguez* in the military chapel, May 23, 1827.² Another son, *Marcelino*, had married *Brigida Olona* of *Tomé*, where their child, *Justa*, was born on May 15, 1832.³ Santiago died in 1814.⁴

Santiago Abreu II was married to *Josefa Baca*. On August 15, 1818, they had a son, *José María Asención Agapito*; a girl, *María Soledad*, was born in 1821, and another son, *José de Jesús*, in 1823.⁵

In 1837 Don Santiago Abreu, a former *Jefe Político*, was captured near Los Cerrillos by the Chimayó insurgents and cruelly put to death at Santo Domingo Pueblo. The rebels had already killed *Ramón* and *Mariano Abreu*,⁶ presumably his brothers.

1. B-Sta. Fe, Jan. 18.
2. M-51, Castrense.
3. B-72, *Tomé*.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 2537.
5. B-Sta. Fe.
6. *Leading Facts*, Vol. II, p. 62; *Ritch Coll.*, Box 4, No. 164.

AGÜERO

PEDRO NOLASCO AGÜERO was a native of Zacatecas, of unknown parentage, who married *María Domínguez*, of like estate, in Santa Fe in 1708.¹ He might be the "Juan Nolasco Armijo," widower of *María Acosta*, who married *María de Silva*, widow of *José Gallegos*, July 27, 1732.² Anyway, the name did not

survive beyond the following individual who might have been his son:

Miguel Agüero married *Antonia Martín* January 12, 1726.³

1. DM, 1708, No. 2.
2. M-3, *Albuq.*
3. M-29, *Sta. Cruz*.

AGUILAR

Alonso Rael de Aguilar (see *Rael*).

* * * * *

Nicolás de Aguilar, villainous character of the preceding century, did not return to New Mexico. If his children remained until the 1680 Indian Rebellion, they went under their mother's name of Márquez. Of the four children, only one was a boy, Nicolás.

* * * * *

Francisco de Aguilar was the only Aguilar among the refugees of 1680, a *Sargento*, married, but with no children.¹ He had come to New Mexico three years before, with the convicts of 1677, when he was described as being thirty-eight years old and a native of Puebla, sentenced to two years without pay.² Since his term was up he must have returned home, for he does not appear in 1681 or after.

* * * * *

Miguel Gerónimo del Aguila and his family appear in the Velasco list of colonists in 1693. He was thirty, the son of Nicolás del Aguila and a native of Baeza, with large eyes, a sharp nose, and a scar next to his right eye. His wife was *Gerónima Días Flores*, daughter of Ignacio and born in Mexico City, having large eyes and two moles on the face.

They had a ten-year-old daughter, *Josefa Antonia*, born in Mexico City at La Merced; she was pockmarked and had big eyes.³ It is not known if this family had any male descendants; the name does not appear again as such.

* * * * *

Pedro de Aguilera and his family were also among the Velasco colonists. He was twenty-seven, the son of Rodrigo and a native of Mexico City, with a fair complexion, a large nose, and small eyes. His wife was *Juana de Torres*, twenty-eight, the daughter of Francisco and also born in Mexico City; she had

a round face, a high forehead, and a small nose.

They had a son, *Rodrigo*, six years old, born in Mexico City, having a broad face, large and rather deep-set eyes, and a flat nose. There were two daughters, both born in Mexico City: *María Casimira*, eleven, of medium height, with an aquiline face, gray eyes, and a small nose; and *Mariana*, five, who was fair, with a round face, high forehead, and small eyes. An infant of a year and a half, also born in Mexico City, was *José* (or *Josefa*) *María*, with a high forehead, large eyes, and small nose.⁴

As with the preceding family, it is not known if they arrived in New Mexico, or stayed permanently. At any rate, the name is not found in succeeding years.

* * * * *

Antonio de Aguilera Yssasi, or *Yssasi Aguilera*, often appears as an official in civil documents following the Reconquest. He came in 1693, the son of Matías and a native of Mexico City, thirty-eight years of age, of medium height, with large eyes and a wound on the nose. His wife was *Gertrudis Hernández*, twenty-eight, the daughter of Mateo and also born in Mexico City; she was of medium height, with a round, dark face.

They brought along an adopted child, *José Benito*, three years old, with a round face, small eyes, and a rather flat nose.⁵

But after the first years of the Reconquest, Antonio and his name disappear.

* * * * *

Manuel de Aguilar, origin unknown, lived in Santa Fe in the last quarter of the century with his wife, *Rosa Beltrán*. He died on February 1, 1789.⁶

* * * * *

CRISTÓBAL AGUILAR, son of Vicente Aguilar and Nicolasa *Rinan* (?), was a native of Zacatecas, twenty-seven years old when he

enlisted as a soldier of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1837. He was a shoemaker by trade.⁷ Though he came after 1820, during the Mexi-

1. *Revolt*, I, pp. 143, 176.
2. *B-H*, III, pp. 317-324.
3. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
4. *Ibid.*

can period, he is included here because he is evidently the ancestor of the Aguilar family in New Mexico.

5. *Ibid.*
6. *Bur-49*, Sta. Fe.
7. *HSNM*, Mil. Papers.

AGUIRRE

JOSÉ CALIXTO MARIANO DE AGUIRRE, origin not known, married *María Magdalena Durán y Chaves* on February 27, 1752, with Bernardo de Chaves and María Quintana as

witnesses.¹ The marriage is also entered in the register of Isleta, where the name is spelled *Aguerri*.²

1. *M-4*, Albuq.
2. *M-11*, Isleta.

ALARID

JUAN BAUTISTA ALARÍ was a Frenchman who married *María Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera*, childless widow of Captain Juan Rodríguez, on March 24, 1741.¹ Bancroft wrote that about the year 1740 a party of nine Frenchmen came to Taos, and two of them remained in Santa Fe. One of these, "Jean d'Alay," became a good Spanish citizen practising his trade of barber (medic), and married a local woman.² Bancroft's information was from a letter of Governor Codallos, who wrote the name, "Juan de Alarí." "Jean d'Alay" looks like Bancroft's guess, repeated by Read.³ Others say that he belonged to a party of thirty-three Frenchmen who visited New Mexico in those times.⁴ Was Juan de Alarí, then, the "Petit Jean" or "Jean David" among the eight members of the Mallet Expedition that reached New Mexico in 1739? He was the only European Frenchman among these Creoles of Canada and Louisiana. His alleged companion, Louis Moreau, or Morín, is also among these men.⁵

The year prior to their marriage, his wife had bought the house and lot in Santa Fe where La Fonda now stands.⁶ Their known children were *Juan Antonio*, *José Ignacio*,

María Francisca, who married Francisco Xavier Fragoso, *Manuel Isidoro*, and *María Josefa de Loreto*, born March 29, 1754.⁷ Their mother died on November 22, 1757, at the age of forty.⁸

Juan de Alarí, now referred to as a soldier, married *Ana María Tenorio* on June 13, 1758,⁹ by whom he had another son, *José Antonio*, April 22, 1763.¹⁰ Old Juan died on October 5, 1772.¹¹

In their efforts to spell the name phonetically, the Spanish Padres and others wrote it variously as *Alarij*, *Alaríe*, *Alejarie*, and *Alarí*, the last soon becoming the accepted form. The correct French spelling would be *Alaríe*. It was not until the Nineteenth Century that *Alarid* came into being, an effort to hispanicize the name, like "Madrid."

Juan Antonio Alarí, son of the above, was a *Sargento* in 1764 when he married *Dominga Roybal*.¹² She was a daughter of Mateo Roybal and Gregoria Baca who had been reared by a childless aunt, the wife of Juan José Moreno.¹³ He re-enlisted as a soldier in 1777, when thirty-four.^{13a}

Two known children were *José Francisco*,

born October 4, 1771, and *María Estéfana*, October 26, 1773.¹⁴ Their mother died on November 23, 1798, and was buried from the military chapel.¹⁵

José Ignacio Alarí enlisted as a soldier when thirty-three, in 1779.^{15a}

Manuel Isidoro Alarí was born on April 6, 1751, the son of "Don Juan de Alarí" and Doña *María Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera*.¹⁶ He first married a *María (Josefa) de Armenta*,¹⁷ by whom he had a son, *José de Jesús*, November 23, 1773, who later married *Antonia Romo*,¹⁸ and a daughter *María Rita de Jesús*, May 29, 1776.¹⁹ Their mother died on March 9, 1781.

Manuel Alarí then married *Josefa Ortiz Bustamante* in the military chapel of Our Lady of Light on December 21, 1781.²¹ Both were active members of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.²² He was twenty-eight in 1779, when he enlisted as a soldier.^{22a} In the Santa Fe Presidio census of 1790 he was listed as "Manuel Alarye, forty, and a native of New Mexico." His wife, Josefa Ortiz, was twenty-five. Their four sons were sixteen, eight, three, and one; their one daughter was six.²³

These children were as follows: *Joaquín*,

who married *María Luz Chávez* of Tomé;²⁴ *José María*, who married *María Guadalupe Ribera* (see below); *José Manuel*, born in 1804, who married *Isabel Urioste*,²⁵ *Mariano José*, born in 1801, who married *María Luz Martínez*,²⁶ and the girl, *Ana María*, who became the wife of *Vicente Villanueva*. Old Manuel died on April 14, 1804, and was buried from the military chapel.²⁷

José de Jesús Alarí, son of old Juan Alarí by his second wife, Ana Tenorio, was a thirty-one-year-old soldier of Santa Fe in 1790. His wife was *Polonia Rael*.²⁸

* * * * *

José María Alarí, son of Manuel Alarí and Josefa Ortiz Bustamante, married *María Guadalupe Ribera*, daughter of Manuel Ribera and Josefa Labadía, on April 20, 1814.²⁹ Their children were:³⁰ *María de Jesús*, born 1816, who married *José Pino*; *María Manuela*, born 1820; *María Dolores*, born February 5, 1824, wife of *Desiderio Roybal*,³¹ *José María Apolinario*, 1818; *María Nicolasa Severa*, 1821; and *María Josefa Juliana*, 1829. Their Ribera mother died on June 21, 1829.³²

José María was transferred from Santa Fe to the new military outpost of San Miguel del Vado where he married *Antonia Ruiz Esparza* on August 17, 1830.³³

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. Hist. Ariz. and N. M., p. 243, fn.
3. Ill. Hist. of N. M., p. 329.
4. Cf. Colorado Magazine, Vol. XVI, No. 5, p. 169; Twitchell in Sp. Arch., I, pp. 148-151.
5. Cf. Folmer in NMHR, Vol. XVI, No. 3, p. 262; Colorado Magazine, Vol. XVI, pp. 167-171; see Mora, Luis María.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 272.
7. B-62, Sta. Fe.
8. M-50, Sta. Fe.
9. Ibid.
10. B-62, Sta. Fe. He enlisted as a soldier in 1781 (HSNM, Mil. Papers).
11. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
12. M-50, Sta. Fe, Feb. 15.
13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 552.
13a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
14. B-Sta. Fe.
15. Bur-51, Castrense.
15a. HSNM, loc. cit.
16. B-62, Sta. Fe.

17. M-50, Sta. Fe, Feb. 20, 1772.
18. B-Sta. Fe; B-66, Castrense, f. 66v.
19. B-Sta. Fe.
20. Bur-51, Castrense.
21. M-51, Castrense.
22. AASF, Bk. LXX; El Palacio, Vol. 57, No. 10, p. 306.
22a. HSNM, loc. cit.
23. Twit. Coll. No. 179.
24. Grandparents given, bapt. of child, Dec. 8, 1829, B-72, Tomé.
25. B and M-51, Castrense.
26. B-Castrense; B-23, Nambé-Pojoaque, M. Sec.
27. Bur-51, Castrense.
28. Twit. Coll., loc. cit.
29. M-52, Sta. Fe.
30. All bapt. dates in B-66, Castrense.
31. GENEALOGY: *María Dolores Alarí*, Romualdo Roybal, *María Nicolasa Roybal*, Fr. A. Chávez.
32. Bur-51, Castrense.
33. M-San Miguel, 1829-1848; M-51, Castrense. At eighteen he had enlisted as drummer of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1807 (HSNM, loc. cit.).

ALDERETE

JUAN DE ALDERETE, a native of the Mines of Talpujagua in Michoacán, left home on November 20, 1690, to join Vargas' forces at Guadalupe del Paso. His parents were Juan de Alderete and María Galindo. He was seventeen years old in 1691, when he married *María Lucero de Godoy* at the Real de San

Lorenzo on August 26. She was fourteen, a native of Santa Fe, the daughter of Francisco Lucero de Godoy and Josefa Sambrano de Grijalva.¹ In 1697 he and his wife's family sold some property in Santa Fe.²

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1. DM, 1691, No. 4.
 2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 3.

ALIRE

MIGUEL DE ALIRE (*Aliri*) was a native of Mexico City who came to Santa Fe early in the century. In the census of 1790 he is listed as a widower eighty-four years old, living with an unmarried daughter, forty-six.¹

Miguel married *Isabel de la Vega y Coca* in Santa Fe, on May 18, 1728.² In 1732 he gave his age as twenty-five.³ He was an uncle of a José Baca, husband of Juana de Beytia.⁴ In 1758 he and Toribio Ortiz were after land in La Ciénega that had belonged to his father-in-law, Miguel de la Vega y Coca. He was a charter member of Our Lady of Light.⁵ Miguel de Alire, widower of Isabel Coca, died in Santa Fe on May 15, 1798.⁶ Direct connections with any sons have not been found, except with *Tomás*, who enlisted as a soldier in 1757 when he was twenty-one.^{6a}

José, or *José Antonio*, Alire was living in Santa Fe in the middle of the century with

his wife, *Margarita Lobato*. They had the following children:

José Miguel, born February 20, 1755; *Tomás Antonio*, January 25, 1760; *Bartolomé*, December 9, 1761; *Manuela Candelaria*, February 6, 1764; *Martín*, February 1, 1776; and *María Josefa*, April 19, 1773.⁷

Tomás Alire, son of Miguel de Alire and Isabel de la Vega, also resided in Santa Fe with his wife, *Luz* (or *Nicolasa*) *Tafoya*. Their children were:

Diego Antonio, born March 10, 1767; *Francisco Esteban*, August 16, 1768; *María Valvanera*, February 28, 1770; *María Gertrudis*, June 19, 1774; and *Tomás Faustín*, December 15, 1775.⁸

Benito Alire and his wife, *María Luz Tenorio*, had one son, *Manuel de Jesús*, December 28, 1765.⁹

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1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.
 2. M-50, Sta. Fe.
 3. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.
 4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 117.
 5. Ibid., No. 652; NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.

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6. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.
 - 6a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
 7. All in B-Sta. Fe.
 8. Ibid.
 9. Ibid.

ANAYA

(Anaya Almazán)

FRANCISCO DE ANAYA ALMAZÁN was the only male survivor of the large Anaya Almazán family which was wiped out by the Rebellion of 1680, including his second wife and his children by his first two wives. In 1682 he had married *Felipa Cedillo Rico de Rojas*. Both returned with the Reconquest, being mentioned as marriage sponsors before the turn of the century.¹ He left his name on El Morro in 1692.^{1a}

Old Francisco was dead by 1716, when his son by his third wife, *Joaquín*, married *Margarita de Ortega*.² There was another son, *Salvador*; and a daughter, *Juana*, who was married consecutively to three men, Lucas Montañó, Juan Lorenzo de Medina, and Lucas Miguel Moya. Their Cedillo mother was married a second time, to Francisco González.³

Joaquín de Anaya, who married *Margarita de Ortega* in 1716, was still living in 1733,⁴

but nothing is known about his children, if any.

Salvador de Anaya, brother of *Joaquín*, had married *Magdalena de Espínola*, by whom he had a daughter, *María Antonia*, born on August 20, 1703.⁴ *Salvador* was dead by 1733, his wife having died several years before, since his widow was *María Francisca Esquibel*, who now referred to *María Antonia* as her "daughter."⁵ This girl married *Salvador Días Blea* in 1724.⁶ What sons there were is not known.

* * * * *

Diego de Anaya Almazán married *Juana de Sena*, adopted child of *Bernardino de Sena* and *Manuela Roybal*, who acted as wedding sponsors, January 25, 1728.⁷ But *Diego* died at the age of twenty-four on November 19 of the same year.⁸ His widow, referred to merely as "*Juana María —*," widow of *Diego de Anaya*, married an *Andrés Trujillo* in 1730.⁹ It is not known if *Diego* was an *Anaya* brother, or only a servant, or if a child was born of his brief marriage.

5. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

6. DM, 1724, No. 1.

7. M-50, Sta. Fe.

8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

9. M-50, Sta. Fe.

1. DM, 1695, No. 6; 1696, No. 10.

1a. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 473.

2. DM, 1716, No. 8.

3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 386.

4. B-13, Bernalillo.

ANCIZO

Among the colonists from Zacatecas were a *Juana de Ancizo de la Cruz*, who married *Francisco Pérez de la Rosa* in 1698;¹ *Josefa de la Encarnación*, wife of *Ignacio Losano*; and *María de Ancizo*, wife of *Agustín de la Cruz*. They were the daughters of *Miguel de*

la Cruz de Lara and *Juana de Ancizo*.² The latter, or else the younger *Juana*, is referred to as the mother (mother-in-law?) of *Cristóbal Crespín*,³ and was very likely the *Juana de la Cruz*, called "*La Mozonga*," who died in Santa Fe, May 9, 1727.⁴

1. DM, 1698, No. 7.

2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 273, 299.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 167.

4. OLC, p. 70.

ANGEL

Miguel Angel was among the Mexico City colonists who settled in Santa Cruz in 1696, being single at the time.¹ The name appears

afterwards, but not enough to be traced effectively.

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.

ANSURES

GABRIEL DE ANSURES, son of the same, was a native of Puebla, and thirty-eight years old when he came in 1693. He had an aquiline face and large deep-set eyes. His wife was *Felipa de Villavicencio Pérez Lechuga*, twenty-one, the daughter of Domingo, and born in Mexico City; she had a round face, large eyes and forehead, and a small nose.

Their children were: *José*, nineteen, the son of Gabriel by a previous marriage, born at Oaxaca, tall and dark, with a round face, joined eyebrows, and a low forehead; and

María, child by the second wife, nine years old, fair and freckled, with large eyes and forehead.¹ *María* became the wife of *José de Atienza Juana*, perhaps a sister born in New Mexico, married a *Diego Martín*.

* * * * *

Bartolomé de Ansures, sixty-two years old in 1695, was a native of Puebla,² probably an uncle of Gabriel. His marriage to *Ynez Martín* was under question in that year.³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1695, No. 13.
3. Ibid., No. 7.

APODACA

(González de Apodaca)

JOSÉ GONZALEZ DE APODACA returned to New Mexico in 1693 with his wife, *Isabel Gutiérrez*, and their known children, *Juan Esteban* and *Juan Antonio*. His daughter *María*, by his first wife, was married to *Carlos López*. Old *José* was still living in Chama in 1729, when he gave his age as seventy-four.¹

Juan Esteban de Apodaca married *Francisca Moya* in Santa Fe in 1709.² In 1716 he re-bought ancestral lands in Santa Fe.³ According to testimony given in 1728, he had been reared by his aunt, *María Gutiérrez*, wife of *Juan (Cedillo) Rico de Rojas*.⁴ *Juan Esteban* died on February 12, 1727, and was survived by his widow.⁵ It is not known who his children were, if any.

Juan Antonio de Apodaca of Santa Cruz, brother of *Juan Esteban*, was bereft of his first wife, *María Durán*, before he was twenty-six, when he married *Francisca Lucero de Godoy* at Albuquerque, on November 8, 1716.⁶ He was still residing at Santa Cruz in 1727, but is mentioned as a soldier of Santa Fe the following year.⁷ He is very likely the *Juan de Apodaca* mentioned with his daughter *María* as being related to *Ana Bernal* of Santa Cruz.⁸

A known son of his was *Felipe de Apodaca*.⁹

* * * * *

FRANCISCO DE APODACA was a brother of *José González de Apodaca*, and uncle of the two preceding men.¹⁰ He had died, and was buried in Santa Fe, before 1695, when his widow, *Juana Martín de Salazar*, married

Juan Olguín.¹¹ She was still living at Río Arriba in 1734.¹²

A daughter, *Josefa*, married Juan Márquez at Santa Cruz in 1709.¹³ A grown son, not named, was reported killed by the Jémez Indians with his step-father, Captain Juan Olguín, in the uprising of 1696, but an Indian witness declared that the youth had been taken captive instead.¹⁴

Cristóbal de Apodaca, who had a wife and two children in 1680, returned to Santa Fe in 1693.¹⁵ Both he and his wife, *Regina Peralta*, were dead by 1707, when their son, *Juan Andrés*, married Margarita Martín;¹⁶ this Margarita Martín died in Santa Fe on August 25, 1727.¹⁷

Cristóbal might have been a brother of José and Francisco.

* * * * *

Other Apodacas who returned with the Reconquest were the sons of any of the above-cited men, or else, like Ventura below, were of unknown parentage, yet all members of the same family group.

1. DM, 1729, No. 1.
2. Ibid., 1709, No. 5.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 11.
4. Ibid., No. 747.
5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 514.
6. DM, 1716, No. 4.
7. Ibid., 1727, No. 1; 1728, No. 5.
8. AASF, No. 15.
9. Twit. Coll., fragment.
10. DM, 1691, No. 1; Maese-Montañó charts.
11. Ibid., 1695, No. 8.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 19.
13. DM, 1709, Nos. 6, 12.

Ventura de Apodaca, a soldier of Santa Fe, and born before the 1680 Rebellion in the Salinas country, was twenty-one to twenty-five years old in 1695, when he married *Angela Varela*.¹⁸ He did not know who his parents were.

José de Apodaca and his wife, *Josefa Martín*, were living in Santa Cruz in 1713, when a son, *Diego*, was born to them.¹⁹

Sebastián de Apodaca, twenty-six years of age and married, was living in Santa Fe in 1716.²⁰ He is also mentioned as a civil witness in 1744 and 1749.²¹ In 1732 he was referred to as a resident of Santa Fe and forty-nine years old.²²

José Manuel de Apodaca married *Josefa del Castillo* at Jacona, June 21, 1733.²³ She died in Santa Fe, December 21, 1737.²⁴

Antonio de Apodaca, husband of *María Antonia Fernández*, died in Santa Fe, March 22, 1727.²⁵

Marcos de Apodaca married *Mónica Valverde* on August 19, 1733; he died at the age of forty-four on January 10, 1766.²⁶

14. Crusaders, p. 251; Old Santa Fe, III, pp. 332-373.
15. DM, 1696, No. 1.
16. Ibid., 1707, No. 2.
17. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
18. DM, 1694, No. 17; 1695, No. 10.
19. M-33, Sta. Cruz.
20. DM, 1716, No. 9.
21. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 334, 648.
22. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.
23. Bur-16, Nambé, M-Sec.
24. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
25. Ibid.
26. M-50 and Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

ARAGÓN

IGNACIO DE ARAGÓN, thirty-two, the son of Juan and a native of Mexico City, came with his family in 1693. He was of medium height, with an aquiline face, high forehead, and small, deep-set eyes. His wife was *Sebastiana Ortiz*, twenty-seven, also born in Mexico City, the daughter of Nicolás (Ortiz). She had an aquiline face, large eyes and forehead, and a small, sharp nose.

They had two girls at this time: *María*, eight years old and born in Mexico City, hav-

ing an aquiline face, a high forehead, black eyes, and a small nose; and *Antonia*, three years old, born in Mexico City, and of exactly the same description as her sister.¹

Another list has Aragón with his wife and three children.² Perhaps one child died on the way, or else an elder boy had joined the Vargas troops. The wife was in all probability a sister of Nicolás Ortiz, another settler who brought his family in the same group, for

both are natives of Mexico City and children of Nicolás Ortiz.

Ignacio still resided in Santa Fe in 1705, but by 1710 had settled in Bernalillo, when he gave his age as fifty.³ His wife had died prior to 1708, when he married *Luisa Baca* on April 25.⁴ She was, apparently, a daughter of Cristóbal Baca of Bernalillo, and the reason for his moving there after his marriage.

There a son, *Salvador Manuel*, was born on April 21, 1710.⁵ A *Nicolás de Aragón* of Bernalillo, thirty years old in 1731,⁶ was in all likelihood a son by his first (Ortiz) wife. *María*, the eight-year-old child of 1693, became the wife of Antonio Baca, June 12, 1706.⁷

The numerous Aragón clan of the Río Aba-

jo area stems from this family of Ignacio de Aragón.

* * * * *

Felix de Aragón was a different individual who enlisted at Guadalupe del Paso and then deserted with two others in 1693, being apprehended soon after.⁸ In 1694 he married *Juana de Torres* in Santa Fe, when he stated that he was twenty-one, a soldier of the garrison, and born in Guadiana (now Durango), the son of Diego de Aragón and Josefa Martínez, both still living in Durango. The bride was the orphan daughter of Blas Navarro and Matiana Gómez of La Villa de León in New Spain.⁹ It is not known if he had any descendants. Perhaps the Río Arriba Aragoons are descended from him.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54a.
2. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 830-834.
3. DM, 1705, No. 12; 1710, No. 9.
4. B-13, Bern., M. sec.
5. Ibid.

6. DM, 1731, unnumbered.
7. B-13, Bern. GENEALOGY: *María de Aragón*, Gregoria Baca, Mariano Roybal, Juan Manuel Roybal, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
8. Crusaders, p. 148.
9. DM, 1694, No. 22.

ARCE

ANTONIO DE ARCE was an *Alférez*, stationed at the Presidio of San Buenaventura, Chihuahua, in 1792.¹ By 1797 he had been transferred to Santa Fe.² He married *Soledad Holguín*, by whom he had at least two children: *María Luisa Veronica*, May 29, 1800; and *Jesús María Hermenegildo*, August 25, 1804.³ Apparently he had been married before, and brought two young sons, *Juan* and *José María*.

Martina de Arce was married to Francisco de Paula Ortiz, son of Antonio Ortiz and Teresa Miera. According to the baptism of their child, Martina was the daughter of a Francisco Quirós and *Soledad Holguín*.⁴ Hence, she was a step-daughter of Antonio de Arce.

Juan de Arce, a native of Chihuahua, was twenty-six when he enlisted as a soldier in 1831. He was the son of José Antonio de Arce and María de Hinojos.⁵

José María de Arce, a second lieutenant of the Santa Fe garrison, is mentioned in dispatches in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.⁶ He was very likely a son of Antonio by his first wife in Chihuahua, and a brother of Juan. At any rate, he does not appear in any marriage or baptismal register; hence he can be presumed to have left no descendants. An adopted son of his, *José María*, enlisted as a soldier in 1831 when fourteen years old.⁷

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1201.
2. Ibid., Nos. 1409, 1470, 1638.
3. B-Castrense.

4. B-65, Sta. Fe, Dec. 4, 1810.
5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
6. Sp. Arch., II; NMHR, Vol. IV, pp. 146-164.
7. HSNM, loc. cit.

ARCHIBEQUE

JEAN L'ARCHEVEQUE was born in Bayonne, France, in 1671, the son of Claude L'Archeveque and Marie d'Armagnac. In 1684, at the age of thirteen, he joined the La Salle Expedition in search of the Mississippi Delta. The ships landed by mistake on the Texas coast, and there, in 1687, some of the men plotted to assassinate their leader. On March 18, they got young l'Archeveque to lead La Salle into an ambush where he was shot. Soon after the youth went to live with the Indians with a certain Grolet and others.¹

Two years later, in 1689, he and Grolet learned of Spanish troops near their Texas Indian camp, and contacted the commander by means of a message on a curiously decorated parchment, surrendering themselves sometime after. Both men were naked, save for an antelope skin, with faces, chests, and arms painted Indian style. They were taken to Coahuila, and thence to Mexico City. In the same year they were sent to Spain.² A Spanish source says that they were first taken to San Luis Potosí, then to Mexico City, and condemned to work in the mines.³

By 1693 the two Frenchmen were back in New Spain, being numbered with a third Frenchman, "Pedro Munier," among the settlers recruited by Velasco at Zacatecas. They were described as "streaked on the face,"⁴ which shows that their Indian markings were more than mere paint.

In 1697, l'Archeveque married *Antonia Gutiérrez*, presumably at Santa Clara, where Bandelier found the matrimonial papers. Antonia had joined the colonists with her husband, Tomás de Hita (Itta), when she was described as a native of Mexico City, sixteen years old, and the daughter of Mateo, tall, broad-faced, with brown hair and eyes.⁵ Her husband, however, was murdered at Zacatecas before the colony started north.⁶ She had two children by l'Archeveque, *Miguel* and *María*, and died prior to 1719. This daughter

became the wife of Francisco José de Casados.

In this year Jean married *Manuela Roybal* at San Ildefonso on June 23.⁷ They had no children. Both were sponsors for a Mestas child on April 1, 1720,⁸ and shortly after he left on the Villasur Expedition to the eastern plains where he was killed by Frenchmen and, ironically, by a loyal survivor of the La Salle Expedition thirty-three years before.⁹ The estate of *Juan de Archibeque*, this was the Spanish form his name had taken, was probated in 1721, and from it we have a clear picture of his family, including two other sons, not legitimate, *Agustín* and *Juan*.¹⁰

Miguel de Archibeque, legitimate son of Captain Juan de Archibeque and Antonia Gutiérrez, married *María Roybal*, daughter of Captain Ignacio Roybal and Francisca Gómez, at San Ildefonso, November 2, 1716. Both parties gave their age as twenty.¹¹ Three years later his widowed father married *María's* elder sister. Miguel was absent from Santa Fe, trading in Sonora for his merchant father, when the latter was killed.¹²

Miguel made his own last will in 1727, dying on August 15 of that year.¹³ In it he declared that he had been married to *María Roybal* for eleven years, and that they had only two children: a boy, *Lorenzo Claudio*, who died in infancy, and a girl, *Juliana*.¹⁴

Juliana married Juan Gabaldón on July 26, 1735, with her aunt *María de Archibeque* and husband Francisco Casados as witnesses.¹⁵

* * * * *

Agustín de Archibeque is referred to in Juan de Archibeque's estate as a "bastard by an unwed woman" during his father's first marriage.¹⁶ He married a *Manuela Trujillo*. Their son, *Antonio Domingo*, married Casilda Gonzalez on April 6, 1750,¹⁷ by whom he had two sons: Juan Domingo, January 5, 1751, and Agustín Antonio, June 20, 1753.¹⁸

Presentare alla S. Sede
Anche di. R. P. Gio: Fray
e di. Camargo, Cust. di. Val.

El. ord. deca. m. l. m.
pela ordem Alex^o por autoridade.
em 16 de junho de 1840. e o outro
de 16 de setembro de 1840.

Miguel de la biblioteca suplica al Sr. Capn Juan de Arce
 Obispo y D. Antonio Gutierrez de Santa Fe uno de los
 de la Real Audiencia de Mexico en la mejor forma queaya
 lugar en derecho y al mio Contonga y a los que para mejor
 servir a Dios estoy batido de Carar con D. Maria de Oybal
 suplicante del Capn y Donado de Oybal y de D. Juan
 Gomez de uno de la Jurisdiccion de. y de sonos y parapo
 derio por segun el orden de la Real Audiencia de Mexico

M. D. N. R. P. D. y suplico - Enrma de Con redome licencia y ma-
 sar serre Teuua la y formaçõ del borta y Teuua
 que de lra y de lra parte ovese las cules Con Cruzes
 Teruua de Con redome lancia para que comecay
 Debe - quanto d'ingreso por el 1.^o Conclio en querecuire
 morreç. Juro a Dios Nuestro Señor y la 1.^a Cruz no ser es
 le mi pedimento de lancia y en lo neceuo. Ja

Michel de Brichay

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vista por el d. Bto. Radio pro presentada de ay de x. y quipara mo
cider más y para cirrus que ofrece, por lo que a cido. totan-
yordenaron, nombraron coronación, por, en un mismo, ad. v. pley

Sample page of *Diligencia Matrimonial*, 1716, No. 17, dated October 24. Formal Application of Miguel de Archibeque to marry María de Roybal.

Juan de Archibeque is referred to in his father's estate as a "natural son" by a young servant girl while his father was a widower. Both Agustín and Juan were reared in the Archibeque home. The servant-girl remembered in the estate was a *María de Mascareñas*, an orphan reared in the family.¹⁹ She was undoubtedly Juan's mother, for after his

father's death he went under the name of Mascareñas.

The name "Archibeque" was passed down through Agustín, since Miguel, the only legitimate son, had only one male child that died in infancy, while Juan chose his mother's family name.

1. *Glided Man*, pp. 289-302. Bandeller took the data from a DM he found in the Mission of Santa Clara in 1888, but which is not in the Archives of the Archdiocese. It related to the Frenchman's first marriage, in 1697, to Antonia Gutiérrez. Cf. Twitchell in *Sp. Arch.*, I, p. 14.

2. *B-H*, II, Appendix, pp. 470-4; message reproduced facing p. 257.

3. *AGN*, Hist., 43, pt. 23, f. 4.

4. *BNM*, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 790-5; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.

6. *Sp. Arch.*, I, p. 14.

7. *DM*, 1719, No. 9, incomplete.

8. *M-24*, S. IIId.

9. Cf. *El Palacio*, Vol. 54, No. 8, pp. 179-82; in this my

maiden research opus, I futilely try to exonerate him of La Salle's murder.

10. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 13.

11. *DM*, 1716, No. 17; *M-24*, S. IIId.

12. *Sp. Arch.*, loc. cit.

13. *Bur-48*, Sta. Fe.

14. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 17.

15. *M-50*, Sta. Fe. GENEALOGY: Juliana Archibeque, Miguel Gabaldón, Juana María Gabaldón, Toribio Luna, María Encarnación Luna, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

16. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 13.

17. *M-50*, Sta. Fe.

18. *B*, Sta. Fe.

19. *Sp. Arch.*, loc. cit.

ARCHULETA

There were only two male adults of this name among the refugees of 1680, and both were called *Juan de Archuleta*. One was married, twenty to twenty-six years of age, and without children as yet; the other, nineteen or twenty, was single and accompanied by his mother and many relatives.¹ Their descriptions are alike, hence they were most likely first cousins, one the son of Juan de Archuleta II and the other of Melchor de Archuleta. But which son belonged to which father is impossible to say.

One *Juan de Archuleta* apparently remained at Guadalupe del Paso, for a person of this name was living there after the Reconquest.² But he could belong to the family of Francisco de Archuleta and Bernardina Baca, the first Spanish couple married in the new Mission of Guadalupe del Paso in 1678. (See *Archuleta*, preceding century.)

A Juan de Archuleta, with his wife and children, was killed by Indians at the Janos Mission of Santa Gertrudis del Ojito in 1682.³ Was he a New Mexico refugee of 1680, or a member of the Guadalupe del Paso family? Anyway, only one of these is mentioned

among the Archuletas in New Mexico at the time of the Reconquest and the years immediately following.

* * * * *

JUAN DE ARCHULETA, the one who came back to New Mexico in 1693, was very likely the son of Juan de Archuleta II and María Luján, since generally the natives who returned were the eldest sons of eldest sons, to reclaim their patrimony. His wife was *Isabel González*. In 1690, while still at Guadalupe del Paso, both were witnesses for a marriage.⁴ Juan had a sister, Antonia de Archuleta, who married Miguel de Herrera.⁵

In the Indian uprising of June 4, 1696, happening to be at Santa Cruz, Juan went to rescue Fray Blas Navarro at San Juan Pueblo, and brought him to Santa Cruz; then he went on the same mission to San Ildefonso, but found the Padres already murdered and the church sacked.⁶ He also carried out orders for Vargas regarding the protection of the people at Bernalillo and the loyal Indians of Zia Pueblo.⁷ In 1698 and 1699 he received grants of land in Santa Fe and another at San Juan from Governor Cubero, and in 1697 and 1698 he purchased lands at Santa Cruz. He was

dead by 1703, when his widow acquired more Santa Cruz property. In 1713 she bought more land at San Juan next to the grant made to her husband, and again in 1715 she acquired a ranch in Santa Cruz; she also transferred title to some of her own land in Taos.⁸ On her Santa Cruz property were the ruins, visible in 1712, of the old church and government houses.⁹ Isabel González died at the age of seventy on October 16, 1729.¹⁰ The Padre wrote her late husband's name as "Luis," probably a slip of the pen, as there was no one of that name old enough to be her husband. A *Luis de Archuleta*, who married *María Martín* in Santa Cruz on November 14, 1718,¹¹ was very likely one of her sons.

Known children were: *Diego*, *Andrés*, and *María*, wife of *Miguel Martín Serrano*.

Diego de Archuleta, young son of Isabel González and her late husband, was accused in 1719 of beating somebody's wife.¹² He died at the age of forty on January 20, 1731, when he is mentioned as married,¹³ but the names of his wife, or of any children they had, are not known.

Andrés de Archuleta, son of Juan de Archuleta and Isabel González, was an *Alférez* already in 1715.¹⁴ He was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity.¹⁵ He and his wife, *Josefa Martín*, were sponsors for a child in 1713.¹⁶ In 1711 he was thirty-one years of age, and therefore an older brother of *Diego*.¹⁷

His known children were *Juan*, *Hilario*, and *Asencio*, the latter's name harking back to the first Archuleta of 1598. Evidently, there was also a natural son, *Juan Antonio*.

Salvador de Archuleta, who did not know who his parents were, married a *Juana García*, of similar status in 1698 in Santa Fe.¹⁸ He was thirty in 1701.¹⁹ Between 1710 and 1715 he hauled vigas and other freight for the building of the parish church in Santa Fe and the restoration of San Miguel Chapel.²⁰

A daughter of his, *Josefa*, married *Tomás Segura* in 1730.²¹

Other Archuletas of the early part of the century were:

Agustín de Archuleta, married to *María de la Cruz*, whose daughter *Ana María* married *Diego Velásquez* in 1705.²²

Bernardo Pascual de Archuleta and *Antonia Martín* were married on January 3, 1733.²³

Nicolás de Archuleta, twenty-five, husband of *Antonia de Herrera*, died on July 25, 1749.²⁴ Perhaps he was a son of *Asencio Archuleta* and *Lugarda Quintana*.

* * * * *

Juan de Archuleta, son of *Andrés de Archuleta* and *Josefa Martín*, both deceased, and widower of *María Valerio*, married *María Candelaria Córdoba* in 1766.²⁵ His children are not known.

Hilario de Archuleta, son of *Andrés de Archuleta* and *Josefa Martín* according to his last will, left a numerous progeny in Cuyamungué. His first wife was *Bernarda Trujillo*, by whom he had five children, *Antonio Diciano*, *Andrés Santiago* (died in infancy), *Bernardo Antonio* (died in infancy), *Julio Antonio* (died in manhood), and *Felix Victor*, living and married.²⁶ *Hilario* and *Bernarda* were married on May 3, 1734.²⁷ *Julio Antonio*, born on April 22, 1741, married *Margarita Lucero* on November 1, 1766.²⁸ *Felix Victor* married *Barbara Gómez del Castillo* on May 13, 1774, and died on December 3, 1789.²⁹

Hilario's second wife was *Antonia de Ontiveros*, who bore him five more children: *María Isabel*, *Juliana de la Encarnación*, *Bernardo Antonio*, *Juan* and *Bernardo Crisóstomo*. Part of his estate also went to the children of his deceased son, *Julio*.³⁰ A son by this wife, *Cristóbal Marcelino*, not mentioned in the will, was born on June 6, 1755, and inherited land next to that of his sister *Juliana*.³¹

María Antonia de Ontiveros had a first husband, *Juan Andrés González*, by whom she had children. She died in 1806.³²

Asencio de Archuleta is mentioned in *Hilario's* will as his brother. He married *Lugarda Quintana*, by whom he had three children, *Cristóbal*, *Juana Josefa*, and *Nicolás Marcos*,

according to a will she made in 1749 when Asencio was absent from New Mexico.⁸³ Lu-garda died on June 10, 1749, at the age of 50.⁸⁴

* * * * *

Juan Antonio Archuleta claimed Juan Andrés de Archuleta as his father by his mother

who was known as "*La Mala Hora*." He had been known as "*Juan Antonio de los Rios*" until her death, when he changed his name.⁸⁵ In 1742 he was asking for land in Santa Fe.⁸⁶ He died on June 17, 1755, at the age of seventy; his late wife had been a *María Carvajal*.⁸⁷

1. *Revolt*, I, pp. 157, 149; II, pp. 71, 116, 61, 106-7, 129.
2. *DM*, 1699, No. 6; 1714, No. 9.
3. *AGN, Prov. Int.*, t. 35, p. 53.
4. *DM*, 1690, No. 1.
5. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 298.
6. *Old Santa Fe*, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 293, 311, 1136.
9. *Doc. Hist. de Mex.*, p. 193.
10. *Bur-33, Sta. Cruz*.
11. *DM*, 1718, No. 8, incomplete.
12. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 298.
13. *Bur-32, Sta. Cruz*.
14. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 311.
15. *OLC*, p. 72.
16. *B-33, Sta. Cruz*, April 20.
17. *DM*, 1711, No. 2.
18. *Ibid.*, 1698, No. 9.
19. *Ibid.*, 1701, No. 1.
20. *OLC*, pp. 39, 72-3; Kubler, p. 19.

21. *DM*, 1730, unnumbered.
22. *Ibid.*, 1705, No. 11.
23. *M-50, Sta. Fe*.
24. *Bur-32, Sta. Cruz*.
25. *DM*, 1766, unnumbered.
26. *Twit. Coll.* No. 180.
27. *Bur-16, Nambé, M. Sec.*
28. *Ibid.*; *M-25, S. Ild. GENEALOGY: Julio Archuleta, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.*
29. *M-25, S. Ild.*; *B-33, Sta. Cruz, Bur. Sec.*
30. *Twit. Coll.*, loc. cit.
31. *Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec.*, *Twit. Coll.*, Nos. 29, 40.
32. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 40.
33. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 968.
34. *Bur-32, Sta. Cruz*.
35. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 354. See family of Diego Velásquez and Juana del Río.
36. *Ibid.*, I, No. 24.
37. *Bur-22, Pojoaque*.

ARELLANO

CRISTÓBAL DE ARELLANO deposed that he was born in La Villa de Aguas Calientes in New Spain, and was twenty-one years of age in 1695.¹ In 1698, then twenty-four and stationed as a soldier in Santa Fe, he married *Graciana Romero*, eighteen, the daughter of Captain Francisco Romero and Francisca Ramírez de Salazar. His own parents were Nicolás de Arellano and Leonor Ruiz de Esparza,

both deceased.² In 1702, Cristóbal was stationed out in the Acoma-Zuñi country,³ and two years later he was a Captain and Alcalde Mayor of Santa Cruz.⁴ He was Alcalde Mayor of the Pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia, and Jemez, in 1716.⁵

1. *DM*, 1695, No. 13.
2. *Ibid.*, 1698, No. 2.
3. *Bancroft, NMO.*, 1702.
4. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 1339.
5. *NMHR*, Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 160-66.

ARGÜELLO

JUAN DE ARGÜELLO, a soldier of Santa Fe in 1716, was a native of Zacatecas and twenty-five years of age.¹ He was the son of Joaquin de Argüello and Juana Gutiérrez. In 1715 he married *Juana Gregoria Brito*.² He might have come with the colonists of 1695 with his parents, or at least his mother; a sister of his seems to be a Juana de Dios Gutiérrez, natural daughter of Juana Gutiérrez of

Zacatecas, who married a Cristóbal Montoya in 1716.³

A daughter, *Juana Gertrudis*, married Luis Francisco Leyva, on July 23, 1731.⁴ His son, in all likelihood, was *Juan José*, whose family with that of old Juan was among the first settlers of Trampas in 1751.⁵ Juan himself, "more than eighty years old," was still living

at Trampas in 1776, the person chiefly instrumental in gathering contributions for the church there.⁶

Juan José de Argüello was a pioneer resident of San José de Gracia (Trampas), Picuris jurisdiction, living there in 1753 with his wife, *Joaquina Rodríguez*, daughter of Melchor Rodríguez and Clara de Villaroel.⁷ He and Joaquina were married on October 13, 1746.⁸

1. DM, 1716, No. 2.
2. Ibid., 1715, No. 9.
3. Ibid., 1716, No. 16.
4. M-50, Sta. Fe.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 975.

Their son, *Juan Salvador*, was born on February 20, 1749.⁹

Esteban Rodríguez Argüello, living in Isleta in 1757 with his wife, *Juana de Mata Espinosa*, had a daughter, *Teresa*, who married a Juan Luis Romero of Santa Cruz.¹⁰ He was, to all appearances, a younger brother or a son of Melchor Rodríguez who had been reared by Joaquina and her Argüello husband.

6. BNM, Leg. 10, No. 43, Picuris.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1049.
8. M-50, Sta. Fe.
9. B, Sta. Fe.
10. M-11, Isleta, July 17.

ARIAS de QUIROS

DIEGO ARIAS DE QUIRÓS, a native of Asiera in Asturias, was one of the soldiers recruited in Spain by Vargas. His parents were Juan de Quirós Prieto and Ynez de Arias. He was the *Real Alférez* in Santa Fe when he married *María (Ana) Montoya*, widow of Nicolás Márquez, on July 20, 1694.¹ He was active in the campaigns of his day and received important grants from the Governor.² In 1695 a process regarding bigamy was instituted against him, but the charge seems to have been proven false.³

Ana Maria Montoya died in 1712, and Diego then married *María Gómez Robledo* at San Ildefonso on July 28, 1714.⁴ It is not known if he had any children by either wife; he is referred to indirectly regarding descendants of his first wife and her own first husband.⁵ In 1746 his widow sold his Santa Fe estate, the block east of the Governors' Palace, to Bernardino de Sena.⁶ It was recalled in 1776 that

1. DM, 1695, No. 32.
2. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 294, etc.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 595, f. 293v.
4. DM, 1714, No. 7.
5. See Nicolás Márquez.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 846.

Diego had founded the Confraternity of the Poor Souls in Santa Fe, leaving the interest of the proceeds of his house to its suffrages.⁷ He had also been a member of the Confraternities of La Conquistadora and San Miguel.⁸

A *Francisco Arias Quirós* was living at Santa Cruz in 1735,⁹ but nothing more is known about him.

* * * * *

The earliest Arias people (without Quirós), appearing in Santa Fe in the middle of the century, were as follows:¹⁰

Toribio Arias and *Beatriz* ——— had a child, *María Luisa*, August 31, 1749.

José Miguel Arias and *Ana María Luz Sáenz* had four sons: *Manuel de la Merced*, September 30, 1749; *Francisco de la Concepción*, November 28, 1762; *Bernardo de la Concepción*, December 9, 1765; and *Diego de la Encarnación*, April 4, 1767.

7. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Miscellaneous.
8. OLC, p. 69; Kubler, p. 19.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 20.
10. All in B, Sta. Fe. Perhaps their ancestor was Nicolás Arias of Zacatecas. See wife of Vázquez de la Cruz, Juan Antonio.

ARMENDARIS

PEDRO DE ARMENDARIS, a Lieutenant of the Company of Janos, was stationed at the Santa Fe garrison when he married *Josefa Ortiz* in 1809.¹ His transfer orders had been issued at Chihuahua, August 3, 1807, and he reached Santa Fe in May, 1808.² Josefa had two children while in Santa Fe: *José Manuel*, December 19, 1819, and *Enrique Francisco de Paula*, July 15, 1822.³ In this

year their father was an Alcalde of Santa Fe.⁴

In 1820 Armendaris had been given a grant of land at Valverde, south of Socorro, which he was forced to abandon because of Indian depredations. He then left New Mexico for Chihuahua.⁵

1. DM, 1809, unnumbered.
2. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 2069, 2103.
3. B., Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 58.
5. Twitchell commentary in Sp. Arch., I, p. 335.

ARMENTA

ANTONIO DE ARMENTA was a thirty-six-year-old resident of Santa Fe in 1732.¹ His wife was *Juana Beitia*, sister of *Manuela Beitia*. Their daughter, *Manuela*, married a José Antonio Naranjo on September 4, 1749.² They also had a son, *Antonio*. The father was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Villasur Expedition.³ He died at the age of eighty-five on December 10, 1779.⁴

Luis de Armenta died in Santa Fe on January 3, 1756, at the age of sixty.⁵ Being a contemporary of Antonio, he was very likely his brother, but their origin is not known. Luis had owned a tract of Santa Fe land on the road to Pecos since 1732; it was claimed by his son, *Nicolás*, in 1759, who was married and had children at the time.⁶

Nicolás de Armenta and his wife, *Eulalia Sánchez*, had a child, *Ana Teresa*, born January 30, 1750.⁷

Cristóbal de Armenta, also a contemporary of the preceding men, might have been a third brother. He married *Francisca Tenorio* on April 13, 1735.⁸ They had a daughter, *Gertrudis Ynez*, January 30, 1750.⁹

Antonio de Armenta II was a Santa Fe soldier in 1765.¹⁰ The son of Antonio de Armenta and Juana Beitia, he enlisted when he was twenty-five, in 1756.¹¹ He acquired a grant in the Jémez country in 1789,¹² and by 1805 was *Alcalde* of the Jémez area.¹³

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 437; M-50, Sta. Fe.
3. DM, 1720, No. 4.
4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
5. Ibid.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 357.

7. B, Sta. Fe.
8. M-50, Sta. Fe.
9. B, Sta. Fe.
10. Sp. Arch., II, No. 579.
11. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 52.
13. Ibid., II, Nos. 1914, 2503.

ARMIJO

(Durán de Armijo)

JOSÉ DE ARMIJO and his wife, *Catalina Durán*, were natives of Zacatecas who arrived with the Zacatecas colonists in May, 1695, with their four sons: *Antonio*, *Marcos*, *José*, and *Vicente*, all of whom used the double surname of "Durán de Armijo."

José was dead by 1706, when *Catalina Durán* was referred to as his widow and fifty years old.¹

Antonio Durán de Armijo, eighteen, born in Zacatecas, the son of José de Armijo and *Catalina Durán*, was residing in Santa Fe when he married *María Quirós* on October 17, 1695. She was also eighteen, the daughter of José de Quirós and *María de la Cruz*, natives of Sombrerete.² A literate man and versed in medicine, Antonio appears in many documents either as a notary or a physician, being known as "*el Maestro Barbero*." In this capacity he is met either in Santa Fe or in Santa Cruz. As early as 1695 he gave his office as that of a "barber."³ By 1731 he was a sergeant of the militia, then fifty-eight years old.⁴ He belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁵ His burial entry refers to him as the "Master Barber" when he died on June 22, 1753, more than eighty years old.⁶

His known children were *Antonio II* and *Juan*, and a girl *Ynez*, who is mentioned in a document of 1724.^{6a}

Marcos Durán de Armijo, twenty years of age, a native of Zacatecas and the son of José de Armijo and *Catalina Durán*, married *Tomas de la Parra*, also twenty, on February 3, 1698.⁷ Both are mentioned together in 1716 and in 1731 when acting as sponsors.⁸

There are several early marriages and baptisms of Armijos in Santa Fe, not identifiable, who could have belonged to this particular family.

José Durán de Armijo, brother of the above men, married *María Manuela Velásquez* in

1710.⁹ He gave his age as thirty in 1718, and Santa Fe as his place of residence.¹⁰ In 1710 he worked on the restoration of San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe.¹¹

He had a son, *Antonio*,¹² and a daughter, *Rosa*. It seems as though the mother died young, for José had given the girl to the childless wife of Antonio de Ulibarrí. José was still living in 1732 when *Rosa* was suing Ulibarrí for her adopted mother's inheritance.¹³

Vicente Durán de Armijo, the fourth son of José de Armijo, deceased, and *Catalina Durán*, was already married to *María de Apodaca* in 1706 and living in Santa Fe. At this time he gave his age as twenty-two, saying that his family was from Zacatecas.¹⁴ His wife was the daughter of Juana de Apodaca, who had been captured as a girl by the Indians and used by them during her twelve years' captivity; her little girl *María* was baptized with Governor Vargas as her godfather when they were liberated in 1692.

Vicente's house was outside Santa Fe by the "Alto del Río" in 1718.¹⁵ He worked on the restoration of San Miguel Chapel in 1710.¹⁶ In 1739 he was given royal possession of land near Nambé which he later sold to the Ortiz family.¹⁷ But he died as a resident of Santa Fe in 1743, when he made his last will. In it he mentions his wife, to whom he had been married for forty years, and their three sons, all named alike: *Manuel el Primero*, *Manuel el Segundo*, and *Salvador Manuel el Tercero*. The "second" Manuel and his mother were named as executors.¹⁷

* * * * *

Antonio Durán de Armijo II, son of the first Antonio and *María Quirós*, was living at Taos when he was killed by wild Indians in 1748.¹⁸ In 1742 he had married *Barbara Montoya* of Chimayó, the widow of Diego Romero of Taos. They were married only three years

when Barbara felt that she must make her last will. Their only living child, *Barbara Gertrudis*, was born shortly before her mother's death. She was three years old when Antonio was killed in 1748. She became the wife of Manuel Vigil, pioneer resident of Ranchos de Taos.¹⁹

Juan Durán de Armijo, also a son of the first Antonio, was taken to Chihuahua as a boy by his grandfather, José Quirós. He must have been brought back after his mother applied for his return in 1715.²⁰

Juan's young son, *José Antonio*, served as a blacksmith's apprentice to his uncle Antonio of Taos, for whose forge he was petitioning in 1748.²¹ The names of Juan's wife and his other children, if any, are not known.

* * * * *

José Antonio de Armijo, who married *María Antonia Fernández* on April 6, 1729,²² was most probably the son of José D. de Armijo and a brother of Rosa, or Rosalía, who was a witness of his marriage. This Rosalía married a Juan de Leyba in January of the following year.²³

* * * * *

Salvador Manuel de Armijo, apparently the "First," son of Vicente D. de Armijo, caused a great commotion in Santa Fe and Albuquerque when he wooed and married *Francisca Baca* against the will of her father, Antonio Baca, and the sentiment of higher "society" in the Kingdom. They were married at Albuquerque on August 10, 1733.²⁴ A more solemn ceremony took place in 1735, and the fact was officially noted in Santa Fe.²⁵

Alfonso, a boy who died on September 22, 1737, the son of a Manuel Armijo, might have been their child.²⁶ By 1748 they were living in Nambé, where *Lucía Antonia* was born on July 9. They were still there in 1754 when they acted as sponsors for a child on January 28.²⁷ What other children they had is not known.

Salvador Manuel de Armijo, "the Second," son of Vicente D. de Armijo, and who had

been executor for his father's will in 1743, drew up his own will in 1764, in which he refers to himself as the "second" son of that name. From it we have a comprehensive picture of his entire family.²⁸ He had married *Francisca Alfonsa Lucero de Godoy* in Santa Fe on October 19, 1734.²⁹ According to the will, he had been a poor soldier who by hard work had acquired plenty of worldly goods in Albuquerque, where his military duties had taken him. There he reared twelve children, whom he named, in part: *Vicente*, *Ana* (*Antonia*), *Manuela*, *María de la Luz*, *Santiago*, *Pablo*, *José*, *Isabel*, and "four other little ones, all legitimate," which he left in the care of his brother, Manuel de Armijo.³⁰ His wife, Francisca Alfonsa, and their eldest son, Vicente, were named executors of the estate when he died on December 4, 1764.³¹

Data on the above-named children are as follows, showing how a great part of the family intermarried with that of Diego Antonio Durán y Chávez. *Vicente* married Bárbara D. y Chávez in September, 1769;³² *Antonia* married Antonio D. y Chávez, November 24, 1774;³³ *Manuela* married Pablo D. y Chávez, January 12, 1776;³⁴ *María de la Luz* became the wife of Francisco Antonio Candelaria, August 28, 1767;³⁵ *Pablo* married Josefa D. y Chávez in 1775, this girl a daughter of Ignacio D. y Chávez;³⁶ *José* married María Guadalupe D. y Chávez on June 16, 1774;³⁷ *Isabel* married Bernardino D. y Chávez, April 20, 1769;³⁸ *Santiago* might be the one who married a Rosalía Chávez on February 2, 1782.³⁹ Nothing is known for certain of the four minor children placed in their uncle's care.

Salvador Manuel de Armijo ["the Third," by elimination], when ten years old, in 1720, was placed by his father Vicente as an apprentice under a José García of Guadalupe del Paso, to learn the tailor's trade; after four years he would get a master's certificate.⁴⁰ Did he remain there and marry, thus being the "Manuel Durán de Armijo," husband of Ignacia Molinar, who died there on May 21, 1747?⁴¹ Or did he return to Santa Fe, and is he the following person?

Salvador Manuel de la Cruz Armijo married Rosalía Romero on October 29, 1735.⁴² Some of their children were born in Santa Fe: Salvador Manuel, April 7, 1749; María Gerónima, May 21, 1754; María Valvanera, January 14, 1756; and María Josefa, April 6, 1752.⁴³ María Antonia was baptized at Nambé on April 17, 1758.⁴⁴

Their father died in Santa Fe in November, 1761, at the age of forty-five.⁴⁵ If this age is correct, he could not have been the boy sent to Guadalupe del Paso. Their mother, men-

tioned in connection with her brother, Joaquín Romero, in 1762, died on August 6, 1789, when it was remarked that they had been from Sandía.⁴⁶ The question remains: was this Salvador Manuel one of the three sons of Vicente, or a first cousin of theirs?

A serious problem with the Armijo family, both in the north and in the Río Abajo, in this century as well as the following, is that scores of contemporary individuals were named "Manuel" or "Salvador," or both names combined and interchangeable.

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 297.
2. DM, 1695, No. 12.
3. Ibid., No. 22.
4. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.
5. OLC, pp. 70-72.
6. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
- 6a. Sp. Arch., II, No. 334.
7. DM, 1698, No. 12.
8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 731; B-2, Albuq., Mar. 27.
9. DM, 1710, No. 14.
10. Ibid., 1718, No. 1.
11. Kubler, pp. 17, 20.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 979.
13. Ibid., No. 236.
14. AGN, loc. cit.
15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 291.
16. Kubler, p. 20.
17. Sp. Arch., II, No. 26.
18. Ibid., I, No. 240.
19. Ibid., II, Nos. 48, 240; BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Taos.
20. Ibid., II, No. 239d.
21. Ibid., I, No. 240.
22. M-50, Sta. Fe.
23. Ibid.
24. Crespo, pp. 302-343; entire story related by me in New Mexico Quarterly, Vol. XX, No. 4, pp. 471-480.

25. M-50, Sta. Fe.
26. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
27. Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec.
28. Sp. Arch., I, No. 246.
29. M-50, Sta. Fe.
30. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
31. Bur-2, Albuq.
32. DM, 1769, in Albuq., no number.
33. M-3, Albuq.
34. Ibid.; also DM, 1776, in Albuq., no number.
35. M-3, Albuq.
36. DM, 1775, in Albuq., no number.
37. Ibid., 1774, in Albuq., no number; M-3, Albuq. GENEALOGY: José Durán de Armijo, María Isabel Armijo, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
38. M-3, Albuq.
39. M-4, Albuq.
40. Sp. Arch., II, No. 312.
41. Bur., Guad. del Paso.
42. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
43. B-62, Sta. Fe.
44. B-16, Nambé.
45. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
46. Sp. Arch., II, No. 552; Bur-49, Sta. Fe.

ARTEAGA

MANUEL DE ARTEAGA, a native of Mexico City, married Isabel López of Santa Cruz on March 29, 1761. His parents were Luis de Arteaga and María Manuela Pérez, both deceased.¹ He was *Mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1774.² In the census of 1790 he stated that he was fifty-three years old, a native of Mexico City, and a resident of Isleta, and had a son twenty-three years old.³ This son, Gregorio, enlisted as a soldier in 1792.⁴

On October 5, 1797, as a resident of Belén and native of Mexico City, and widower of Isabel "Gabaldón," he married Ursula Durán y Chávez of Los Padillas.⁵ He was *Alcalde Mayor* of the district when he and Ursula acted as sponsors in 1802,⁶ having held such posts in the Río Abajo since 1785.⁷

1. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
2. OLC, p. 15.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
4. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
5. M-49, Isleta; DM, 1797, no number.
6. B-54, Tomé, Feb. 7.
7. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 122, 204, 371, 462; II, Nos. 1815, 1829.

ARRATIA

Felipe de Arratia is the only male of this name mentioned after the Reconquest. He was living in Santa Fe in 1703, but owned property between Santa Cruz and Chimayó.¹ His wife was *Juana Martín*.² He was living at

Santa Cruz in 1712,³ but seems to have left no descendants.

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 89.

2. *Ibid.*, I, No. 270; II, No. 137b.

3. *Ibid.*, I, No. 161.

ATENCIO

JOSÉ DE ATIENZA DE ALCALÁ Y ESCOBAR was a native of Villa Berguera in the Archbishopric of Toledo, and boasted at a son's wedding that he was a member of the Third Order of Saint Dominic.¹ He and his wife, *Gertrudis Sevillano de Mancilla* came with the Velasco colonists of 1693, with two adult sons, *Juan* and *José*, and two minor ones, *Manuel*, fifteen, and *Joaquín*, thirteen.² In 1698, old José signed his full name again during another marriage deposition, again mentioned his Dominican affiliation, and gave his age as forty-nine.³ He gave his age as sixty-four in 1713.⁴ In 1716 he was granted permission to return to New Spain,⁵ and it seems as though the family did leave, except José II and his family, and Joaquín, who seems to have died before that time.

Juan de Atienza Sevillano, son of old José and Gertrudis Mancilla Sevillano, was born in Puebla. He was thirty years old and a weaver by trade when he proposed to María Luisa Godines in 1696; the young lady, however, changed her mind after the wedding depositions were made. Juan had been married to *Juana de Carranza*, who died on the trip to New Mexico at the Real de Sacualpa on June 20, 1693.⁶

Juan is listed with his parents and brothers in the Velasco roll as a widower with two sons: *Cayetano*, five, and *Ignacio*, one year old.⁷ In 1710 he stated that he was forty years

old and had lost his wife at Sacualpa.⁸ He was official "Protector of the Indians" in 1715, asking for justice for the Pueblos as land grants were being made to the colonists.⁹

José de Atienza Sevillano II, brother of Juan, was described in 1693 as a native of Mexico City at the Arch of San Agustín, seventeen years old, of medium height, fair, with an aquiline face and a mole on the left cheek. His wife was *Estefanía Trujillo*, also seventeen, the daughter of Nicolás [Moreno Trujillo]; she was born in Mexico City at the Calle Real, and had a round face, large eyes, and a small nose. They had no children, as yet, but brought along two of her small brothers, José Damián and José Joaquín Trujillo, whose parents came in the same colony.¹⁰

José, called "*El Mozo*," and known also by his father's long name, was thirty-three in 1713; his wife gave her age as thirty-six.¹¹ In 1724 he sued a Santa Cruz man for wounding him and his young son, *Gregorio*.¹² Other sons were *Lázaro*, *José*, *Cayetano*,¹³ and most likely *Antonio*, who married a María Romero of Taos in 1737.¹⁴

Lázaro de Atienza married *Gertrudis Martín*, widow of Bernardo Madrid, on January 20, 1727,¹⁵ and both were living at Ojo Caliente of Río Arriba in 1735.¹⁶ He made his will in 1767 as *Lázaro Atencio*, leaving his wife but no children.¹⁷

José de Atienza III married a *María Manuela Chávez* at Santa Cruz on October 17, 1734. He died in 1752, when his brothers and widow are mentioned, but no children.¹⁸

Nothing more is heard of the third of the four original brothers, **Manuel de Atienza**.

1. DM, 1696, No. 14.
2. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
3. DM, 1698, No. 11.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 196.
5. Ibid., Nos. 262, 263.
6. DM, 1696, No. 14.
7. BNM, loc. cit.
8. DM, 1710, No. 4.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 7.
10. BNM, loc. cit.; Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

Joaquín de Atienza, fourth and youngest son of old *José de Atienza*, gave his age as twenty-five in 1710, stating that he was born in Mexico City.¹⁹ He married a *María Ansures*, who was dead by 1737, when their daughter, *Gabriela*, married *Marcial Martín*.²⁰

11. Sp. Arch., II, No. 196.
12. Ibid., No. 330.
13. Ibid., No. 522.
14. M-27, S. Juan; Sp. Arch. I, No. 760.
15. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 20.
17. Ibid., No. 49.
18. M-29, Sta. Cruz; Sp. Arch., II, No. 522.
19. DM, 1710, No. 12.
20. M-27, S. Juan, August 28.

ÁVILA

Pedro de Ávila, known as "*El Piojo*," lived in Santa Cruz with his wife in 1708, having resided in Santa Fe in 1703.¹ It could be that he was the *Pedro de Aguilera* described

among the colonists of 1693; anyway, neither name appears in the next generation.

1. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 137b, 930.

AVILES

Ignacio de Aviles, a thirty-year-old widower, native of the Villa de Sinaloa and son of *Andrés de Aviles* and *María de Vergara*, asked to marry *María Varela* of Santa Fe, fifteen-year-old daughter of *Francisco Varela*

and *Antonia de Carvajal*.¹ It is not known if the wedding took place, nor is the name seen afterwards.

1. DM, 1698, No. 4, incomplete.

AYALA

Miguel de Ayala, single, was one of the original settlers of Santa Cruz in 1696.¹ He was perhaps closely related to, if not the son of, *Angela González*, widow of *Francisco de Ayala*, a colonist who did not reach New

Mexico, having been shot at the Villa of Jerez in New Spain. *Angela* then married *Melchor de Herrera* in 1696.² *Miguel* might have changed his name to *Herrera*.

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.
2. DM, 1696, No. 11.

BACA

IGNACIO BACA (see preceding century) died some years prior to the Reconquest. His widow, *Juana de Anaya Almazán*, returned to New Mexico with her family, to be massacred in the Indian uprising of 1696, as also two sons, *Alonso* and *Andrés*, and two daughters, *Leonor*, wife of *Pedro Sánchez*, and *Rosa*, not yet married. Of three surviving girls, *María* was the wife of *Tomás Gutiérrez Carrera*, *Gerónima* later married *Francisco Rodríguez Calero*, and *Margarita* became the wife of *Diego Lucero de Godoy*.¹

* * * * *

Juana Baca, niece of Ignacio Baca and orphan daughter of *JOSÉ BACA*, murdered at *Guadalupe del Paso*, returned in 1693 with her mother, *Josefa Pacheco*, and later married *Nicolás Ortiz II*.²

* * * * *

MANUEL BACA, surviving brother of Ignacio and José, returned to Santa Fe in 1693 with his wife, *María de Salazar*, and a growing family. Soon after, he established himself at Bernalillo on lands that had belonged to his father, *Cristóbal Baca*.³ There in 1699 he gave his age as forty,⁴ and there also a post-Reconquest daughter was born in 1702.⁵ In 1716 he gathered forty Queres Indians for the Moqui Campaign and also led the Albuquerque contingent.⁶ The Indians of the three Queres Pueblos of *Cochití*, *Santo Domingo*, and *San Felipe* complained more than once of mistreatment by him and his sons; for this cause he was deprived of the *Alcaldía* of *Cochití* in 1718 and sentenced to go on the next two forays against infidel Indians.⁷ Both he and his wife were dead by 1727.⁸

His sons were: *Antonio*, *Juan Antonio*, *Diego Manuel*, and *Cristóbal*.

His daughters were: *María Magdalena*, who married *José Vásquez de Lara* in 1694; *Juana* and *Josefa*, who, though unmarried, have prominent descendants; and a second *María Magdalena*, born on June 5, 1702,⁹ who married *Diego Antonio Montoya*, and then a *Juan*

Márquez in 1735, by whom she was murdered in 1740.¹⁰

Antonio Baca married *María de Aragón* at Bernalillo on June 12, 1706,¹¹ but later moved up to Santa Fe. Not only was Antonio accused of mistreating the Indians with his father, but his wife also.¹² She died on September 1, 1751, and he followed ten years later, on December 4, 1761, being then "more than eighty years old."¹³ Antonio had made his will in 1755, in which he gave the names of his parents and his wife, and those of his son and seven daughters with their respective husbands:¹⁴

Ana (Antonia) María, deceased, wife of *Antonio Montoya*; *María Francisca*, wife of *Manuel de Armijo*;¹⁵ *Juana*, married to *Francisco Montoya*; *Gregoria*, wife of *Mateo Roybal*;¹⁶ *Ynez*, wife of another *Antonio Montoya*; *Rosa*, married to *Antonio Ortega*; and *María*, deceased. The only son, *Pablo*, was married to *Lorenza Juana de Ribera*.¹⁷

Three of the girls had been born in Bernalillo before the parents moved to Santa Fe: *María*, July 19, 1707, *María Antonia*, December 2, 1710; and *María Francisca*, August 17, 1712.¹⁸ Their brother, *Pablo (Antonio)*, married *Lorenza*, daughter of *Felipe de Ribera* and *María Estela Palomino*, on May 27, 1743.¹⁹

Juan Antonio Baca, the second son, married *María Gallegos* at Bernalillo on August 2, 1716,²⁰ by whom he had one daughter, *Teodora*.²¹ He next married *Petronila García Jurado*, by whom he had two children: *Juan Francisco* and *Rafaela*.²² This *Rafaela* became the wife of *Diego de Torres*,²³ and then of *Baltasar Baca*.

Diego Manuel Baca, the third son, lived with his wife, *María de la Vega y Coca*, at La Cañada de Guicú (La Ciénega). He made his will in 1727 in which he named his deceased parents, his wife, and his three children:

*Manuel, Nicolás, and Juan Esteban.*²⁴ He died on March 29, 1727.²⁵

Manuel married Leonarda Fernández, then Margarita Tafoya in 1750, and finally Juana Silva in 1768.²⁶ *Nicolás* married Teodora Fernández de la Pedrera in 1747.²⁷ *Juan Esteban* married Teodora Terrus.²⁸

Cristóbal Baca, the fourth son, had been married to *Apolonia de la Vega y Coca*, who died at the age of thirty-three on March 7, 1734.²⁹ He then married *Manuela Márquez* at San Juan on November 9 of the same year.³⁰

In his last will, drawn up before he died in 1739,³¹ after declaring his parents and two successive wives, *Cristóbal* outlined his fourteen children. By *Apolonia Coca*: *Juana* (dead), *Juana María*, *Antonio* (dead), *Marina de Jesús*, *Rosa*, *Nicolasa*, *Diego* (dead), *José Francisco*, *Cristóbal Silvestre*, *Juan Antonio*, and *Antonia Rosaura* (dead). By *Manuela Márquez*: *Juan Tomás* (dead), *Agustina*, and *María Francisca*.³²

Juana Baca, daughter of *Manuel Baca* and *María de Salazar*, and sister of the preceding four men, had two daughters, *Juana*, "la Moza," who married *Francisco Durán y Chávez*,³³ and *Antonia*, who became the second wife of his brother, *Antonio Durán y Chávez*.³⁴ Relationships of mother and daughters are deduced from *Chávez* family charts.³⁵

Josefa Baca, sister of the above *Juana*, made her last will in 1746, leaving her Pajarito property to her six natural children, all Bacas: *Antonio*, *José*, *Domingo*, *Manuel*, *Rosa*, and *Isabel*.³⁶

The marriages and families of her four sons are treated below. As for the girls, *Rosa* married *Miguel Lucero*,³⁷ and *Isabel* married *Francisco Padilla*.³⁸

* * * * *

Antonio Baca, eldest son of *Josefa Baca*, married *Mónica de Chávez* in Albuquerque, June 16, 1726.³⁹ They had the following children. First of all, *Juan Antonio* and *Bárbara Antonia*, who together establish the relation-

ship; then *Pedro Antonio*, born September 25, 1733; *Josefa Apolonia*, March 29, 1736; *Diego Antonio*, June 3, 1738; *Juan Domingo*, November 3, 1741; *José Antonio*, February 23, 1744; and *María Ignacia*, April 23, 1746.⁴⁰

The daughters married as follows: *Bárbara Antonia* married *José Pablo Rael* of Santa Fe, and then *Juan Bautista Durán*.⁴¹ *Josefa Apolonia* became the wife of *Clemente Gutiérrez*, and *María Ignacia* married *Francisco Trebol Navarro*.

Of the sons, *Juan Antonio*, brother of *Bárbara Antonia* and uncle of her son *Nicolás Rael de Aguilar*,⁴² married *María Romero*. *Diego Antonio* married *Juana Sáenz Garvisu*, October 17, 1759,⁴³ by whom he had at least eight children up to 1786; he was a *Mayordomo* of La Conquistadora with *Francisco Trebol Navarro* in 1773.⁴⁴ *Juan Domingo* married *Loreta Garvisu* in 1765, and then *Gertrudis Ortiz* in 1782,⁴⁵ having five children by the first wife and eleven by the second.

José Baca, second son of *Josefa Baca*, and his wife *Josefa Gallegos* had one son and four daughters when he made his will in 1766: *José Antonio*, *Bárbara Antonia*, *Ana María*, wife of *Juan José Chávez*, *María Isidora*, and *María Rosa*. One of the other three girls [*Isidora?*] was married to a *Vicente Armijo*.⁴⁶

Diego Domingo Baca, who married *Juana Chávez* in 1736,⁴⁷ was most likely the third son of *Josefa Baca*; however, no definite connection can be made. They had twelve children. Of these, *Juana María* married *José Chávez* in 1758, *María Febronia* married *José Manuel Silva* in 1757,⁴⁸ and *José Antonio* married *Victoria Ana Chávez* in 1784.⁴⁹ In this same year their father took a second wife, *Antonia Montoya*.⁵⁰

Manuel Baca, who married *Feliciana Chávez*, daughter of *Antonio D. y Chávez* and *Antonia Baca*, February 22, 1746,⁵¹ seems to be the fourth son of *Josefa Baca*. He lived for several years at Laguna Pueblo as *Alcalde Mayor*. His children were: *Antonio Vicente*, born March 28, 1748, who married *María Ger-*

trudis Sánchez on May 31, 1775;⁵² *Narcisa*, born November 29, 1750, and *José Antonio*, April 18, 1753;⁵³ *María de la Luz*, who married Pedro Sánchez, October 25, 1761;⁵⁴ *María Josefa*, married to José Silva, October, 1787;⁵⁵ and *Antonia*, who became the wife of Antonio Sedillo, July 1, 1770.⁵⁶

* * * * *

Ignacio Baca, whose parents cannot be ascertained, married *Margarita Romero* on October 29, 1737, with Diego Domingo Baca and Juana Chávez as witnesses.⁵⁷ They had at least four children, of whom *Diego Antonio* married María Antonia Sánchez in 1776, and *María Catalina* married Pedro Antonio Durán y Chávez in 1772.⁵⁸ He might have been a son of Juana Baca "La Vieja," daughter of Manuel Baca and Maria de Salazar.

* * * * *

Bernabé Baca is often mentioned after the Reconquest, but it is not known who his parents were. He is possibly the Bernabé *Jorge*, not heard of again as such, to whom Vargas granted the Pueblo Viejo at La Ciénega in

1701.⁵⁹ On May 28, 1718, he married *Margarita Baca (Mata)*.⁶⁰ He was *Alcalde Mayor* of Ácoma and Laguna in the third decade of the century, and very unpopular with the Indians and missionaries.⁶¹

His son, *Baltasar Baca*, was as unpopular as his father when *Alcalde Mayor* of the Lagunas.⁶² Baltasar married *Manuela Rael de Aguilar*, July 17, 1738.⁶³ In her will, drawn up at Isleta in 1758, she named their six children: *José Francisco*, *Laureano*, *Miguel Hermenegildo*, *María Isabel*, *Juana Leocadia*, and *Juana Vita*.⁶⁴ After her death, Baltasar married his second cousin, *Rafaela Baca*, the widow of Diego de Torres,⁶⁵ by whom he had a daughter, *Micaela*, who married Antonio José Ortiz II.⁶⁶

The Baca family is by far the most widespread in New Mexico. While other old names, even the more common ones, are restricted to certain family or regional groupings, the Bacas permeate all of New Mexico's people and history.

1. GENEALOGY: *Margarita Baca*, Marcos Lucero, Margarita Lucero, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

2. GENEALOGY: *Juana Baca*, Nicolás Ortiz III, Josefa Ortiz Bustamante, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarí, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1136.

4. DM, 1699, No. 2.

5. B-13, Bern., June 5.

6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 250.

7. Ibid., No. 287.

8. Ibid., No. 83.

9. B-13, Bern.

10. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., II, No. 437.

11. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

12. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 287, 431.

13. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 101.

15. Their love story, *New Mexico Quarterly*, Vol. XX, No. 4, pp. 471-480.

16. GENEALOGY: *Gregoria Baca*, Mariano Roybal, Juan Manuel Roybal, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

17. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

18. B-13, Bern.; the first Bapt. Book of Santa Fe, where the other children appeared, has long been lost.

19. M-50, Sta. Fe.

20. DM, 1716, No. 10.

21. Sp. Arch., I, No. 236b.

22. Ibid., II, Nos. 344, 592a. GENEALOGY: *Juan Francisco Baca*, Paulín Baca, Pablo Baca, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

23. Ibid., No. 592a. GENEALOGY: *Rafaela Baca* (stepmother of Nicolás Torres), Mariano Torres, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

24. Sp. Arch., I, No. 83; also, Nos. 109, 539.

25. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

26. M-50, Sta. Fe; DM, 1768, in Albuquerque, no number.

27. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 109, 991.

28. Bapt. of children from 1759 to 1777, B, Sta. Fe.

29. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

30. M-27, S. Juan.

31. Bur-48, Sta. Fe, May 4.

32. Sp. Arch., I, No. 88. This *María Francisca* seems to be the one who married her cousin Juan Francisco Baca (Note 22), but this is by no means certain.

33. GENEALOGY: *Juana Baca* II, Lucía Durán y Chávez, Bárbara Montoya, Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

34. GENEALOGY: *Antonia Baca*, Cristóbal D. y Chávez, Mariano Chávez, José Chávez, José Chávez II, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

35. Also, Sp. Arch., II, No. 437; DM, 1766, in Albuquerque, José Baca-Juana Chávez; *ibid.*, 1735, Juan Antonio Baca-Bárbara Montoya.

36. Sp. Arch., I, No. 94; relationship deduced from *ibid.*, Nos. 177, 1231; Crespo, *Armijo-Baca* case; Chávez and Baca charts.

37. GENEALOGY: *Rosa Baca*, Manuel Lucero, María Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

38. GENEALOGY: *Isabel Baca*, Francisca Padilla, Mariano Torres, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

39. M-3, Albuquerque.

40. These six in B-57, Isleta.

41. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1231; AGN, Tierras, No. 426, ff. 7-11.

42. Bancroft, NMO, 1764; cf. *Cabeza de Baca* Family.

43. M-50, Sta. Fe.

44. OLC, p. 11.

45. M-50, Sta. Fe.

46. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1231.

47. M-4, Albuquerque, April 22; M-11, Isleta, May 5.

48. M-11, Isleta.

49. DM, 1764, in Albuquerque, no number.

50. M-3, Albuquerque.

51. Ibid.

52. B-57, Isleta; M-3, Albuquerque.

53. B-57, Isleta.

54. DM, 1761, in Albuquerque, no number; M-11, Laguna.

55. DM, 1787, in Albuquerque, no number.

56. M-12, Laguna.

57. M-3, Albuquerque.

58. DM, 1776, 1772, in Albuquerque, no number. These were the grandparents of Col. Manuel A. Chaves.

59. Sp. Arch., I, No. 732.

60. DM, 1718, No. 9.

61. Sp. Arch., II, No. 394; Bancroft, NMO, 1732.

62. BNM, leg. 10, No. 12; Bur-13, Laguna, Jan. to Mar. 1772; Sp. Arch., I, No. 523.

63. M-50, Sta. Fe.

64. Sp. Arch., I, No. 774.

65. DM, 1762, in Albuquerque, no number; M-11, Isleta.

66. Sp. Arch., II, No. 592a; Twit. Coll., No. 27 and another not numbered.

BACHICHA

(See *Durán*)

BARRERAS

Domingo de la Barrera, thirty years old in 1694, appears twice as a witness in that year. He was a native of Zamora, Spain.¹ But in several civil documents, 1694-1703, acting as an official, his name is spelled "*Barreda*." It is not known if he married and remained in New Mexico.

* * * * *

Ignacio Barrera and **Micaela López** had two children, **Salvador Vicente**, January 20, 1727, and **Antonio**, November 15, 1733.²

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 1, 23.

2. B-2, Albuq.

3. B-57, Isleta.

Manuel Barreda and **María García** had a son, **Juan Miguel**, October 5, 1749; its sponsors were **Marcial Barreda** and **Rosa Trujillo**.³

Marcial Barreda, or **Barrera**, married **Rosa Trujillo** on November 14, 1743.⁴ They had a son, **Antonio Albino**, April 8, 1752.⁵

Manuel Barrera and **María Torres** had two children: **Juan Miguel**, May 18, 1748, and **Bernardino**, June 1, 1752.⁶

The origin of these people is not known, nor their relationship with each other.

4. M-11, Isleta.

5. B-57, Isleta.

6. Ibid.

BARRIOS

Juan Antonio Barrios was one of Vargas' soldiers in 1696.¹ He and his wife, **María Gon-**

zález, were living in Santa Fe in 1705. They had a step-daughter, **Antonia Rodríguez**.²

1. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.

2. DM, 1705, No. 11; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 277.

BAZÁN

IGNACIO RICARDO BAZÁN (or *Basán*), a widower, and his brother, **Juan Bazán**, single, made a contract with the government in Mexico City, September 3, 1805, to come to New Mexico to teach the craft of weaving. They had to live in Santa Fe and remain six years. With Ignacio Ricardo came his two sons, **Francisco Xavier**, fourteen, and **José Manuel**, ten.¹ Nothing more is heard of Juan, the brother, or of the two sons.

In February, 1807, Ignacio Ricardo Bazán asked to marry **Juana Apolonia Gutiérrez** of

Pajarito, stating that he was born in Puebla, the son of **José Bazán y Lobato** and **Josefa Álvarez y Trujillo**, both deceased. His first wife was **Ignacia Ledesma** of Mexico City.² He made a claim for some pay as "Master Weaver" in 1809.³

He and his Gutiérrez wife had a son, **Joaquín Alejandro**, and a daughter, **Ignacia Juana Paula**, born June 27, 1809,⁴ who married a **Manuel Baca**.⁵

—————
Joaquín Alejandro Bazán married **María Luz**

Ortiz, daughter of Antonio Ortiz and Juana Gertrudis Baca.⁶ He died at the age of sixty-

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1885.
2. DM, 1807, no number.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 2198.
4. B, Sta. Fe.

four in Los Pueblitos, on August 28, 1871, some time after his wife's death.⁷

5. B-72, Tomé; bapt. of their child, Juan Francisco, Jan. 1, 1833.
6. B-12, Belén; bapt. of their child, Higinia, Jan. 12, 1844.
7. Bur-7, Belén.

BEJARANO

Tomás de Bejarano (*Vejarano*) gave his age as thirty-five in 1693.¹ He was fifty-six when he married a *Teresa Madrid*, or *Perea*, native of New Mexico of unknown parentage, in 1714. His parents were Nicolás de Bejarano

and Josefa Ruiz de Ontiveros.² Tomás died at the age of seventy on May 15, 1731.³

1. DM, 1693, No. 7.
2. Ibid., 1714, No. 1.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

BENAVIDES

JUAN ESTEBAN DE BENAVIDES, origin unknown, seems to have been a soldier, or colonist, of 1695 who came with his wife, *María de Diezma*. Or, as it happened in other instances, he died on the way from Zacatecas, and his wife reached New Mexico with her children. In 1695 she and Cristóbal de Arelano were sponsors for a wedding in Santa Fe.¹

Nicolás de Benavides, son of Juan Esteban de Benavides and María de Diezma, both deceased, married *Juana de Ojeda* on March 4, 1702. He was a soldier stationed in Santa Fe.² He was dead by 1739, but his widow was still living in 1762.³

Their children were: *Juan*, *Domingo*, and *Tomasa*, wife of Francisco Valdés; also, perhaps, a contemporary, *José Antonio Benavides*.

* * * * *

Francisco Xavier Benavides, apparently a brother of Nicolás, had a son, *Juan Antonio*, by his wife, *Jacinta Romero*.⁴ A soldier in Santa Fe of the same name declared in 1711 that his wife had been *Josefa de Tamaris*, de-

ceased, and that they had one son, also dead.⁵ If the same man, the *Tamaris* woman might have been the first wife.

* * * * *

Juan de Benavides, son of Nicolás, is mentioned in connection with his sister *Tomasa* and brother *Domingo* in 1739, 1762, and 1770. He was a soldier.⁶ But nothing is known about his family.

Domingo de Benavides, son of Nicolás, made his last will in Santa Fe in 1770. His wife was *Francisca Luján*, to whom he was married for twenty-seven years. They had ten children, eight of whom are named: *Juan Domingo*, *María de Loreto*, *José Manuel Victorino*, *Juan Antonio*, *Luisa*, *Rosalía*, *José Manuel "el Victorino"*, and *Bartolo*. It seems as though *Bartolo* was the only one living at this time.⁷

José Antonio de Benavides was very likely a brother of Juan, Domingo, and *Tomasa*. He was dead by 1766 when his widow, *Josefa Montoya*, made her last will. They had six children: *Manuela*, wife of Antonio Lucero, *Xaviera*, wife of Nicolás García, *Gertrudis*, *Ignacia*, *Antonio Gervasio*, and *Juan Domin-*

go. Ignacia had been adopted by Manuela Urioste,⁸ who was the wife of Alejandro Val-

dés and daughter-in-law of Tomasa de Benavides.

1. DM, 1695, No. 2.
2. Ibid., 1702, No. 1.
3. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 90, 104.
4. B-2, Albuq., Dec. 8, 1710.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 300.
6. Ibid., Nos. 90, 104, 115.
7. Ibid., No. 115.
8. Ibid., No. 569.

BERNAL

FRANCISCO BERNAL, sixty years old and a soldier at Guadalupe del Paso in 1691,¹ very likely returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest two years later, as well as the children and grandchildren of Catalina Bernal who escaped the massacre with her in 1680. But no definite connections can be made.

Antonio Bernal was living in Santa Cruz in 1729 when he sold some property in Santa Fe.² He and a Maria Rosa (Romero) de Pe-

draza had acted as sponsors for a Taos Indian child in 1706.³

* * * * *

José Ramón Bernal, son of Buenaventura Bernal and Feliciano Montoya, was a native of Guadalupe del Paso who enlisted as a soldier in Santa Fe, in 1806. He was twenty-eight years old.⁴ From the names of both parents, it can be seen that he was a New Mexican returning home a century after the Reconquest.

1. DM, 1691, No. 2.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 683.

3. B-54, Taos, June 12.
4. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

BETANZOS

ANDRÉS DE BETANZOS (*Bettancos*) was a forty-year-old widower, the son of Don Gerónimo and born in Mexico City, who joined the 1693 colonists with two grown sons. He was of medium height, bald, with a round face, large eyes, and a Greek nose. His sons were *Francisco* and *Diego*.¹

In 1694 Andrés deposed that he was forty years old and a native of Mexico City.² He was still living in Santa Fe in 1701. A fragmentary book of Santa Cruz has a "Memoria" by Andrés de Betanzos, Master Carpenter, and his sons Diego, nineteen, and Francisco, sixteen, for some work done.³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1694, No. 6.
3. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 80, 82; Bur-33, Sta. Cruz, flyleaf.

Francisco de Betanzos, born in Mexico City at San Francisco, was twenty years old in 1693. He had an aquiline face, a broad forehead, and a thick nose.⁴ In all probability, he is a "*Francisco Afán de Ribera*" who appears later on. (See *Ribera*.)

Diego de Betanzos, also born in Mexico City, was nineteen in 1693, having chestnut hair, a small nose, and a mole on the cheek.⁵ A chanter for the Padres, he was killed with them at San Cristóbal near Santa Cruz in the Indian uprising of 1696.⁶

4. Ibid., No. 54c.
5. Ibid.
6. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.

BLEA

CARLOS DÍAS BLEA was twenty-two in 1694, a native of Puebla, and married.¹ His wife was *Pascuala de Herrera*, daughter of a *María Rodríguez*.² They had two children, *Francisco* and *Salvador*.

Francisco Días Blea, son of Carlos Días Blea and Pascuala de Herrera, was twenty-eight

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 23, 24.
2. AASF, No. 16.

years old and living in Santa Fe when he married a widow, *María Gertrudis Muñiz*, in 1722.³

Salvador Días Blea, son of Carlos Días Blea and Pascuala de Herrera, the latter deceased, married a widow, *Antonia Anaya Almazán*, in Santa Fe in 1724.⁴

3. DM, 1722, No. 1.
4. Ibid., 1724, No. 1.

BORREGO

DIEGO VÁSQUEZ BORREGO was in New Mexico as early as 1733.¹ The following year he bought some land south of Isleta Pueblo.² He had a wife in New Spain, and also a son, *Manuel Borrego*; this son married in Mexico City, where he had six children, and later moved up to Chihuahua.³

During his first New Mexico sojourn, around 1733 and some years following, old Diego first sired two natural sons, *Francisco* and *Diego*, both of whom lived in Bernalillo and herded their father's flocks from the year 1745 (when he came to New Mexico "a second time") until his death in 1753.⁴

Also during his first stay in New Mexico, Diego had married a New Mexican woman, *Rosa de Tafoya Altamirano*, who bore him two boys, one of whom died. The sole sur-

1. B-2, Albuq., Dec. 27.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 178.
3. Ibid., No. 103.
4. Ibid.

viving legitimate son was *Juan Diego Borrego*.⁵ Old Diego, "married outside the country" (a third time?), died in Santa Fe on May 10, 1753.⁶

Francisco Borrego, natural son, married *Victoria Mora*; they had a daughter, *Ana María*, August 8, 1786.⁷

Diego Borrego, natural son, married *Francisca Gurulé*, by whom he had a son, *Juan Domingo*, July 4, 1763.⁸

(**Juan**) **Diego Borrego**, probably reared by his mother's family, the Tafoyas of the Rio Arriba country, married *Vibiana Sandoval*, by whom he had a child, *María de la Luz*, November 7, 1787.⁹

5. Ibid.
6. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
7. B-4, Albuq.
8. B-3, Albuq.
9. B-23, Pojoaque.

BRITO

JUAN DE LEÓN BRITO, son of Juan Brito and Antonia Ursula Durán, had married *Sebastiana Madrid* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1692.¹ At Santa Fe, on January 10, 1694, Brito,

now a widower, married a *María Granillo*, of unknown parentage.² He was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity; he and a Diego Brito made adobes for the reconstruc-

tion of San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe in 1710.³

Brito and his Granillo wife had at least two children: *María Magdalena*, who married Antonio Olguín in Santa Fe in 1710;⁴ and *Juana Gregoria*, who married Juan de Argüello in 1715.⁵ He was dead by 1732 when his widow, eighty years old, died on July 21 of that year.⁶ Brito's ancestral property was in the Analco section of Santa Fe.⁷

1. DM, 1692, No. 3.
2. Ibid., 1694, No. 12.
3. OLC, p. 70; Kubler, p. 20.
4. DM, 1710, No. 11.

Pedro Brito, a native of New Mexico and the son of Antonio Brito and Magdalena de Dios, was married in Santa Fe to *María Apodaca de la Rosa*, of unknown parentage, in 1706.⁸

José Brito, evidently a member of the family, was still living at San Lorenzo del Paso in 1697.⁹

5. Ibid., 1715, No. 9.
6. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 85.
8. DM, 1706, No. 2.
9. Ibid., 1697, No. 5.

BUSTAMANTE

DON JUAN DOMINGO DE BUSTAMANTE was Governor of New Mexico for two terms, 1722-1731. He had been Lieutenant General for the Guadalupe del Paso area before being promoted to Santa Fe.¹ He was a nephew as well as son-in-law of another Governor, Don Antonio de Valverde y Cosío.²

Relatives of his, of the same name, followed him to Santa Fe, but their exact relationship is hard to ascertain, except for that of a brother, *Francisco Antonio de Bustamante*³ who, however, is not heard of again.

Don Bernardo de Bustamante y Tagle was Lieutenant Governor under Don Domingo.⁴ He was a native of Spain, and thirty-seven years of age in 1745, when he was still residing in Santa Fe.⁵ He was either a younger brother or a nephew of the Governor, if not a son. His wife was *Doña Feliciana de la Vega y Coca*, who on the occasion of a daughter's wedding gave her full name as *de la Vega Lazo Vique y Coca*.

They had two daughters who married in Santa Fe, *Josefa* and *Rosa*. Josefa became the second wife of Nicolás Ortiz III in 1751,⁶ when she was specifically referred to as an "adopted daughter." Rosa married a son of this Nicolás Ortiz by his first wife, Antonio José Ortiz, in 1754. It is very likely that both

girls were daughters of either parent by a former marriage. Bernardo was transferred to the Presidio of Goajoquilla in New Spain, where he and his wife were residing in 1776.⁷

José de Bustamante y Tagle was a resident of Santa Fe as late as 1757. He was a native of Aranda de Duero in Spain, the son of Juan Antonio de Bustamante y Tagle (Advocate in the Royal Councils) and Maria Antonia Bracho Bustamante. He had a brother, Pedro Isidro, residing in Mexico City.⁸ He seems to be the same José Bustamante who married a *María de Chávez*, or *Montoya*, on October 7, 1728,⁹ and then married again. He died on June 17, 1759.¹⁰

In 1762 his widow, *Bartola Hurtado*, made her last will. She declared that they had been married for twenty years, and that she was the natural daughter of Maria Hurtado. Her brothers were Santiago and José Hurtado.¹¹

José and Bartola had five children: *Bernardo*, *José*, *María Antonia*, *Isidro*, and *Juan Antonio*, the last one deceased. The chief executor of the will was Don Bernardo de Bustamante y Tagle.¹² Other records of their children are as follows: *Antonio*, their infant son, died on June 17, 1750,¹³ apparently the "*Antonio Norberto*" born eleven days before, on June 6; *María Antonia Bernarda* was born

on August 23, 1752; and *Pedro Isidro* on April 30, 1756.¹⁴ Bernardo, José, and María Antonia appear in a land transfer of 1767.¹⁵

Don José de Bustamante was a secular priest who represented the Bishop of Durango as his Vicar in Santa Fe from 1733 to 1736. With Don Santiago Roybal, he was one of the two New Mexicans ordained by Bishop Crespo at that early period.¹⁶ He was a son, nephew, or brother of Governor Bustamante, and is not heard of again after 1736, probably having rejoined the Governor's family at Guadalupe del Paso or elsewhere in New Spain.

* * * * *

Bernardo Bustamante and María Lobato had a child, *María Josefa Rita*, February 22, 1767. Perhaps he is the same man, married a

second time, who had three children by *Anastasia Griego*: *María Martina*, February 21, 1799; *Policarpio*, January 29, 1802; and *José María*, December 20, 1803.¹⁷

Pedro Antonio Bustamante and *Ana Antonia de Armijo* had a girl, *Dominga*, August 10, 1763—two years later, a "Pedro Bustamante" (same man?) and *Antonia Arias* (same woman?) had a son, *Andrés Antonio*, October 23, 1765.¹⁸

José de Bustamante, known also as "Mirabal," lived in the valley of Taos in 1770. He had married *Monica Tomasa Martín*, widow of Francisco Romero. They had no children. He is also very likely the "José Hurtado" mentioned there in 1776.¹⁹

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1731; Sp. Arch., I, No. 13.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1031; II, No. 319.
3. Bancroft, loc. cit.
4. Ibid.; Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 437, 486.
5. Bancroft, NMO, 1745.
6. GENEALOGY: *Josefa Bustamante*, *Josefa Ortiz Bustamante*, *José María Alarí*, *María Dolores Alarid*, *Romualdo Roybal*, *Nicolasa Roybal*, Fr. A. Chavez.
7. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Santa Fe.
8. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 932, ff. 1-2.
9. M-50, Sta. Fe.; Ibid., Alire-Coca wedding, May 18.
10. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 409.
12. Ibid.; perhaps José and Bernardo were brothers, or at least first cousins.
13. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
14. All three in B, Sta. Fe.
15. Sp. Arch., I, No. 364.
16. Crespo, par. 304; DM, 1736, No. 1; ministry: B-24, S. II, April 21, 1732; Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec., Sept. 6, 1734; M-50, Sta. Fe, Oct. 5, 1734. Cf. El Palacio, Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 239-40, 246; NMHR, Vol. XXV, No. 4, p. 265.
17. All in B, Sta. Fe.
18. Ibid.
19. Sp. Arch., I, No. 590; BNM, loc. cit., Taos.

BUSTILLOS

JUAN DE PAZ BUSTILLOS was among the Velasco colonists of 1693. He was twenty-nine, the son of Francisco, and born in Mexico City at the Calle de Vergara; he was of medium height with a high forehead, deep-set eyes, and a sharp nose. His wife was *Manuela Antonia de Alanis*, twenty-eight, the daughter of José and a native of Istlehuaca. She was of medium height and had an aquiline face.¹

They brought two children: *Josefa Antonia*, nine, who was their own daughter, born in Mexico City at the Calle del Parque; she had a round face and flat nose. The other

was a nephew, *Antonio*, seven years old, the son of Antonio Xavier and born in Mexico City at the Calle del Reloz. He had a round face, large eyes, and a thick nose.²

Juan gave his age as forty-five and fifty some fifteen years later, when he stated that he was a native of Mexico City, married, and residing in Santa Fe.³

* * * * *

Andrés de la Paz (without Bustillos), thirty years of age, appeared as a witness in 1693.⁴ In 1719, as a resident of Santa Fe, he sold some land in Santa Cruz. His wife was *Fran-*

cisca Antonia de Guijosa.⁵ It is not known if he was related to the preceding man. His wife was the widow of Antonio de Moya.

This Bustillos family was entirely different from the important *Pérez de Bustillo* family

of the preceding century which was not carried over to the eighteenth. But is the following *Bustos* family one and the same?

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *DM*, 1707, No. 1; 1709, No. 5.
4. *Ibid.*, 1693, No. 4.
5. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 742.

BUSTOS

JUAN DE BUSTOS and his wife, not named, were among the 1693 colonists.¹ He owned land in Santa Cruz in 1699.² In 1719, three Bustos individuals, all natives of Mex-

ico City, *Juan, Francisco*, and *Josefa*, acted as sponsors for Taos Indian children.³

1. *BNM*, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.
2. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 819.
3. *B-45*, Taos, May 9 and July 30.

CABEZA de BACA

LUIS MARÍA CABEZA DE BACA was born in Santa Fe, the eldest son of *Juan Antonio Baca* and *María Romero*. According to Twitchell, he and his father had come to New Mexico in the early part of the century, being descendants of *Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca*.¹ However, his parents belonged to the one and only Baca family descended from *Cristóbal Baca* of Oñate's colony.

Juan Antonio Baca was the son of *Antonio Baca* and *Monica de Chávez (q.v.)*. He married *María Romero* on September 17, 1753.² She was a daughter of *Antonio Romero* and *Nicolasa del Castillo*, both natives of New Mexico.³ Both were still alive in 1790 with two sons and two daughters still living with them; he gave his age as sixty-eight, and she as sixty-two.⁴ Their known children were as follows, all plain Bacas:

LUIS MARÍA, born October 26, 1754; *Bernardo Antonio*, October 22, 1757; *José María*, April 26, 1761; *José Miguel*, June 16, 1765; *José Manuel*, January 10, 1767; *Juan Esteban*, December 31, 1768; and *Manuel José María*, April 8, 1776.⁵ Three known daughters were: *Antonia de la Trinidad*, who married *Juan Bautista González* in 1777;⁶ *María Magdalena*,

who sued a Gallegos youth, but married *Cristóbal Pantaleón Romero* the following year;⁷ and *María Josefa*, who in this same year married *Manuel Antonio Sánchez*.⁸

Of *Luis María's* brothers, *Bernardo Antonio* married *María Josefa Quintana* in 1781; *José (María)* married her sister *Ignacia Quintana* in 1785;¹⁰ *José Miguel* was married to *Juana María Baca*;¹¹ and *José Manuel* married *María Guadalupe Sánchez* on the same day his sister *María Josefa* married his bride's brother.¹² Now to *Luis María's* change of name and his family.

"*Luis María Cabeza de Baca*" thus signed his name in 1803, while his brother signed "*José Miguel Baca*," during an investigation regarding the death at La Cienega of a *Salvador Armijo*, allegedly killed by Apaches. *Armijo* was the guardian of their late brother *Bernardo's* children and property.¹³ Like his ancestors before him, he was accused of mistreating the Indians of *Galisteo* and *Santo Domingo*.¹⁴

Luis María was married three times, and Twitchell published a list of the wives and children as relayed to him by the family;¹⁵

documentary information, rather different, is the following:

"**Luis Baca**," soldier of the Santa Fe garrison, married *María Josefa López* on November 24, 1777.¹⁶ Children born to them in Santa Fe were: *María Margarita*, February 22, 1782; *Juan Antonio*, December 1, 1783; *María de la Luz*, October 19, 1785; *Antonio José*, February 18, 1789; *Guadalupe*, February 12, 1791; and *José Ramón*, April 2, 1797.¹⁷ There was an older *Guadalupe*, daughter of Luis María Cabeza de Baca and Josefa López, deceased, who married Santiago Mariano Trujillo, September 20, 1785.¹⁸ Another son, *Miguel*, married Maria Dolores Sánchez in 1820.¹⁹ These two had been born ahead of those listed in Santa Fe. A son, *José*, married Maria Dolores González of Jémez in 1811. Their mother, María Josefa ———, wife of Luis Baca, died on April 2, 1797.²⁰

On April 11, 1798, "**Luis María Baca**," widower of Josefa López, married *Ana María Sánchez*, "familiar" of the house of the Corporal, Román Sánchez.²¹ A son, *José Mateo Mauricio*, was born on September 25, 1803.²² Another son was *Luis María II*, who married Maria Isabel López, April 14, 1829;²³ a daughter, *Josefa*, married Juan Luis Montoya of Santa Fe on August 2, 1827.²⁴

In 1810, "**Luis María Cabeza de Baca**," widower of Ana María Sánchez, of the Ranchos called "de la Peña Blanca," married *María Encarnación Lucero*, daughter of Gaspar Antonio Lucero and María Francisca Salas, of Jémez.²⁵ A son of theirs, *Manuel*, married María Antonia Chavez in 1849.²⁶

* * * * *

The marriages and other data about various sons of Luis María Cabeza de Baca are as follows:

Juan Antonio Cabeza de Baca, son of Luis

María Cabeza de Baca, was "*Teniente Politico*" of Cochiti and Santo Domingo when the Padre and Indians of these Pueblos made complaints against him and his father in 1808. The family was living at the Rancho de Peña Blanca. His father signed as "**Luis María Cabeza de Baca**," fifty-three years old and a widower, while he signed simply as "**Juan Antonio Vaca**," twenty-seven years old and married.²⁷ He was killed during a Navajo campaign in February, 1835, leaving a widow, *Josefa Gallegos y Chávez*, with thirteen children, eight of them small.²⁸

A grown son of Juan Antonio at this time was *Francisco Tomás Baca*.²⁹ As Francisco Tomás Cabeza de Baca, and the widower of Isabel Ortiz, he married *Manuela Ortiz*, daughter of Juan Rafael Ortiz and María Gertrudis Pino, on June 10, 1844.³⁰

(Antonio) **José Baca**, son of Luis María Baca and María Josefa López, deceased, of La Peña Blanca, married *María Dolores González*, daughter of Miguel González and Apolonia Chávez, of Jémez, in 1811.³¹

Miguel Cabeza de Baca, son of Luis María Cabeza de Baca and Josefa López, deceased, of La Peña Blanca, married María Dolores Sánchez, widow of Antonio Mares, of San Miguel de la Bajada, April 10, 1820.³²

(José) **Mateo (Mauricio) Baca**, son of Luis Baca and Ana María Sánchez, married Margarita Sánchez at the "Plaser de Dolores," in 1845.³³

Luis María Cabeza de Baca, son of Luis María Cabeza de Baca and Ana María Sánchez,

married *María Isabel López*, daughter of Jesús López and Manuela Martínez, on April 14, 1829, in the military chapel at Santa Fe.³⁴
Manuel Baca, son of Luis Baca and Encar-

nacion Lucero, of La Peña Blanca, married *María Antonia Chávez*, daughter of Antonio Chávez and Ynez Apodaca, of Jémez, in 1849.³⁵

1. Biography in *Sp. Arch.*, I, p. 376.
2. M-50, Sta. Fe.
3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 776.
4. *Ibid.*, II, No. 1096a.
5. All in B, Sta. Fe.
6. M-50, Sta. Fe, May 4.
7. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 1382; M-50, Sta. Fe, July 25, 1798.
8. M-52, Sta. Fe, April 11, 1798.
9. DM, 1781, in Sta. Cruz, no number.
10. M-31, Sta. Cruz, Oct. 24.
11. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 465; M-50, Sta. Fe, April 6, 1790, wedding of son, Miguel.
12. M-52, Sta. Fe, April 11, 1798.
13. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 54.
14. *Ibid.*, II, No. 1188.
15. See *Sp. Arch.*, I, p. 47.
16. M-50, Sta. Fe.
17. All in B, Sta. Fe.

18. M-35, Sto. Domingo.
19. *Ibid.*, April 10.
20. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.
21. M-51, Castrense.
22. B, Sta. Fe.
23. M-51, Castrense.
24. M-35, Sto. Domingo.
25. DM, 1810, no number.
26. *Ibid.*, 1849, no number.
27. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 2154.
28. *Twit. Coll.*, Nos. 142, 146, 163, 164; facsimile of will, NMHR, Vol. VIII, No. 4, facing p. 241.
29. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 145.
30. M-54, Sta. Fe.
31. DM, 1811, no number.
32. *Ibid.*, 1820, no number.
33. *Ibid.*, 1845, no number.
34. M-51, Castrense.
35. DM, 1849, no number.

CABRERA

Josefa de Cabrera, a widow thirty years old and a native of Mexico City, came in 1693 with her son-in-law, Miguel de la Vega y Coca, who was married to her young daughter, Manuela de Medina. Another daughter, María, was the wife of José Luis Valdés. Josefa's late husband was *Alonso de Medina*.¹

Gabriel de Cabrera is mentioned as a wedding witness on August 21, 1714.² He is also

mentioned in 1715.³ He eventually went to Guadalupe del Paso, where he was living in 1745 with his wife, *Micaela de Contreras*. They had a daughter, *Francisca*.⁴

Juan Antonio Cabrera, parents unknown, married *Teodora Pacheco* in Santa Fe, October 6, 1728.⁵

Ana Bernal de Cabrera was the wife of Luis López of Pojoaque in 1703, but no connection between her and the Cabrerases can be found.⁶

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
2. M-24, S. *Ibid.*
3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 434.

4. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 892, f. 1 et seq.
5. M-50, Sta. Fe.
6. AASE, No. 15.

CADENA

(Cruz)

Francisco de la Cadena, fifty years old, a native of New Mexico, the son of Francisco de la Cruz and Antonia de Hinojos, had been married to Ana de la Cruz, a Tesuque Indian. In 1716 he married Leonor Montañón, widow of Luis de Chávez.¹ Francisco died at the age of ninety on July 14, 1757, and Leonor died at the age of seventy on November 17, 1762.²

In 1710 he had worked in the reconstruction of San Miguel chapel.³

José Antonio de la Cadena was married to a *Gertrudis Rodriguez*, who died on September 4, 1727.⁴

Francisca Cadena was the wife, in 1753, of

the soldier Francisco González of Santa Fe.⁵
María Luisa Cadena, wife of Juan Lorenzo

1. DM, 1716, No. 1.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. Kubler, p. 19.

Carvajal, sold some land inherited from her parents.⁶

4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 977.
6. Ibid., No. 978.

CALVES

JOSÉ CALVES (or *Galves*?) was living in Santa Fe as early as 1773, when his wife, *María Miera*, bore him a daughter, *María Rita del Rosario*, November 5. They had two other girls, which explains why this family name

1. All in B, Sta. Fe.

died out: *María Ygnacia*, January 12, 1776, and *María Manuela Rafaela*, December 14, 1781.¹ Their father was a mayordomo of the restored Confraternity of La Conquistadora in 1775.²

2. OLC, p. 11.

CAMPOS

JOSÉ CAMPOS REDONDO was a soldier of the Santa Fe garrison in 1790 who had enlisted in 1777. He was thirty-seven at this latter date, and had been born in Mexico City, the son of Alejandro Campos Redondo and Joaquina de Arteaga. His wife was *Felicianita Ortiz*, twenty-five. They had three boys, thirteen, eight, and two years old, and two girls, fifteen and seven.¹

Their known children were: *José María Francisco de Paula*, born January 20, 1785; *José Francisco de Jesús*, March 12, 1787;²

1. Twitt. Coll., No. 179; HSNM, Mil. Papers.
2. Both in B-23, Nambé, Poj., S. Id.
3. M-22, Pojoaque; other data misplaced.

Juan Pedro, who married at Pojoaque;³ and *Domingo*, married to *María Guadalupe Baca*.⁴ One of the sons named "José" married *María Concepción Valencia* on May 22, 1827.⁵

Felicianita Paula Ortiz Bustamante, widow of José Campos Redondo, made her last will in Santa Fe in 1815. She stated that she had borne thirteen children, most of whom died in infancy, and two premature ones that had been baptized.⁶ She was a daughter of Nicolás Ortiz III, and he most likely a brother or nephew of Fray Francisco Campos Redondo.

4. B-65, Sta. Fe, bapt. of child, Mar. 13, 1811. He enlisted as a soldier in 1798, when twenty years old. (HSNM, Mil. Papers.)
5. M-4, Albuq.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 666.

CANDELARIA

BLAS DE LA CANDELARIA had died before 1680, when his widow *Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares* escaped the Indian massacre with her family. These returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest.

Felix de la Candelaria, son of Blas de la

Candelaria and Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares, lived in the Rio Abajo district with his mother and the rest of the family. In 1716 Ana was claiming the Rancho de San Clemente as having formerly belonged to her own father.¹ In that year Felix was forty-eight years old, married, and living in Albu-

querque.² He took part in the Moqui campaign of that same year.³

"*Feliciano*" de la Candelaria seems to be the same man as "Felix." He and Francisco de la Candelaria took their families from Bernalillo to be among the founding settlers of Albuquerque in 1706.⁴

Feliciano and his wife, *Petrona Varela*, had at least four children: *José*, April 25, 1700; *María*, February 8, 1702; a second *María*, February 4, 1704;⁵ and *Catalina*, March 8, 1708.⁶

Francisco de la Candelaria was most likely another son of Blas. In 1694 he declared that he was born in the Rio Abajo and was twenty-six years old.⁷ In 1699 he was a witness again at Bernalillo.⁸ His family, with that of Feliciano, was believed to be among the "twelve" founding families of Albuquerque. He acted as a civil witness in Albuquerque in 1709.⁹

His wife was *Francisca Montoya*, by whom he had a daughter, *Isabel*, July 17, 1703.¹⁰

1. Document quoted by Twitchell in *Sp. Arch.*, I, p. 141.

2. *DM*, 1716, No. 14.

3. *NMHR*, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 184.

4. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 274.

5. The three in *B-13, Bern.*

6. *B-2, Albuq.*

7. *DM.*, 1694, No. 9.

8. *Ibid.*, 1699, No. 8.

Ventura de la Candelaria had a first wife by the name of *Francisca Torres*; their son, *Salvador*, married a *María Durán* in Albuquerque in 1725.¹¹

On January 16, 1727, a son, *Manuel*, was born to him and *Efigenia* ———; ¹² the mother must have died in childbirth or soon after, for on July 20 of the same year he married *Ynez Gutiérrez*.¹³ Ventura was very probably a brother of Felix and Francisco.

Juan de la Candelaria was twenty-six years old in 1720, when he appeared as a marriage witness.¹⁴ On May 30, 1728, he married *Manuela Varela*.¹⁵

He seems to be the aged man who penned or dictated a brief history of New Mexico, faulty but interesting, in 1776. He claimed to have been born in 1692, relying on the old belief that Vargas re-colonized New Mexico in 1692. He was the son of Francisco or Feliciano, both of whom he named among the first founding families of Albuquerque.¹⁶

9. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 716.

10. *B-13, Bern.*

11. *DM*, 1725, No. 4.

12. *B-2, Albuq.*

13. *B-3, Albuq.*

14. *DM*, 1720, No. 7.

15. *M-3, Albuq.*

16. "Noticias of Juan Candelaria," *NMHR*, loc. cit., pp. 274-97.

CANSECO

(See *Sebastian de Salas*)

CÁRDENAS

ANDRÉS DE CÁRDENAS, a native of Puebla, came in 1693. He was forty-six, swarthy, with a high forehead and small eyes. His wife, *Juana de Avalos*, was thirty, a native of Mexico City, the daughter of Nicolás. She, too, was dark, with a blind right eye.

They had two girls, *Petrona María*, eleven, born in Mexico City, swarthy, with a mole on the left cheek; and *María Teresa*, two,

with an aquiline face and a high forehead.¹ Both parents were still living in Santa Cruz in 1716.² Apparently they had no sons to pass on the name. *Petrona*, wife of Roque Jaramillo, made her last will at Santa Cruz in 1767.³

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.

2. *DM*, 1716, No. 3.

3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 198.

CARRILLO

MIGUEL CARRILLO appears for the first time in 1694, when he declared that he was thirty-five years old and knew a certain man from Jerez since he was sixteen.¹ He and his wife, *María de Mondragon*, died in the same year 1727.²

In this same year, their son, *Manuel*, got married in Albuquerque. In 1714, August 21, a *Juana Carrillo*, very likely their daughter, had married Bartolomé Lobato.³

1. DM, 1694, No. 2.

2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe, Feb. 7 and May 7.

3. M-24, S. Ild.

Manuel Carrillo, son of Miguel Carrillo and *María de Mondragon*, both deceased, married *María Varela*, daughter of Juan Varela and Isabel Sedillo, November 30, 1727.⁴

Their four known children were: *Juan María*, born September 6, 1728; *Anastasia de la Cruz*, May 6, 1730; and *Mateo Antonio*, September 24, 1735.⁵ In 1745, November 4, *María de la Luz* was baptized. Here the mother's name is given as *Juana Varela*.⁶

4. M-3, Albuq.

5. These three in B-2, Albuq.

6. B-57, Isleta.

CARVAJAL

Juan Antonio de Carvajal, son of Alonso de Carvajal and Ana Varela, both natives of New Mexico and deceased, married *Josefa Martín*, daughter of Luis Martín and *María de la Vega*, on June 8, 1701.¹

Lorenzo de Carvajal, born in the Rio Abajo, was twenty years old in 1692.² By 1699 he

was residing in Bernalillo, when he gave his age as twenty-six.³ In 1706 he received a grant of land in Albuquerque.⁴ Perhaps he was a brother of Juan Antonio, both obscure remnants of a once great family.

1. DM, 1701, No. 1.

2. Ibid., 1692, No. 3.

3. Ibid., 1699, No. 8.

4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 156.

CASADOS

FRANCISCO LORENZO DE CASADOS, a widower already in 1704, was a native of Cádiz in Spain, where he had known Juan Páez Hurtado.¹ By 1716 he was a Captain, when he stated that he was forty-six years old and married.² But it is not known who his first and second wives were. He was a member of the Confraternity of St. Michael which restored the ancient chapel of San Miguel in 1710.³

1. DM, 1704, No. 6.

2. Ibid., 1716, No. 17.

3. Kubler, p. 19.

He had a son, *Francisco José*, by his first wife.

Francisco (José) de Casados, son of Francisco (Lorenzo) de Casados, was married to *María de Archibeque*, daughter of Juan de Archibeque.⁴ He was thirty-two years old in 1731 and living in Santa Fe.⁵

This couple had a son, *Miguel*, who married *María Diega Domínguez* on June 26, 1750.⁶

4. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 13, 748; II, No. 239d.

5. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.

6. M-50, Sta. Fe.

CASTELÁ

JOSÉ ANTONIO CASTELÁ and *María Montañó* had a child, *Juana Gertrudis*, born September 8, 1755.¹

A José Casteló and a *María Lerchunda* had a son, *Salvador José*, at the same place, on April 24, 1759.² Apparently they were the same couple.

The daughter, *Juana Gertrudis Casteló*, then living in the jurisdiction of Santo Domingo, married Juan Cristóbal Baca of Santa

Fe, on October 30, 1782.³ In 1794 she is mentioned as the wife of Cristóbal Baca and mother-in-law of Miguel Baca, son of Juan Antonio Baca.⁴

A *Mariano Castelá* sold some land in Santa Fe in 1812.⁵

1. B-3, Albuq.
2. Ibid.
3. M-35, Sto. Domingo.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 465.
5. Ibid., No. 888.

CASILLAS

BERNARDO CASILLAS and *María Vigil* were sponsors, November 29, 1703.¹ She was his wife, mentioned as such when she died on May 19, 1741.² In 1716 Casillas sold some land in Santa Fe.³ As an *Alférez* he took part in a campaign against the Utes and Comanches in 1719.⁴ Nothing more is known about this couple, their origin, and their descendants.

Manuel Casillas, very likely a son of the

above, married *Elena Montoya* on September 12, 1729.⁵ As a soldier of the Santa Fe garrison he sold some property in 1731; his wife was a daughter of Antonio Montoya and Catalina de Ribera.⁶ They lost their infant twin girls, February 5, 1736.⁷

1. M-24, S. Id.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 11.
4. Bancroft, NMO, 1719.
5. M-50, Sta. Fe.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 749.
7. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

CASTILLO

(*Alvarez del Castillo*)

JUAN MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO was married in the early part of the century to *Barbara Baca*, sister of Captain Baltasar Baca. They had several children, four of whom were living when his estate was probated in 1765. His second wife was *Gertrudis Montoya*, sister of Miguel Montoya; she bore him a boy and a girl. His third wife was *Rosalía García*, who had no children. Juan Miguel died suddenly at Guadalupe del Paso.¹

The children by Barbara Baca were: *Ana*

María Olaya, born on February 24, 1740,² who married Diego Antonio Sánchez, April 6, 1756;³ *María Manuela*, born on June 1, 1741, who was dead by 1765;⁴ *María Gertrudis*, born on February 12, 1743, who married Francisco Chávez;⁵ *José Antonio Nicolás*, born December 15, 1744;⁶ and *Joaquín Jacinto*, born September 17, 1747,⁷ who married Ana María Andrea Vallejos.

Gertrudis Montoya, the second wife, was the daughter of Lucia de Chávez and sister of Miguel Montoya of Atrisco, who was the

guardian of her two minor children after her death.⁸ She had died at the age of twenty-five in February, 1761.⁹

Miguel married his third wife, the widow Rosalía García de Noriega, at Guadalupe del Paso, on December 28, 1761.¹⁰ She had taken the girl by the second wife whom her uncle, Miguel Montoya, was trying to get back in 1768.¹¹

Joaquín del Castillo, son of Miguel by his first wife, married *Ana María Andrea Vallejo*, by whom he had at least two children,

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 586.
2. B-57, Isleta.
3. M-11, Isleta.
4. B-57, Isleta; Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
5. B-57 and M-11, Isleta; Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

María and *Antonio José*. *María* became the wife of Francisco Xavier Chávez in 1799;¹² and *Antonio José* married *María Guadalupe Pino* on June 22, 1810.¹³

Joaquín must have married again, for when he died, May 18, 1821, at the age of seventy-eight, his widow was a *Juana Sánchez*.¹⁴

The Castillos of the Rio Abajo belong to this Álvarez del Castillo family. For other Castillos see *López del Castillo*, *Gómez del Castillo*, and *Francisco Afán de Ribera*.

8. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 586, 642.
9. Bur-2, Albuq.
10. M, Guad. del Paso (Juárez).
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 642.
12. DM, 1799, in Belén, no number.
13. B-54, Tomé, M-Sec.
14. Ibid., Bur. Sec.

CERDA

JUAN JOSÉ DE LA CERDA, a native of Valladolid in Michoacan, thirty-six years old and the son of Juan de la Cerda and *María de Chavarría*, was living in Santa Cruz when he married *Antonia Sánchez*, daughter of Pedro Sánchez and *María Luján*, in 1721.¹

They had a son, *Juan*, born on September 7, 1723.² Another son could be the *Francisco de la Cerda* who married *Antonia Olaya Jirón* on March 4, 1743.³

1. DM, 1721, No. 2.
2. M-24, S. Id.
3. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

CERVANTES

MANUEL DE CERVANTES, eighteen years old and the son of Manuel de Cervantes, was a native of Mexico City who came with the 1693 colonists. He was described as able-bodied, with a round face and a scar on the right side of the chin. His wife was *Francisca Rodríguez*, daughter of Juan, and also born in Mexico City; she was of medium height, with an aquiline face and a mole on the right temple.¹

In 1696, Manuel said that he was twenty, a native of Mexico City, and residing in Santa Cruz. The occasion was the wedding investigation of Juan Manuel Chirinos, son of

Juan Martínez de Cervantes and *Antonia Chirinos*.² It can be seen that he and the Martínez Chirinos family were related. Since the Cervantes name did not continue, it is possible that any descendants would be "Martínez" instead.

* * * * *

Toribio Aniceto Cervantes, a native of San Juan del Rio, married *Juana Pacheco* in Santa Fe, August 17, 1801.³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1696, No. 8.
3. M-52, Sta. Fe.

CHACÓN

The first members of the *Chacón* family of New Mexico appear as adults living in the Rio Arriba area near San Juan Pueblo shortly before the middle of the century. Their parents and their place of origin are so far unknown. They most likely came to this area with the Velarde family from El Paso.

Cristóbal Chacón married *Rosa Madrid* on July 23, 1741.¹ But three years later a *Cristóbal Chacón* had a legitimate daughter, *María*, by a *Rita Luján*, February 3, 1744. *Francisco Xavier Chacón* and *Lugarda Martín* were the godparents.² Apparently it was the same man, who had married a second time.

Francisco Xavier Chacón married *Josefa Velásquez*, December 29, 1748.³ They had a son, *Antonio José*, on April 18, 1755.⁴

A *Francisca Chacón* married *José Pacheco*, April 24, 1732.⁵

Cayetano Chacón married *Rosa Chávez* at La Soledad, May 7, 1755.⁶ Two known sons of theirs were: *José Antonio*, born February 2, 1756, who married *Guadalupe Archuleta*,

January 27, 1782;⁷ and *Juan Pedro*, born June 29, 1759.⁸

José Chacón and *Clara Trujillo* had three children who married as follows: *María Luz* with *José Antonio Romero*, January 8, 1791; *Juan Antonio* with *Andrea Quiteria Martín*, February 4, 1792; and *Francisco Antonio* with *Encarnación Atencio*, October 11, 1810.⁹

Pedro Ignacio Chacón married *María de Jesús Martín*, February 12, 1787, and then *María Pascuala Martín*, August 17, 1801.¹⁰ *José María*, a son by the second wife, married *Serafina López* in 1833; both parties lived at El Rito Colorado.¹¹

Felipe Chacón and *Guadalupe Villalpando* had a son, *Baltasar*, January 7, 1787.¹²

José Albino Chacón, son of *Felipe Chacón* and *Nicolasa Trujillo*, married *Refugio López*, daughter of *Francisco López* and *María Fernández*, in the military chapel at Santa Fe, January 23, 1830.¹³ But by 1854, the family was living in the Peñasco country where a son, *José Pablo*, was born, January 27, 1854.¹⁴

1. M-27, S. Juan.

2. B-27, S. Juan.

3. M-27, S. Juan.

4. B-27, S. Juan.

5. M-27, S. Juan.

6. Ibid.

7. B-42, S. Juan; M-1, Abiquiú.

8. B-42, S. Juan.

9. All three in M-1, Abiquiú.

10. Ibid.

11. DM, 1833, no number.

12. B-42, S. Juan.

13. M-51, Castrense.

14. B, Picuris; both parents and grandparents given.

CHÁVEZ

(*Durán y Chaves*)

DON FERNANDO DURÁN Y CHAVES, who escaped in 1680 from the Sandia district with his wife, *Lucía Hurtado*, and four small children, was the only member of the large *Durán y Chaves* clan to return with his family at the time of the Reconquest.¹ During the 1680-93 exile at *Guadalupe del Paso* he

took part in the futile Otermín Expedition, and was one of the *Regidores* of the colony,² and with the arrival of Governor Vargas he became one of his councillors.³ In the grand *Entrada* into Santa Fe, December 16, 1693, Don Fernando led with the Royal Standard as *Real Alférez*,⁴ but soon after moved to the

ancestral lands at Bernalillo; here and at San Felipe Pueblo he maneuvered the colonists and Indians so as to forestall disaster during the uprising of 1696, though he had to disagree with Vargas as to tactics; subsequently he vanquished the Jémez Indians at San Diego Canyon, when they fled into the Navajo country.⁵ Governor Vargas, taken ill during an Apache campaign in the Sandias in 1704, was carried to Bernalillo where he made his will and died, presumably in the Chaves house, for Don Fernando and his eldest son, Bernardo, signed as official witnesses of the last will and testament.⁶

By 1707 he and the family had moved to Atrisco, while Bernardo and his young family remained at Bernalillo. At Atrisco Don Fernando made his last will on February 11, 1707, but he was still living as late as 1712.⁷ By 1716 he was referred to as dead.⁸

His widow, Lucía Hurtado de Salas, lived with some of her sons until her death on February 3, 1729.⁹ Their ten children are named in their father's will in this order: *Bernardo, Pedro, Antonio, Isabel, Francisco, Luis, Nicolás, María, Catalina*, and *Pedro Gómez Durán*.¹⁰ The four eldest had been born before 1680 in the Sandia-Bernalillo area; the rest at Guadalupe del Paso.

Before his marriage Don Fernando had a natural daughter, *Clara de Chaves*, mother not known, who became the wife of Juan de la Mora Pineda.¹¹

Of his three daughters, *Isabel* married Jacinto Peláez, and then Baltasar de Mata; *María*, wife of Antonio de Ulibarri, died without issue; and *Catalina* became the wife of Matías de Miranda.

Bernardo D. y Chaves, who signed the will of Vargas with his father in 1704, remained with his wife and children at Bernalillo. He gave his age as twenty in 1695.¹² In 1705, when playing an Indian-scare prank, he was accidentally shot and mortally wounded by a Gallegos cousin, leaving his young wife and three small children. He was buried on November 19, 1705.¹³

Bernardo had married *Francisca de Mizquia*, at Santa Fe in 1699.¹⁴ They had two boys and a girl: *José*, April 24, 1700; *María Manuela*, June 15, 1703; and *Juan*, February 26, 1705.¹⁵ In their mother's last will in 1714, the girl is mentioned as *Lucia* Manuela; their mother was married to Juan de Ulibarri at this time.¹⁶ One son, *José*, was married and living at Guadalupe del Paso in 1769, while his brother Juan resided in Santa Fe; *Luisa* (or *Lucia*) was already dead.¹⁷

Pedro D. y Chaves married *Juana Montoya* on January 27, 1703.¹⁸ His was one of the supposed "twelve" founding families of Albuquerque in 1706.¹⁹ In 1713 he was a squadron leader of the militia and conducted ex-Governor Felix Martínez back to Mexico City; but he resigned in 1716 because of illness; yet he is numbered among those who took part in the Moqui campaign of this year.²⁰

In March, 1735, his estate was probated due to the fact that he was dying, having been out of his senses for some time. But he rallied enough to draw up his will, and died on December 7, 1735. After Bernardo's death he had come into possession of his father's will, but due to his illness it had passed into the hands of the next brother, Antonio, who was absent from "the Kingdom" at this time.²¹

Pedro had ten children by Juana Montoya, named in the will as follows: *Manuela*, wife of Sebastian Marcelino; *Monica*, wife of Antonio Baca; *Josefa*, married to Francisco Sánchez; *Efigenia*, wife of Jacinto Sánchez; *Francisco Xavier*; *Quiteria*; *Juana*; and three minors who had been placed with their uncle, Francisco D. y Chaves, when Pedro married a second time. These minors were: *Diego Antonio*, twelve; *María Luisa*, ten, and *Eusebio*, eight.²²

Pedro's second wife was *Gertrudis Sánchez*, by whom he had five children, one of them dead, but none are mentioned by name in the will. This marriage took place on January 12, 1728.²³ The four living children are found elsewhere as follows: *Salvador Manuel*, born on June 9, 1731; *José*, born on June

1, 1733,²⁴ who married twice, lived in Bernadillo, had many children,²⁵ and was the "José Chaves of New Mexico" killed by Apaches near el Paso, December 9, 1772;²⁶ a daughter, not named, who was married to Antonio Gutiérrez;²⁷ and a *Pedro II*, referred to years later as a son of old Pedro,^{27a} who was therefore the fourth living child of this marriage.

Of the unmarried daughters by the first wife mentioned in Pedro's will, *Quiteria* finally married a Bernardo Padilla after some trouble;²⁸ *María Luisa* (Lucia) reared by her uncle Francisco, could very well be the woman who married Miguel Montoya as Francisco's daughter; *Juana* seems to be the one who married Domingo Baca.

Of the sons by the first wife, *Francisco Xavier*, the eldest son among many girls, was considered a wastrel by his sisters;²⁹ he was the man of this name who married *Manuela Padilla* on September 29, 1735.³⁰ *Diego Antonio*, the next son but very much younger, among the minors of his father's will, married his third cousin, *Juana Silva*, December 14, 1740.³¹ If his elder brother was the wastrel that his sisters accused him of being, it explains how Diego Antonio could have inherited the original Chaves document and signet-ring later inherited by Colonel Manuel Antonio Chaves of Civil War fame.³² *Eusebio*, the youngest son, married *Vibiana Martín Serrano* on August 19, 1752;³³ he vainly tried to get grants and honors on the merits of his ancestors for himself and his sons, Blas and Juan Miguel, in 1774, and is said to have voyaged to Spain for the purpose.³⁴

Antonio D. y Chaves was ailing in 1705 when his father, Don Fernando, asked for his position as commander of the soldiers at Atrisco,³⁵ but in 1712 he was perfectly healthy when engaged in fights with his father and brother Francisco against a certain individual.³⁶ He was first married to *Magdalena Montañón*, by whom he had at least two children: *María*, born in 1707, and *Fernando*, in 1708.³⁷

On March 23, 1718, after complicated dis-

pensations were granted, Antonio, widowed of his first wife, married a cousin, *Antonia Baca*.³⁸ As previously stated, Antonio was in possession of his famous father's last will, which in the nineteenth century was in the family of General José María Chávez.³⁹ Antonio died on May 12, 1738; his widow died many years after at the age of seventy-five, on February 15, 1770.⁴⁰

No wills by Antonio or his wife Antonia Baca are extant. Some of their sons, gathered from different sources, are as follows: *Cristóbal*, *Miguel*, *José*, *Juan Antonio*, *Tomás*, *Francisco*, and *Santiago*. Three known girls were: *Feliciana*, who married Manuel Baca; *Lucia Ana*, wife of Felipe Romero;⁴¹ and *María*, who drowned in the Rio del Norte at the age of eleven in 1742.⁴²

Of the sons, *Cristóbal*, on a trip to Mexico City brought a bride, *María Josefa Núñez*, and they had their *velación* at Laguna, where his sister Feliciana's husband was Alcalde Mayor, on June 30, 1756.⁴³ *Miguel*, mentioned as brother of Cristóbal, perhaps his twin, and a sponsor with his mother,⁴⁴ married *Gertrudis Santisteban* of Santa Fe, October 10, 1754.⁴⁵ *José* married *Juana Baca* on October 15, 1758.⁴⁶ *Juan Antonio*, who appeared as a sponsor with his mother,⁴⁷ married a first cousin, *Barbara Montoya*.⁴⁸ *Tomás*, who also appeared as a sponsor with his mother and with his sister Feliciana, married *Tomasa Padilla*, December 3, 1742.⁴⁹ *Francisco* appeared once as a sponsor with his mother.⁵⁰ *Santiago*, born in 1733, married *María Luisa Páez*, daughter of Ramon Páez and Manuela Velarde, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1761, and brought her back home; his mother and brother Juan Antonio were sponsors for a child of theirs in 1768.⁵¹

Francisco D. y Chaves married *Juana Baca*, "the younger," daughter of Juana Baca, "the Elder."⁵² In his brother Pedro's will he is mentioned as having adopted Pedro's three minor children by his first wife.

He and Juana Baca had at least eight children: *Miguel Antonio*, born November 26, 1735, who married Francisca Baca, August

29, 1781;⁵³ *José Vicente*, born February 14, 1730;⁵⁴ *Agustín*, who died young on January 7, 1741;⁵⁵ *Ignacio*, who married Gregoria Maese, and then Ursula Sánchez in 1770;⁵⁶ *Margarita*, born January 3, 1734, who married Salvador Garcia in 1761;⁵⁷ *Juana*, born January 10, 1744; *Maria*, who died young, May 9, 1744;⁵⁸ and *Lucia*, very likely the child of his brother Pedro, who became the wife of Miguel Montoya.⁵⁹

Luis D. y Chaves married *Leonor Montaña*, by whom he had a daughter, *Antonia*. He died relatively young prior to 1716, when his widow remarried in Santa Fe.⁶⁰ His brother Antonio bought his Atrisco inheritance from his widow.⁶¹

Nicolás D. y Chaves was twenty-four and a resident of Atrisco when he had at least one natural child, already four years old in 1714, when he decided to marry its mother, *Juana Montaña*, of Santa Fe. The wedding took place on July 20.⁶² She was the sister of two other Montaña girls, Magdalena and Leonor, who had married his brothers Antonio and Luis. The men were second cousins of the women.⁶³ Nicolás acquired much property south of Isleta, and appears in several land litigations.⁶⁴

He made his last will on May 19, 1768, in which he gave the names of his parents and of his wife, followed by his eight sons and five daughters: *José*, *Gertrudis*, *Bernardo*, *Luis*, *Fernando*, *Isabel*, *Antonio*, *María Fran-*

cisca, *María Antonia*, *Juan*, *Vicente*, *María*, and *Francisco*.⁶⁵ Of the girls, *Gertrudis* married Francisco Silva,⁶⁶ and *María Antonia* married Tadeo Romero,⁶⁷ and later a Domingo Baca.

The sons are as follows: *José* married Luisa de Aragón, February 3, 1732;⁶⁸ *Bernardo* married an Apache, *María Benavides*, and then his first cousin's widow, *María Josefa Núñez*;⁶⁹ *Luis* married Eduarda Yturrieta, April 20, 1747;⁷⁰ *Fernando* married *Antonia Sánchez*;⁷¹ and *Francisco* married *María Gertrudis Álvarez del Castillo*, April 6, 1756.⁷²

Pedro Gómez Durán y Chaves was born when aging Don Fernando must have been pre-occupied with the past. For, although he had an elder brother named "Pedro," this last child received the full name of Don Fernando's grandfather, "*Pedro Gómez Durán*," as his baptismal name. Later he was referred to also as "*Pedro de Chaves el Menor*," or by the nickname of "Perico" (little Pedro), when living with the family at Atrisco.⁷³ He was still there in 1732 when he sold the lands of his inheritance to Bernabé Baca and to the widow of his brother Antonio.⁷⁴ But three years later he was living in the Rio Arriba country.⁷⁵

On July 6, 1737, Pedro Gómez de Chaves married *Petrona Martín*.⁷⁶ They were still living in Ojo Caliente of Rio Arriba in 1742.⁷⁷ He is the only son of Don Fernando who settled in the country north of Santa Fe, but so far it is not known who his children were.

1. For more detailed treatment see *El Palacio*, Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 103-21. Some emendations in this present work are the result of more data found.

2. *Revolt*, II, pp. 25-6, 96, 336-7, 391; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 38a.

3. *AGN, Hist.*, t. 37, pt. 3, ff. 322-3; *AASF*, No. 5.

4. *Ibid.*, t. 38, pt. 2, f. 61; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c, ff. 4-16.

5. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 423; B-H, III, p. 351; *Old Santa Fe*, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.

6. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 99, 1027.

7. *Ibid.*, II, No. 170.

8. *Ibid.*, No. 269.

9. *Ibid.*, Bur-2, *Albuq.*

10. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 261, copy, extract of original in possession of descendants of Gen. José María Chávez, USA.

11. *DM*, 1708, No. 3.

12. *Ibid.*, 1695, No. 19.

13. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 120, B-13, *Bern.*, Bur. Sec.

14. *DM*, 1699, No. 4.

15. All in B-13, *Bern.*

16. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 495; *DM*, 1711, No. 7.

17. *AGN, Tierras*, 426, III, f. 11; *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 875.

18. B-13, *Bern.*

19. *NMHR*, Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 274.

20. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 1117; II, Nos. 198, 250, 297; *Bancroft*, NMO, 1716.

21. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 177.

22. *Ibid.*

23. M-3, *Albuq.*

24. Both in B-2, *Albuq.*

25. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 250.

26. *Bur.*, *Guad. del Paso* (Juárez).

27. *Sp. Arch.*, loc. cit.

27a. *DM*, 1766, in *Albuq.*, no number; evidently the man who became PEDRO OTERO.

28. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 196.

29. *Ibid.*, No. 177.

30. M-11, *Isleta*. GENEALOGY: Francisco Xavier Chávez, Tomás Chávez, Governor Francisco Xavier Chávez.

31. M-3, *Albuq.*, also Jan. 16, 1741; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 513.

32. GENEALOGIES: (1) Diego Antonio Chávez, Pedro Antonio Chávez, Julián Chávez, Col. Manuel A. Chávez, USA.

(2) Diego Antonio Chávez, María Guadalupe Chávez, María Isabel Armijo, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

33. M-3, *Albuq.*

34. *Sp. Arch.*, II, Nos. 675, 686; Twitchell's note, *Ibid.*, pp. 254-5.—For more details on this family, see *El Palacio*, Vol. 60, No. 4, pp. 154-160.

35. *Ibid.*, No. 106.

36. *Ibid.*, No. 170.

37. Both in B-2, *Albuq.*, pp. 3, 6.

38. *DM*, 1718, No. 11.

The marvelous growth of this family from a single source is due to the fact that each generation had more sons than daughters. As with the Bacas and Armijos of the Rio Abajo, the repetition of identical names among con-

temporaries makes it impossible to distinguish them one from another, except when a will, or some other document, provides some relationships. But there are not enough of these.

39. See note 49 below.
40. Both in *Bur-2, Albuq.*
41. *AGN, Tierras*, 426, III, ff. 7-11.
42. *Bur-2, Albuq.*, f. 28v.
43. *M-12, Laguna*; cf. *El Palacio*, Vol. 54, No. 11, p. 255n; *DM*, 1773, No. 4, marriage of son Mariano. GENEALOGY: *Cristóbal D. y Chávez*, José Mariano Chávez, José Chávez, José Chávez II, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
44. *DM*, loc. cit; *M-3, Albuq.*, f. 16.
45. *M-3, Albuq.*
46. *M-11, Isleta*.
47. *Ibid.*, f. 29; *M-12, Laguna*, f. 21, wedding of sister Felician's daughter.
48. *DM*, 1770, in *Albuq.*, no number.
49. *M-3, Albuq.*, ff. 13, 16v; *M-11, Isleta*, f. 16; *B-3, Albuq.*, pp. 36, 67, 115. GENEALOGY: *Tomás Baca (Chávez)*, Francisco Antonio Chávez, Gen. José María Chávez, USA. (TWit. Coll., No. 204, if family's information was correct.)
50. *M-3, Albuq.*, f. 13.
51. *B-2, Albuq.*; *M, Guad. del Paso*; *B-3, Albuq.*, p. 262.
52. *DM*, 1766, in *Albuq.*, Marcos Baca; *Ibid.*, 1770, Baca-Montoya.
53. *B-2, Albuq.*; *M-49, Isleta*.
54. *B-2, Albuq.*
55. *Bur-2, Albuq.*
56. *DM*, 1770, in *Albuq.*, no number.
57. *B-2, Albuq.*; *DM*, 1761, in *Albuq.*, no number.

58. *B-3*, and *Bur-2, Albuq.*
59. GENEALOGY: *Lucía D. y Chávez*, Barbara Montoya, Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
60. *DM*, 1716, No. 1.
61. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 175.
62. *Ibid.*, II, No. 208.
63. *Ibid.*; also, No. 213.
64. *Ibid.*, I, Nos. 92, 178, 841; II, Nos. 299, 465, 516.
65. *Ibid.*, I, No. 201.
66. GENEALOGY: *Gertrudis D. y Chávez*, Agustina Silva, María Lugarda Tafoya, Pablo Baca, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
67. GENEALOGY: *María Antonia D. y Chávez*, María Manuela Romero, José Chávez, José Chávez II, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
68. *M-3, Albuq.*
69. *M-11, Isleta*, f. 52; *DM*, 1762, no number.
70. *M-4, Albuq.*; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 516.
71. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 465.
72. *M-4, Albuq.*; *M-11, Isleta*.
73. *Sp. Arch.*, II, Nos. 208, 213.
74. *Ibid.*, I, No. 86; *AGN, Tierras*, 426, III, ff. 20-2.
75. *Ibid.*, I, No. 20.
76. *M-29, Sta. Cruz* and *Sta. Clara*.
77. *B-31, Sta. Clara*, Feb. 2.

CHÁVEZ

(Others)

Juan de Chaves Medina, natural son of Juana de Medina, and a native of Zacatecas, was a new colonist of forty-two who married *Petronila de la Cueva*, widow of Juan de Gongora, in 1694.¹ He is heard of again in 1714 in connection with his wife, accused of malicious gossip.² It is not known if he had any children.

Juan de Aparicio Chaves, a nineteen-year-old soldier of unknown parentage, married a girl of like estate, *María Rosa Velásquez*, in 1723.³ She died on April 3, 1737.⁴

Their son, *Diego*, got married at Guadalupe del Paso, October 29, 1753.⁵ Nothing more is known about these people.

Miguel de Figueroa Núñez de Chaves, a na-

tive of Puebla, is listed with his family among the Velasco colonists of 1693. He was the son of Diego, thirty-six years old, of medium height, with a broad face, large eyes and forehead, a thick nose, and a mole on the left cheek. His wife, *María de Mirabal*, daughter of Juan, and born in Mexico City, was fifteen, having an aquiline face, white and fair, large eyes, and a sharp nose. With them came her widowed mother and her ten-year-old brother.⁶

Miguel is not heard of again under any of his surnames.

1. *DM*, 1694, No. 4.
2. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 758, ff. 468 et seq.
3. *DM*, 1723, No. 4.
4. *Bur-48, Sta. Fe*.
5. *M, Guad. del Paso (Juárez)*.
6. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c; see *Mirabal*.

CHIRINOS

(See *Martínez*)

COCA

(See *Vega y Coca*)

CONTRERAS

JOSÉ DE CONTRERAS was at Guadalupe del Paso as early as 1687,¹ where he married a *Magdalena de Carvajal*, or *Garcia*, and after her death married a *María de Valencia* in 1693. He was a Sergeant in command of a hundred soldiers from New Mexico, the son of Andrés de Contreras and María de Salinas y Valdés, both deceased, natives of San Luis Potosí.² Around this period he gave his age as forty or forty-one,³ and was still stationed at Guadalupe del Paso. In 1705 he was in Santa Fe, but as a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity sent up his dues from Guadalupe del Paso.⁴

1. *DM*, 1687, No. 1.2. *Ibid.*, 1693, No. 7.3. *Ibid.*, 1695, No. 3; 1696, No. 2.4. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 479; *OLC*, p. 65.

Two daughters by his first wife were married down there: *María* to José de la Cruz, and *Josefa* to José Madrid, both in 1709.⁵ *Antonia*, a daughter by his second wife, married a widower, Juan de Gamboa, also at Guadalupe del Paso, in 1710.⁶

A Casilda Contreras was the wife of Francisco Martín, both living at Santa Cruz in 1709, and at Embudo in 1736.⁷

Simón de Contreras, twenty-one years of age and a native of Zacatecas, was living at Santa Cruz in 1696 with his wife, *Manuela Negrete*.⁸

5. *DM*, 1709, Nos. 1, 13.6. *Ibid.*, 1710, No. 21.7. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 137b; I, No. 753.8. *Ibid.*, I, No. 817; *DM*, 1696, No. 11.

CÓRDOBA

ANTONIO DE CÓRDOBA was a native of the City of Mexico who had married *Eugenia de Herrera*, born in New Mexico, at Guadalupe del Paso. He was still acting as notary there in 1695, two years after the Reconquest.¹ But his wife, or widow, came to Santa Cruz with her children, for Antonio was referred to as deceased when their son, *Lazaro Antonio*, married Ana Valdés at Santa Cruz in 1710.² A daughter, *Ana María*, married Antonio Trujillo there in 1711.³

Lazaro de Córdoba and others of the same name appear in land documents from 1712 to

1762, always in the Santa Cruz or Rio Arriba area.³ Although his wife was *Ana Valdés* as late as 1712, some children by a second wife appear several years later, if the father is the same Lazaro. These were: *Francisco Xavier*, born on February 2, 1727, child of Lazaro de Córdoba and *Petronila de Avila*; and *German*, June 13, 1731, child of Lazaro de Córdoba and *Petrona Martín*.⁴

* * * * *

Simón de Córdoba, of a different origin from the preceding family, was in New Mexico in 1714 with his wife, *María de Guada-*

lupe. He was twenty-five at this time.⁵ He was very likely a brother of *María de Córdoba* of Santa Cruz, married to a Bernardo

Romero, and a daughter of Simón de Córdoba I, and Juana de la Encarnación, both natives of Zacatecas.⁶

1. DM, 1695, No. 15.
2. Ibid., 1711, No. 2. GENEALOGY: Ana María de Córdoba, Bernarda Trujillo, Julio Archuleta, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

3. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 161, 187, 188, 189, 933; II, No. 560.
4. Both in B-52, S. Juan.
5. DM, 1714, No. 4.
6. Ibid., 1727, No. 7.

CORTÉS

JUAN CORTÉS, son of Don Fernando, thirty-six years old and born in Mexico City, brought his family with the colonists of 1693. He was of medium height, dark, with a sharp nose and somewhat deep-set eyes. His wife, *María de Ribera*, was thirty, the daughter of Juan and a native of Los Angeles (Puebla). She was small, freckled, with a small nose and large eyes.

They had four children, all born in Mexico City: *Andrea*, no age given, having a rather broad nose; *Diego*, twelve, fair with chestnut hair and large eyes; *Juana*, eleven, broad-faced with a flat nose, and pockmarked; and *Joaquín*, three, with a fair and ruddy complexion and large eyes.¹

Juan Cortés was at Nambé in June, 1696, when the Indians rebelled, killing him with a daughter, not named, and her husband, José Sánchez.²

A *Juana* Cortés, mentioned in 1705 as the sister-in-law of Juana Rodríguez, daughter of Alonso Rodríguez and Juana Valencia, seems to be the second daughter described in 1693.

* * * * *

JOSÉ CORTÉS DEL CASTILLO and *María de Carvajal*, residents of Mexico City, were married in the church of Santiago, Querétaro, prior to starting out for New

Mexico. They had a daughter, *Andrea*, before their marriage, and two other children after, *Rafaela* and *Dionisio*.³ In the Velasco list of colonists the family is given as follows:

José Cortés, son of Pedro, born in Puebla, forty years old, of medium height, with an aquiline face, large eyes and forehead, and a scar under the nose. His wife, *María de Carvajal*, was twenty-one, the daughter of Ignacio and a native of Querétaro; she was fair with a broad face and large eyes.⁴

Only two children are listed with them: *Rafaela*, five years old, born at San Miguel el Grande, having a round face and forehead, and large eyes; and *Leonisio Daniel*, born in Mexico City, having large eyes and a large forehead.⁵ The other Velasco list gave three children: *Andrea*, nine, *Rafaela*, six, and *Dionisio*, six months old.⁶ The oldest girl, *Andrea*, absent in this list, is therefore the girl accompanying the other Cortés, Juan, and his family. Hence it can be presumed that these two families were closely related. The other girl, *Rafaela*, became the wife of Mateo de Mestas in 1720 at Santa Cruz.⁷

As a marriage witness in 1694, the father gave his age as forty and forty-two, his birthplace as Puebla, and his full name as José Cortés del Castillo.⁸

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.
3. DM, 1693, No. 10, copy of marriage certificate.
4. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

5. Ibid.
6. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
7. DM, 1720, No. 1.
8. Ibid., 1694, Nos. 21, 24.

CRESPÍN

CRISTÓBAL CRESPÍN was living in Santa Cruz in 1714, a member of the families recruited in Zacatecas. His mother (mother-in-law?) was Juana de Ancizo. He and others were granted some land at Chama in that year.¹

1. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 167, 437.
2. Ibid., Nos. 180, 194, 775.

Gregorio Crespín was living in Santa Fe in the middle of the century.²

At Pojoaque, on June 5, 1740, Ricardo Crespín and Rosa de Ortega had a child, María.³ Presumably, Gregorio and Ricardo were sons of Cristóbal Crespín.

3. B-16, Nambe.

CRUZ

Francisco de la Cruz, fifty years old in 1698, declared that he was a native of New Mexico,¹ hence one of the adult refugees of the 1680 Indian Rebellion.

He was very likely the father of *Francisco de la Cadena* (q.v.), son of Francisco de la Cruz and Antonia de Hinojos;² perhaps also of *Domingo Matías de la Cruz*, son of Francisco de la Cruz and María de la Cruz, who married Margarita Domínguez, of unknown parentage, at Santa Cruz in 1727.³

A Francisco de la Cruz was tried for the murder of Juan Chaves in 1735.⁴ Both were Indian servants of Rio Abajo families.

These individuals, and other unidentifiable men and women of the same name, if natives of New Mexico at the start of the century, were in all probability the descendants of Juan (Catalán) de la Cruz and Pedro de la Cruz of pre-Revolt times. The Reconquest brought others of this name who were low-caste people, servants or slaves of officials.

* * * * *

Agustín de la Cruz was living in Santa Fe in 1706, the husband of María de Ancizo of

1. DM, 1698, No. 15.
2. Ibid., 1716, No. 1.
3. Ibid., 1727, No. 3.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 405.
5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 273-6.
6. Kubler, pp. 18, 20.

Zacatecas. In the same connection there is mention of a *Diego Felipe de la Cruz*, deceased, whose widow was Josefa de Ortega.⁵ Agustín furnished adobes for the reconstruction of old San Miguel Chapel in 1710.⁶

Marcos Montoya, parentage not known, married *María Antonia de la Cruz*, daughter of Agustín de la Cruz and Ana María de Almazán, in Santa Fe, in 1718.⁷

Hernando de la Cruz, twenty, a native of Oaxaca, was living in Santa Fe in 1698;⁸ also, a *Miguel de la Cruz*, twenty-two, who furnished adobes for San Miguel in 1710.⁹

Juan Antonio Vásquez de la Cruz, native of Tepozotlán, married *Josefa de la Rosa*, daughter of Nicolas Arias and Lorenza de la Cruz, all natives of Zacatecas, at Santa Fe, in 1697.¹⁰

Bernardo de la Cruz Samorano, servant of Governor Valverde, married *Josefa Xaviera de los Angeles*, former slave of Governor Vargas, and widow of Ignacio de Zepeda, who had died in Santa Fe.¹¹

7. DM, 1718, No. 4.
8. Ibid., 1698, No. 4.
9. Ibid., 1694, No. 12; Kubler, p. 20.
10. Ibid., 1697, No. 8.
11. Ibid., 1705, No. 13.

CUÉLLAR

CRISTÓBAL DE CUÉLLAR, born in Granada (Spain or New Spain?), was thirty-six years old when he married *Juana Hurtado* in Santa Fe, on February 21, 1694. His parents were Tomás de Cuéllar and Gabriela Domínguez, both living in Granada.¹ He was residing in Bernalillo in 1696, when he testi-

fied that he was thirty-nine and forty-four years old and a native of Granada.² He died on November 8, 1700,³ and his widow later married Tomás García.

He and Juana had a daughter, *María de Cuéllar*, who became the wife of José Montaña.⁴

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 3, 30.
2. Ibid., 1696, Nos. 2, 12.

3. B-13, Bern., Bur. Sec.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 215.

DIEZMOS

José Diezmos, or *Dias Morales*, was the name of a man whose widow lived in Santa Fe in 1706; she was a *María Rodríguez*, native of San Luis Potosí.¹ A *María de Diezmo*,

or *Diezma*, also appears in 1695,² but nothing else is known about her.

1. AGN, Mex. Inq., t. 735, f. 287.
2. DM, 1695, No. 2.

DIMAS

Antonio Dimas and Lucia Ortega had a son, *Geronimo*, September 5, 1748.¹ The name could be a derivation of "Diezma," or it could

be a different family of unknown origin.

1. B. Sta. Fe.

DELGADO

MANUEL DELGADO was a native of Pachuca. The 1790 census of the Santa Fe Presidio shows him as holding second place in command, a *Primer Teniente*, fifty-one years old. His wife at this time was *Josefa García de Noriega*, twenty-three. They had two sons, five and one, and a girl, eleven years old.¹ The disparity in ages of husband and wife points to the probability of his having been married before. In 1775, Manuel had been stationed as an *Alférez* at the Presidio of Carrizal, thirty leagues from Guadalupe del Paso.² Later transferred to the latter

post, he there perhaps married Josefa García.³

While living in the Nambé-Pojoaque area, Manuel and Josefa had twins, *Manuel* and *Manuela*, baptized on June 28, 1792.⁴ These, and the two boys and one girl recorded in 1790, brought the number up to five, three boys and two girls: *Manuel*, *Marcos*, *Fernando*, *Josefa*, and *Manuela*, (given in this order by Francisco Delgado).⁵ An *Estéfana Delgado*, daughter of Manuel Delgado and Josefa García, was married to Juan Rafael Ortiz.⁶

Josefa García died on May 9, 1811,⁷ and

Manuel then married *Ana María Baca* on November 30, 1814.⁸ He died suddenly on August 13, 1815.⁹ When his estate was probated in that year, *Ana María* was named as his widow; those of his children named were *Fernando*, *Marcos*, *Manuel Salustiano*, and *Manuela*, wife of *Jose Francisco Baca*. Also mentioned, but not named individually, were his grandchildren, the children of *Juan Rafael Ortiz*.¹⁰

Fernando Delgado, married *Ana María Ortiz*, daughter of *Antonio Ortiz* and *Teresa Miera*. He was a merchant of *Santa Fe* in 1814.¹¹ A daughter, *María Josefa de Jesús del Pilar*, was born on January 25, 1814.¹² As an *Alférez*, he was killed during an Indian campaign, and his bones and those of two soldiers were buried in the military chapel of *Our Lady of Light* on June 16, 1821.¹³

His widow then married *José Antonio Vizcarra*, at the time assistant colonel in charge of ordnance in *New Mexico*. The wedding took place in the same military chapel on April 14, 1824.¹⁴

Marcos Delgado. Further data on him and his brothers, and sisters *Josefa* and *Manuela*, are outlined by *Twitchell* as relayed to him,¹⁵

but it is not known if the material is documentary.

Manuel Delgado II married *María de la Luz Baca*, daughter of *Juan Domingo Baca* and *Gertrudis Ortiz*, on April 20, 1814, a few months before his widowed father married *Ana María Baca*.¹⁶

Five children of theirs were born as follows: *José de la Encarnación*, March 25, 1815; *María Josefa Gregoria*, November 19, 1816; *José Manuel de Jesús Tranquilino*, July 11, 1819; *José Vicente*, April 7, 1821; and *José Pablo*, March 24, 1822.¹⁷

* * * * *

Tomás Delgado and *José Antonio Delgado* were contemporaries of the first *Manuel Delgado*, too old to be the sons of *Josefa Garcia*. Perhaps they were brothers of his, if not sons by a first wife in *Nueva Vizcaya*; or maybe they were not related at all, to him or to each other. *Tomás Delgado* and his wife, *Ana María Rodríguez*, had a child, *María Rita*, born May 27, 1805.¹⁸

José Antonio Delgado and his wife, *Gertrudis Atencio*, or *González*, had two children: *María Dominga*, March 3, 1811, and *Juan Nepomuceno* (*Juana Nepomucena?*), July 15, 1808.¹⁹

1. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 297.

2. *BNM*, leg. 10, No. 22.

3. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 279. *Twitchell* published some information in *Sp. Arch.*, II, pp. 315-18, furnished by *Francisco Delgado*, who said that old *Manuel* was born at *Pachuca* on December 30, 1738, and had married *Josefa Garcia* at *El Paso*.

4. *B*, *Nambé, Poj.*, S. II.

5. See Note 3.

6. *B-65, Sta. Fe.*, Jan. 20, 1812, bapt. of their child.

7. *Bur-51, Castrense*.

8. *M-52, Sta. Fe.*

9. *Bur-51, Castrense*.

10. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 252.

11. *HSNM*, Estate of *Rosa Bustamante*.

12. *B*, *Sta. Fe.*

13. *Bur-51, Castrense*.

14. *M-51, Castrense*. See *NMHR*, Vol. XXV, pp. 267-70 and footnotes.

15. *Ut supra*, Note. 3.

16. *M-52, Sta. Fe.*

17. All in *B*, *Sta. Fe.*

18. *B*, *Castrense*.

19. *B*, *Sta. Fe.*

DOMÍNGUEZ

The large and influential *Domínguez de Mendoza* family of the preceding century did not return home with the Reconquest, except for some women married to individuals who did return, and one lesser male member of the family.

José Domínguez de Mendoza, natural son of one of the old *Dominguez* brothers, *Tome II* or *Antonio*, by *Ana Velásquez*, had married *Juana López* at *Guadalupe del Paso* in 1682.¹ By 1692 he was an *Alférez*, twenty-six years of age, and a widower.² In this year he res-

cued his sister, Juana Domínguez, with her four daughters and one son, from Indian captivity.³

In 1705, Capt. José Dominguez and his wife, *Geronima Varela*, were sponsors for a wedding; also in 1714, when he gave his age as fifty and his residence as Santa Cruz.⁴ Geronima was a widow in 1727 when she died, on April 11.⁵

Two known children of theirs were: *María*, wife of Dimas Jirón;⁶ and *Manuel*, who was fourteen years old in 1719.⁷

* * * * *

Benito Domínguez, a resident of Santa Fe in 1715, had come to New Mexico in 1693 with his mother, *Agueda Morán*,⁸ most likely from Zacatecas.

Juan Antonio Domínguez, deceased, had a daughter, *Simona Antonia*, living in 1728, who was the step-daughter of Francisco Ren-

1. DM, 1682, No. 5.
2. Ibid., 1692, No. 1.
3. First Expedition, p. 184.
4. M-24, S. IId., Sept. 5; DM, 1714, No. 4.
5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
6. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 233, 1223.

dón.⁹ According to this, his wife was *Catalina Maese*. A Domínguez man of this name had gotten into trouble with the authorities prior to 1716, and had offered, if pardoned, to go on the Moqui campaign of that year.¹⁰

Antonio Domínguez was living in Santa Fe between 1739 and 1750, during which time he made some land transfers.¹¹

* * * * *

José Vicente Domínguez, a native of Chihuahua, and two years a resident of Albuquerque, married *María Candelaria Garcia*, on November 1, 1774. He was the son of Tomás Domínguez and Isabel Durán y Chávez of Chihuahua.¹² Here it can be readily seen that the pre-Revolt families of Domínguez de Mendoza and Durán y Chaves, which had left for New Spain instead of returning to New Mexico, were still inter-marrying down there; and here a descendant had returned to the land of his forefathers.

7. Ibid., II, No. 296.
8. Ibid., I, No. 232.
9. Ibid., No. 839.
10. Ibid., II, No. 272.
11. Ibid., I, Nos. 239, 345, 959.
12. M-3, Albuq.

DURÁN

Many members, both men and women, of the Durán family of the preceding century returned with the Reconquest, but they are hard to identify and keep apart.

SALVADOR DURÁN of pre-Revolt times and his wife, *Ana Márquez*, both deceased, had several children, some of whom came back in 1693. These were *Miguel*, *Diego*, *Lazaro*, and *Juana*. The latter became the wife of Tomás Núñez. A *Josefa Durán*, widow of Agustín Griego, and mentioned in conjunction with Juana, might have been her sister.¹

Miguel Durán remained at Guadalupe del Paso as a soldier, where he asked to marry a

María Gamboa in 1705. He had been born in his father's prolonged absence and given to Apaches to rear. To impede the marriage, someone deposed that both parties were bastards of Francisco de Madrid.² It is not known if the charge was proved untrue, or if a marriage took place.

Diego Durán came to Santa Fe and there, at the age of twenty-five, married *Pascuala Montaña*, or *Martín*, in 1694.³ He appeared as a witness a number of times.⁴

Lazaro Durán, the third brother, married *Gregoria de la Serna* at Santa Cruz in 1698. He was twenty at the time.⁵

Luis Durán asked for a grant of land in 1713, originally made to his mother, Ana de Archuleta.⁶ He was twenty years of age in 1698.⁷ He is in all likelihood the Luis Durán, husband of María Romero, both natives of New Mexico, whose daughter, María, married Salvador Candelaria in 1725.⁸

Lazaro Durán, the second man of this name, was the son of Nicolás Durán and Juana Martín, both deceased, who married María de Cárdenas at Santa Cruz in 1716. His first wife had been a Juana Lobón.⁹ He might be the same man, thirty years old in 1694, who is mentioned as having lived with the Lucero family at San Lorenzo del Paso before the Reconquest.¹⁰

Juan Durán married Gertrudis Trujillo, November 11, 1731.

Xavier Durán married María Luján, May 27, 1736.

Miguel Durán married Josefa Luján at Pojoaque, November 24, 1738, with Xavier Durán and wife as witnesses.¹¹ Miguel died at Pojoaque, July 25, 1753.¹²

All three men seem to be brothers, the latter two marrying two sisters, but their parents cannot be ascertained.

Nicolas Durán married Francisca López, January 20, 1726.¹³

* * * * *

Estéban Durán from El Valle de San Buenaventura in Nueva Vizcaya, widowed of Margarita Carvajal, married Margarita de Luna at Bernalillo in 1727.¹⁴

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.
2. DM, 1705, No. 10.
3. Ibid., 1694, No. 29.
4. Ibid., 1692, No. 1; 1694, No. 3; 1696, No. 4; 1698, No. 8.
5. Ibid., 1698, No. 10.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 2.
7. DM, 1698, No. 8.

8. Ibid., 1725, No. 4.
9. Ibid., 1716, No. 2.
10. Ibid., 1694, No. 34.
11. All in B-16, Nambé, M. Sec.
12. Ibid., Bur. Sec.
13. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
14. DM, 1727, No. 6.

DURÁN

(Bachicha)

JUAN BAUTISTA DURÁN was a "European,"¹ and, therefore, a Durán from Spain if not a Durand from France. He was also referred to, in one instance, as "*alias, Bachicha*."² Sometime around the year 1740 he had married Antonia Mestas, daughter of Ventura Mestas and Catalina Jurado,³ by whom he had two daughters, Tomasa, born January 31, 1741; and María Guadalupe, February 6, 1744.⁴

After his Mestas wife's death he married Barbara Antonia Baca, on July 6, 1747.⁵ Barbara was a daughter of Antonio Baca, sister of Diego Antonio Baca and Juan Antonio Baca, and grand-daughter of old Josefa Baca

of Pajarito.⁶ Durán's trade was that of a merchant. During the last years of his life until his death in 1782, he was without the use of his mental faculties.⁷ The children by his second wife are as follows:

María Ursula, born July 2, 1749; José Nicolás, December 9, 1750; María Gertrudis, February 19, 1753; Ana María, June 1, 1757 (father's name here given as "Don Juan Bachicha"); María Soledad, February 19, 1761; Ana María Antonia, March 9, 1766; and Juan Manuel Antonio, October 15, 1772.⁸

Of the girls, Ursula married Manuel Bernardo Sáenz de Garvizu, Gertrudis married Francisco Suárez Catalán, and Ana María Antonia was the wife of a certain Mestas.

1. DM, 1771, no number, marriage of d. Gertrudis.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 841.
3. Ibid., No. 845.
4. B-27, S. Juan and B-31, Sta. Clara.

5. M-4, Albuq., and M-11, Isleta.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1231; Bancroft, NMO, 1756, 1764.
7. Ibid., No. 845.
8. All in B-57, Isleta.

ENCINAS

Francisco Xavier Carlos de Encina, single, married *María Antonia de Anaya*, single, on September 23, 1757.¹ This is the first appear-

ance of the name; the man's origin is not known.

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.

ESPÍNOLA

DON FRANCISCO DE ESPÍNOLA was a smelter of precious metals who joined the colonists in 1693 with his wife, *Doña María de las Heras*, and three daughters: *Catalina*, thirteen, *María Magdalena*, nine, and *Juana Antonia*, seven years of age.¹ He was forty-seven years old, the son of Don Antonio, and born in Genova (in the Valley of Mexico); he was tall, red-faced, with a low forehead and a mole on the left side of the throat. His wife was thirty-five, the daughter of Don Andrés and a native of Tenango in the Valley (of Mexico); she had an aquiline face, a broad forehead, and a small nose.

Doña Catalina, the oldest girl, born in Mexico City, was white and fair with large eyes; *Doña María Magdalena*, also born in Mexico City, had a round face, a rather broad and flat nose, and large eyes and fore-

head; *Doña Juana Antonia*, born in Zacatecas, was white and fair, with an aquiline face, large eyes and forehead.²

But Don Francisco and his wife did not reach New Mexico. They probably died at Guadalupe del Paso, if not on the journey from Zacatecas, for their three daughters continued the trek alone with the colonists up to Santa Fe. In late December, 1694, Antonio Jorge married *Catalina*, daughter of Francisco de Espínola and *Doña María de las Heras*, both dead.³ *Catalina*'s husband died within a year, and she married a widower, Francisco Lucero de Godoy, in 1695.⁴

María Magdalena became the wife of Salvador Anaya Almazán. (q.v.).

Juana Antonia married Ramón García Jurado in 1697.⁵

1. BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, pp. 814-16.

2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

3. DM, 1694, No. 28.

4. Ibid., 1695, No. 6.

5. Ibid., 1697, No. 3. GENEALOGY: *Juana Antonia de Espínola*, Petronila García Jurado, Juan Francisco Baca, Paulín Baca, Pablo Baca, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

ESPINOSA

NICOLÁS DE ESPINOSA was an original settler of Santa Cruz.¹ His parents were José Gómez and *María de Espinosa*, both natives of Villa de los Lagos and deceased in 1697, when Nicolás asked to marry *Josefa de la Cruz*, twenty-four years old, a native of San Luis Potosí and of unknown parentage. She was the widow of a Laureano Gómez, killed

at Cochiti pueblo and buried in its church the previous year.²

* * * * *

PEDRO DE ESPINOSA was living in Santa Fe after the Reconquest. He was a native of Guanajuato, and thirty years old before the turn of the century.³ He and his wife, *Micaela Hernández*, had a child, *María*, born August 19, 1703, in Bernalillo.⁴

DON MIGUEL RAMÍREZ DE ESPINOSA was in the Velasco list of colonists from Mexico City, with his wife, *Josefa Sedano*, their two boys, *Diego*, thirteen, and *José*, nine years old; also a nephew, *Miguel de Correa*, three years of age.⁵ However, it is not known if this family actually reached New Mexico.

* * * * *

Among the heads of families who asked to settle at Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Rio de

Truchas, in 1754, were four Espinosas, apparently brothers, or at least members of one and the same family: *Salvador*, *Ventura*, *Miguel*, and *Tadeo*.⁶ Salvador had bought land in Chimayó as early as 1736.⁷ These men were descended from any one of the three different colonists previously treated.

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.
2. DM, 1697.
3. Ibid., 1697, No. 6; 1698, No. 6; Sp. Arch., II, No. 111.
4. B-13, Bern.
5. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
6. Twit. Coll., No. 4; Sp. Arch., I, No. 771.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 260.

ESQUIVEL

JUAN ANTONIO DE ESQUIVEL, his wife and their two children, not named, were mentioned among the colonists of 1693.¹ However, only one daughter appears in the Viceroy's list. Juan Antonio was the son of Francisco, a native of Mexico City, and thirty years of age, with a broad swarthy face and a scar between the eyebrows. His wife, *María de San Nicolás*, also born in Mexico City, was twenty-one, the daughter of Francisco Rangel; she was dark, with large eyes and forehead, and a sharp nose. They had a daughter, *Magdalena*, twelve, born in the City of Mexico; she had a round face, dark and pockmarked.²

María Rangel, eighty years old, and widow of José (sic) Esquivel, died on June 18, 1737.³

Buenaventura (Ventura) de Esquivel seems to have been the other child of Juan Antonio;

having joined the military section of the colony, most likely, he was excluded from the family group in the civilian section, as often happened. He was thirty-one years old in 1716, when he stated that he was born in Mexico City and was now residing in Santa Fe.⁴ His wife was *Rosa Lucero de Godoy*.⁵

A daughter of theirs, *María Francisca*, became the wife of Salvador Anaya Almazán, and was a widow by 1733.⁶ Another, *Gertrudis*, married Diego Antonio Márquez at Santa Cruz in 1730.⁷

José de Esquivel was a resident of Santa Cruz in the middle of the century, and Alcalde of the town in 1764.⁸

Francisco Esquivel and *María Clara Gonzales* had a twenty-one-year-old son, *Ventura*, who enlisted as a soldier in 1769.⁹

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 432.
6. Ibid., II, No. 386.
7. DM, 1730, no number.
8. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 261, 262, 361.
9. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

ESTRADA

JUAN DE ESTRADA, mentioned in 1693, was married to *Micaela de la Rosa* in 1694. He was a soldier of Santa Fe, twenty years old, the son of Geronimo de Estrada and Teresa Rodríguez.¹ A Rosa Rodríguez, wife of Juan de Estrada, died on June 13, 1726.²

Don Luis de Estrada y Nora (Nova?) married Rosa Barbara López at Santa Cruz, May 8, 1745.³

1. DM, 1693, No. 8; 1694, No. 14.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

FAJARDO

Miguel Fajardo is mentioned among Vargas' soldiers in 1695.¹

Antonio Fajardo of Santa Fe married *Rita Márquez* at Santa Cruz, September 16, 1738.² In 1742, November 5, he married *María Gómez*, or *Chávez*.³

Two children by this second marriage are known: *Francisco*, born May 22, 1748;⁴ and *Antonio*, who died in infancy, May 2, 1755.⁵

1. *Crusaders*, p. 226.
2. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
3. *Ibid.*
4. B, Sta. Fe.
5. B-16, Nambé.

FEBRO

Louis Febre was one of three Frenchmen found at Taos in 1749 and brought to Santa Fe for questioning. He was a native of New Orleans, twenty-nine years old, and a tailor and barber by trade.¹ The following year, as *Luis Febro*, a Frenchman of "la Villa de la Cañada," he married *María Antonia (Tafoya) Altamirano*, June 12, 1750.² They had a daughter, *María Francisca*, born on December 12, 1753.³

On April 7, 1754, he married *Tomasa Romero*.⁴ A girl, *María Geronima*, was born on October 6, 1755.⁵ Here the name ended, apparently; it must not be confused with the "La Febre" name which came a hundred years later.

1. Bolton, *Pacific Ocean*, pp. 389-407.
2. M-50, Sta. Fe.
3. B, Sta. Fe.
4. M-50, Sta. Fe.
5. B, Sta. Fe.

FERNÁNDEZ

JUAN FERNÁNDEZ DE LA PEDRERA was a native of Mondoñedo in Galicia. His parents, Santiago Fernández de la Pedrera and Francisca Lopez de Rios, were living in Madrid when he came to the New World. On April 24, 1695, Juan married *María Jurado de Gracia*, a native of Bosque (present Albuquerque), jurisdiction of Sandia.¹ He gave his age as twenty-five the previous year.²

After his wife's death, Captain Juan was living with the Ignacio de Roybal family near San Ildefonso, and there in 1710 he married *María Peláez*, reared in that family.³ By 1719 he was residing in Albuquerque, his wife's section of the country, when he gave his age as fifty-one.⁴ He died there at the age of eighty on July 28, 1745.⁵

Two women known for certain as theirs were: *María*, born in 1712, who died as a young maiden on March 12, 1729;⁶ and *Francisca*, who first married Captain Juan Rodríguez, by whom she had no children, and then Juan Bautista Alarí.⁷

The following men and women, from their name and connections, were in all likelihood his children also.

Juan Fernández de la Pedrera II (by the first wife) married *María Hurtado*, who bore him two children: *Margarita*, who died on May 9, 1741,⁸ and *Bartolomé*.⁹ This Bartolomé married *Luisa Tenorio de Alba*, May 8, 1740; the pair had at least seven children between 1750 and 1763.¹⁰ Bartolomé was a

charter member of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light, as well as *Alcalde Mayor* of Jémez at this latter date.¹⁰

Teresa Fernández de la Pedrera married Felipe de Sandoval Martínez in 1743, with Juan Bautista Alarí and wife Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera as witnesses. She next married Felipe Tafoya in 1750.¹¹

Teodora Fernández de la Pedrera married Miguel Tenorio de Alba in 1758. Presumably the same woman, she had first married a Nicolás Baca in 1747.¹²

Leonarda Fernández de la Pedrera had married a Manuel Baca, who later married Margarita Tafoya, June 12, 1750.¹³

Santiago Fernández de la Pedrera, soldier, married María de los Dolores Gallegos, March 20, 1741.¹⁴

Antonio Fernández de la Pedrera, who died October 17, 1760, at the age of twenty-seven, was most likely a son of Juan Fernandez II and María Hurtado.¹⁵

* * * * *

MANUEL and SEBASTIAN FERNÁNDEZ DE VARGAS were brothers, natives of Guadalajara in New Spain, the sons of Gabriel and Ana (or Juana), their last names being confused in the matrimonial data. See *Vargas*.

* * * * *

JUAN FERNÁNDEZ DE ATIENZA LADRON DE GUEVARA, son of the same, twenty-five years old and a native of Puebla, joined the 1693 colonists with his wife, child, and mother-in-law. He had an aquiline face, large eyes and forehead. *Teresa Fernández*, his wife, also born in Puebla, was twenty-two, the daughter of Martín; she had a round face, large eyes and forehead, and a thick nose.

Their son, four, was *Diego Manuel*, born in Mexico City; he also had an aquiline face, large eyes and a broad nose. Teresa's mother was María de Ribera, forty years old and a widow.¹⁸

In another list, Juan was set down simply as "Juan Fernández," worker in filigree, with his wife Teresa Fernández and a child, Diego Manuel Fernández de la Santísima Trinidad.¹⁹

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BERNARDINO FERNÁNDEZ appears as early as 1705, as sponsor with María González at the wedding of Bernardino de Sena y Valle and Tomasa Martín González.²⁰ He disappeared in New Spain while conducting a prisoner who also escaped,²¹ but was back two years later. In 1715 he was a soldier at Santa Fe, forty to forty-three years of age. His birthplace was Sombrerete.²² In 1718 he was referred to as "Martín Fernández," but signed "Bernardo." He was then living in Chimayó.²³

His first wife was apparently a *Valerio*, who could have been the mother of two individuals who married in Santa Cruz: *Antonio Marcelino Valerio Fernández* with Luisa Martín, June 24, 1742; and *Lorenza Fernández Valerio* with Manuel Gregorio Montes Vigil, April 8, 1742.²⁴

His wife, the second if the first supposition is correct, was *Antonia Martín*, by whom he had at least four children: *Isabel*, born November 8, 1726; *Antonio*, December 26, 1728; and *María*, February 5, 1731.²⁵ An older daughter, *Ana María*, married Cristóbal García on October 6, 1740.²⁶

Bernardino died a widower at the age of eighty-seven, May 13, 1752.²⁷

Alonso Fernández, twenty-four years old in 1695, and also a native of the Mines of Sombrerete, the son of Juan Fernández and Melchora de los Reyes, asked to marry *Catalina Martín de Salazar*.²⁸ He could have been a close relative, perhaps even a brother, of Bernardino.

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CARLOS FERNÁNDEZ XIRALDO was born in Villacampo, Zamora, Spain, the son of Alonso Fernández Xiraldo and María de Ribera. He was seventy-two when he enlisted

in 1772 at the Presidio of Santa Fe; he was still there in 1790. His wife was *Juana Padilla*.²⁹ They had been married as early as 1744 when they resided at Taos, she being the daughter of Juan Padilla and Margarita Martín.³⁰ From his wife's ancestral lands in Taos Valley he had moved down to Santa Cruz, where he was Alcalde in 1762-3.³¹ In 1757 he had asked for the post of *Teniente* at

the Santa Fe garrison, but it was not until 1763 that he finally got the commission. Some years later he bought property in Santa Fe.³² He was the first *Mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity when it was revived in 1771, and was also a charter officer of Our Lady of Light.³³ By 1795 Don Carlos, a retired *Teniente*, was mentioned as dead; he died in 1793.³⁴

1. DM, 1695, No. 1.
2. Ibid., 1694, No. 1.
3. Ibid., 1710, No. 15.
4. Ibid., 1719, No. 3.
5. Bur-2, Albuq.
6. M-24, S. Id., B. Sec.; Bur-2, Albuq.
7. GENEALOGY: Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera, Manuel Alarí, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
8. Bur-2, Albuq.
9. Sp. Arch., II, No. 392.
10. M-50 and B, Sta. Fe; NMHR, Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 188; BNM, leg. 10, No. 12.
11. Both in M-50, Sta. Fe.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. M-3, Albuq.
15. Bur-2, Albuq.
16. DM, 1694, No. 18.

17. Ibid., 1695, No. 10.
18. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
19. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
20. DM, 1705, No. 12.
21. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.
22. DM, 1715, No. 3; 1716, No. 10.
23. Sp. Arch., II, No. 293; he might have signed for Martín Valerio, q.v.
24. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
25. All in B-27, S. Juan.
26. M-27, S. Juan.
27. Bur-2, Albuq.
28. DM, 1695, No. 19.
29. Twit. Coll., No. 179; HSNM, Mil. Papers.
30. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 530, 698.
31. Ibid., Nos. 359, 369; II, No. 556.
32. Ibid., II, No. 537; I, Nos. 276, 278.
33. OLC, p. 11; NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.
34. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1324; HSNM, Mil. Papers.

FLORES

LUCAS FLORES was a native of Parras, and twenty-five years old in 1694.¹ His wife was *María Ramos*. Lucas worked as a laborer during the restoration of old San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe in 1710.²

Manuel Flores of Santa Fe, son of Lucas Flores and María Ramos, married *Ana María de Vega*, a widow of unknown parentage, in 1710; witnesses were Blas Lobato and *Juana Flores*.³ Manuel's wife died on December 24, 1726.⁴

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Don Agustín Flores Vergara was an aide

and member of the household of the Governor, the Marqués de la Peñuela, and also Standard-Bearer, when he supervised the restoration of old San Miguel in Santa Fe in 1710; this reconstruction was carried out by the Confraternity of St. Michael, of which Don Agustín was *Mayordomo* at the time.⁵ No doubt, he returned with his master to New Spain when his term was up as Governor.

1. DM, 1694, No. 7.
2. Kubler, p. 20.
3. DM, 1710, No. 10.
4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
5. Kubler, pp. 5 et seq. Historians in the past credited the Marquis with the deed, while Kubler thinks it was Flores Vergara.

FRAGOSO

FRANCISCO XAVIER FRAGOSO, fifty-six years of age and a native of Guadalajara in New Spain, was stationed in the Santa Fe garrison in 1790. His wife was *Francisca*

Alarí, forty-three.¹ He had made his last will as early as 1766, declaring that his parents were Domingo Fragoso and Beatriz de Hijar. He and María Francisca Alarí had been mar-

ried ten years and had three children: *José Manuel*, *María Josefa de la Luz*, and *María Antonia Dolores*.² His wife had been reared from childhood by Tomasa Benavides, wife of Francisco Valdés.³

The only son, *José Manuel*, born on Janu-

ary 22, 1758, died at the age of nineteen, March 19, 1778, of smallpox.⁴ Thus the name died, too.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.

2. Ibid., I, No. 275.

3. Ibid., No. 104.

4. B, Sta. Fe; HSNM, Mill. Papers.

FRÉSQUEZ

AMBROSIO FRESQUI was an *Alférez* of the militia at Santa Cruz in 1703.¹ He was very ill in 1709 when another man was appointed to replace him.² He and a *Francisco Fresqui* were members of the Conquistadora Confraternity.³ Ambrosio had a nephew by the name of Sebastian de Apodaca.⁴

José Fresqui, son of Ambrosio Fresqui, was married to *María de Herrera* and lived at Santa Cruz.⁵ He was dead by 1720, when his wife was mentioned as a widow.⁶

They had a daughter, *Gertrudis*, who mar-

ried an Antonio Martín in Santa Cruz, August 25, 1725,⁷ and a son, *Adaucto Isidro*, mentioned as José's son in 1754.⁸

Pedro Fresqui, a soldier of Guadalupe del Paso in 1719, was the son of Francisco Fresqui, deceased, and María Ortiz, both natives of New Mexico. Widowed of Micaela de Archuleta, Pedro married Clara Granillo.⁹

The name in New Mexico finally evolved into "Frésquez," to go with "Márquez" and other such names.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 89.

2. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 46.

3. OLC, p. 69.

4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 355.

5. Ibid., I, No. 641.

6. Ibid., II, No. 310.

7. DM, 1725, No. 7.

8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1002.

9. DM, 1719, No. 4.

GABALDÓN

JUAN MANUEL GABALDÓN was in New Mexico as early as 1731.¹ In 1737 he acted as attorney in Santa Fe for Catalina Varela de Losada, widow of Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza, residing in Chihuahua.² He married *Antonia Juliana Archibeque* on July 26, 1735.³ In 1744 he probated the estate of his mother-in-law, María de Roybal, widow of José Reaño.⁴ Her first husband was Miguel de Archibeque.

He drew up his own will on July 14, 1745, when he stated that he was born in the City of Los Angeles (Puebla), the son of Antonio Gabaldón and Micaela de Córdoba y Ren-

dón. He had been married to Antonia Juliana Archibeque for eleven years, by whom he had six children: *Antonio* (died in infancy), *Antonio Manuel*, *Juan*, *María Ignacia*, *Esteban* (died in infancy), and *Micaela*. One of the executors named was Fray Antonio Gabaldón, by permission of his superior.⁵ This Franciscan was then stationed at Santa Cruz, and seems to have been Juan's elder brother, or an uncle.

Juan did not die after making his will. He and Juliana had five more children: *Miguel Baltasar*, baptized on January 8, 1749, by his uncle, the Vicario Roybal; *Juan Antonio*,

March 3, 1753; *Manuela Rafaela*, March 28, 1755; *José Joaquín*, October 21, 1758; and *José Miguel*, October 1, 1759.⁶

Miguel Baltasar Gabaldón married *María Gertrudis Chávez*, on February 12, 1775, at Los Chávez.⁷ In 1790 he was the *Comisionado* of the first Plaza of Los Chávez and forty-one years old. His wife was twenty-six, and they had five sons ranging from fourteen years of age to three months, and a daughter who was ten. With him lived two of his brothers, not named, twenty-one and thirteen years of age.⁸ Miguel died on November 11, 1807, and his widow on February 2, 1829.⁹

Their sons were: *José Miguel*, *Manuel*,¹⁰ who married *María Josefa Pino* in 1814;¹¹ *Pedro José Mariano*, born on June 21, 1795; and *José Pablo*, January 28, 1808.¹²

1. B-16, Nambé, sponsor, Dec. 3.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 422; here the name is once spelled, "Bagaldón."
3. M-50, Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 458.
5. Ibid., I, No. 339.
6. All in B, Sta. Fe.
7. M-11, Isleta; her family cannot be ascertained without further data.
8. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

Of their daughters, *Juana María* married *José Enrique Luna* in 1796;¹³ *María Antonia* was born on January 26, 1778, at Tomé;¹⁴ *María Juliana Encarnación*, born on March 31, 1794, married *José Bruno Luna* in 1809, and then *José Antonio Otero* in 1827;¹⁵ and *María Antonia Nestoriana* was born on February 26, 1797.¹⁶

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Juan Ignacio Gabaldón was a native of Chihuahua, the son of Juan Gabaldón, deceased, and Francisca Gradillas, both of Chihuahua. He was thirty years old when he married *Micaela Sánchez*, January 30, 1797.¹⁷ Perhaps he was related to the Gabaldón family already established in New Mexico for two generations.

9. B-54, Tomé, Bur. Sec.
10. AASF, No. 30.
11. DM, 1814, in Belén, no number.
12. Both in B-54, Tomé.
13. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec. GENEALOGY: *Juana María Gabaldón*, *Toribio Luna*, *María Encarnación Luna*, *Eugenio Chávez*, *Fabian Chávez*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.
14. B-54, Tomé.
15. Ibid., B. and M. Sec.; DM, 1827, in Belén, no number.
16. B-54, Tomé.
17. Ibid., M. Sec.

GAITÁN

José Gaitán, twenty-two years old and a native of San Luis Potosí, the son of Andrés Gaitán and *María de la Concepción*, married *Cecilia de la Cruz* in Santa Fe in 1694.¹ The girl came as a servant of the Martínez de

Cervantes family in 1693.² After her death *José* married an Indian woman by the name of *Geronima*.³

1. DM, 1694, No. 21.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
3. DM, 1697, No. 6.

GALINDO

Antonio José Galindo, son of *José María Galindo* and *Teodora Rita Santillanes*, married *María Dolores Barreras*, on December

29, 1793, at Tomé.¹ His father's place of origin is not known.

1. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.

GALLEGOS

The brothers JOSÉ and ANTONIO GALLEGOS were treated in the preceding century. The following are their descendants who returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest:

Diego Gallegos, sixteen years old and born in Bernalillo, the son of José Gallegos, deceased, and Catalina Hurtado, married *Josefa Gutiérrez*, on November 25, 1709.¹ He acquired a land grant in 1730 on the north side of the old Pueblo of Cochiti in the mountains. His widow and children, the latter not named, were interested in the grant in 1748.²

Nicolás and **Juan Gallegos**, brothers, were first cousins of Nicolás D. y Chávez. Juan killed his cousin, Bernardo D. y Chávez, by accident.³ Therefore, they were the sons of José Gallegos and Catalina Hurtado, sister of Lucia Hurtado who was the mother of these Chávez men. A sister of theirs, *María*, married José Varela at Guadalupe del Paso in 1710.⁴

Nicolás Gallegos married *Paula Molina*, August 8, 1707, and they had a son, *Juan*, April 1, 1709.⁵

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Antonio Gallegos, II, husband of *Rosa Montoya*, was the son of the first Antonio and Catalina Baca.⁶ He was twenty-two in 1699

and living in Bernalillo.⁷ His sister *Elena* married Santiago Grolé (Gurulé) in 1699.⁸

Antonio died as a *Sargento* at Bernalillo in 1715, leaving his widow, *Rosa Montoya*, and eight children: *María*, *José*, *Juan Antonio*, *Margarita*, *Juana*, *Gertrudis*, *Josefa*, and one "en el vientre."⁹ Most of them were born in Bernalillo: *María*, February 27, 1701; *José*, October 14, 1702; *Juan Antonio*, July 7, 1704; *Margarita*, February 10, 1706; *María* (*Josefa*?), May 11, 1710.¹⁰

The elder *María* married Juan Antonio Baca in 1716.¹¹ Juan Antonio married Juana Varela in 1722.¹² A José Gallégos who married *María Silva* prior to 1730, and died before 1732, seems to have been one of these children.¹³

Felipe Gallegos was also a son of the first Antonio Gallegos and Catalina Baca.¹⁴ He married *Antonia Aragón*, September 2, 1708.¹⁵ Two known children of theirs were: *Juana*, born October 12, 1710, and *Paula*, June 28, 1730.¹⁶

Cristóbal Gallegos married *Juana* (Romero), widow of Juan de Ribera, August 16, 1728.

Nicolás Gallegos married *Isabel Jaramillo*, March 9, 1734.¹⁷ These two men belonged to any one of the preceding families.

1. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.; DM, 1709, No. 7.

2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1346.

3. Ibid., II, Nos. 208, 120.

4. DM, 1710, No. 8.

5. B-13, Bern, M. Sec.; B-2, Albuq.

6. Relationships deduced, DM, 1716, No. 10.

7. DM, 1699, No. 8.

8. Ibid., No. 5.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 310.

10. B-13, Bern.

11. DM, 1716, No. 10; Sp. Arch., II, No. 334.

12. Ibid., 1722, No. 2.

13. M-3, Albuq., Armijo-Silva, July 27, 1732.

14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 379, uncle of Ant. Gurulé.

15. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

16. B-2, Albuq. Section between these dates is missing.

17. Both in M-3, Albuq.

GALVÁN

Juan Galván was living at Zia Pueblo in 1727, a man of low estate and unknown origin.¹ His sister, or sister-in-law, was a Lucia

Hurtado, who named him guardian of her two children, Matías and María, ten and two years of age. The names of their respective

consorts are not given.² Galván was assistant Alcalde of Zia by 1744.³

A *Juana Galván*, mestiza of Zia, died and left some property there in 1753.⁴ Known as "La Galvana," she had been captured by the

Navajos as a child, and was rescued sixteen years later.⁵

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 345.
2. Ibid., No. 406.
3. Ibid., No. 459.
4. Ibid., I, No. 193.
5. B-H, III, pp. 404-405.

GAMBOA

Cristóbal de Gamboa, son of Lucas de Gamboa and Isabel de Archuleta, both natives of New Mexico and deceased, married an *Antonia López*, "*La Manca*," at Guadalupe del Paso in 1695, two years after the Reconquest. She was a Tigua of the pre-Rebellion Pueblo of Sandia, and both were related in the second degree of affinity.¹

Juan de Gamboa, widowed of Gertrudis Jorge, married *Antonia de Contreras* in 1710, also at Guadalupe del Paso.²

None of the seventeenth-century Gamboas, it seems, came back to New Mexico in 1693.

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Juan de Gamboa, a native of Puebla, came with the colonists of 1693 recruited in Mex-

1. DM, 1695, Nos. 4, 9.
2. Ibid., 1710, No. 20.

ico City. He was then thirty-four years old, the son of Santiago, having small eyes, a sharp nose, and was pockmarked. His wife was *María de Zépeda*, thirty, a native of Mexico City of unknown parentage; she had an aquiline face, a high forehead, and small deep-set eyes.

Their children, all born in Mexico City, were: *Juan*, eleven, swarthy, with a high forehead and a small nose; *Juana*, eight, with a dark aquiline face and three moles on it; and *Catalina*, one year old, dark, with large eyes and a small nose.³

Diego de Gamboa and *Ynez de Herrera*, both of unknown parentage, were married at Santa Cruz in 1704.⁴

3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
4. DM, 1704, No. 2.

GÁONA

JOSÉ DE GÁONA and his wife, *Manuela Rodríguez*, were living in the "Rancho de José Miguel de la Peña" in 1777.¹ The earliest mention of this couple is in 1751, when she had twins in Santa Fe: *Juan Vicente Nepomuceno* and *Vicente de San Juan Nepomuceno*, October 30, 1751.² One of them died on January 31, 1752.³ A daughter, *María Josefa*, was born on April 21, 1760.⁴

Vicente Gáona, son of José Gáona and *Manuela Rodríguez*, of the Rancho de Nues-

1. M-35, Sto. Domingo.
2. B, Sta. Fe.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

tra Señora de Guadalupe, jurisdiction of Santo Domingo, married *Manuela Armijo* of Vallecito, daughter of José Antonio Armijo and Rosa Aragón, in 1775.⁶

They had two children, *Antonio*, April 12, 1778, and *Juana*, May 21, 1780.⁶

Juan Antonio "Gabona", natural son of Juana "Gabona," was born on June 14, 1767. The godmother was Doña Barbara de la Peña.⁷

4. B, Sta. Fe.
5. DM, 1775, no number.
6. M-35, Sto. Domingo, B. Sec.
7. B-14, Cochitl.

GARCÍA HOLGADO

Of this 17th century family of New Mexico, some members returned with the Reconquest, but they cannot be connected with their ancestors. Others stayed at Guadalupe del Paso.

Cristóbal García married *Isabel Romero* (or *López, Salazar*) in 1702.¹ They had a son, *Cristóbal*, November 29, 1703,² and another

child on January 20, 1708, whose name the Padre forgot to enter,³ probably a miscarriage that did not survive. In 1710, January 14, they had another boy, *Nicolás*.⁴ *María Petrona Candelaria* was born on February 4, 1727, and *Alonso* in 1730.⁵

Cristóbal García II, widowed of *Gertrudis López*, married *Ana María Fernández*, October 6, 1740.⁶

1. DM, No. 4, incomplete.
2. M-24, S. II., B. Sec.
3. B-2, Albuq.

4. Ibid., section missing for next several years.
5. Ibid.
6. M-27, S. Juan.

GARCÍA de NORIEGA

Of the descendants of **Alonso García de Noriega I**, some remained at Guadalupe del Paso, to prosper and, generations later, to intermarry with New Mexico families. But the majority returned with Vargas in 1693. One daughter, *Juana*, was the wife of *Antonio Domínguez de Mendoza*; another, *Josefa*, came to Santa Fe with her husband, *Alonso Rael de Aguilar*.

Guadalupe del Paso, and in 1694 *Alonso* married *María Luisa Godines* in Santa Fe.⁵ He gave his age as fifty-five in 1695.⁶ In 1696 he was wounded by an Apache arrow at the Paraje del Agua Escondida, while on his way to Santa Fe, and he died some time after at Sevilleta.⁷

Alonso's children by his first wife were: *Luis*, *Alonso III*, *Tomás*, and *Vicente*.

JUAN GARCÍA DE NORIEGA remained at Guadalupe del Paso with his second wife, *Francisca Sánchez de Yñigo*, and their children. A daughter, *María Ana*, by his first wife, had married *Miguel de Herrera* three years before the Vargas Reconquest.¹

Of the known children by the second wife, *Francisco* married *María Jirón de Tejeda* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1710,² and *María* became the wife of *Juan Martín Navarro de Quesada*, also at Guadalupe del Paso, in 1704.³

ALONSO GARCÍA DE NORIEGA II took part in the Reconquest as a Captain.⁴ His first wife, *Ana Jorge de Vera*, had died at

Luis García de Noriega married *Josefa Xavier y Baca*, reared in the Valverde family, on August 27, 1703.⁸ With his brothers *Alonso* and *Vicente* he was a grantee of San Antonio in the Rio Abajo.⁹ His wife died on January 20, 1735.¹⁰

His will in 1747 gave *Josefa "Valverde"* as his first wife, whose only child, *Rosalía*, was married to a *Salvador Martínez*. His second wife was *Barbara García Jurado*, by whom he had four children: *Luis*, *Ana María*, *María Rosa*, and *Lázaro Antonio*.¹¹ The last child was baptized on February 21, 1745, with *Tomás de Sena* and *Luisa García* as sponsors.¹² One girl, *María Rosa*, became the wife of *Ventura Romero*.¹³

Tomás García de Noriega married *Juana Hurtado*, widow of Cristóbal de Cuéllar, on January 7, 1705.¹⁴ While soldiering in Santa Fe in 1725, but claiming Albuquerque as his residence, he stated that he was forty years old.¹⁵

His known children were: *Francisca*, born on June 21, 1706, who married José González in 1719;¹⁶ *María Luisa*, born August 12, 1708, who married Tomás Antonio de Sena in 1723;¹⁷ and *Salvador Matías*, born March 8, 1711, who first married Catalina Sánchez, and then Margarita D. y Chávez in 1761.¹⁸

Vicente García de Noriega married *Catalina González* of Bernalillo on February 7, 1710.¹⁹ He gave his age as thirty-five in 1727.²⁰ By 1733 he was living in Alameda when his family was believed to have been hexed by some Isleta Indians.²¹ A daughter, *Juana Antonia*, was born on June 20, 1731.²² Vicente died on January 11, 1740.²³

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Juan García de Noriega, nicknamed "El Cojo," lived in Santa Fe in the decades following the Reconquest. In 1736 he made his will, in which he stated that he and his first wife, *María Vega*, had been married for thirty-five years. They had five children: *María Francisca*, now married to José Baca; *Lazaro*, married to María Antonia Nieto; *Antonia Camila*; *Santiago*; and *Francisco*.

His second wife was *Barbara Baca*, whom he had married the previous year and who had one child, *Feliciana*.²⁴

María de la Vega, wife of "El Cojo," died on July 5, 1735. Juan then married *Barbara Baca* on August 29, 1735. After his death, September 5, 1736, she married a Francisco Velásquez, August 11, 1737.²⁵ His relationship with the preceding Garcías cannot be ascertained.

Francisco García de Noriega, widowed of *María de Ribera*, married *Juana Sedillo*, widow of Carlos López, on March 17, 1732.²⁶ The first wife had died on January 28, 1732.²⁷

Children by this first wife were: *Lazaro*, who married Nicolasa López, and then Francisca Varela;²⁸ *María Francisca*, born December 14, 1705;²⁹ and *Antonia*, February 20, 1711.³⁰

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Juan Esteban García de Noriega was a prominent individual of the Rio Arriba district. On June 23, 1721, he married *Luisa Gómez Lujan*, or *Gómez del Castillo*, with ex-Governor Valverde as sponsor.³¹ He was thirty-five years old in 1731 and residing in Santa Cruz.³² This connection with Valverde points to his being a close relative of Luis García and Josefa Xavier.

Their known children were: *José Anselmo*, born April 25, 1722; *Juan Tomás*, December 26, 1723;³³ *José Joaquín*, who married María Concepción García de la Mora, October 13, 1761;³⁴ *José*, born January 20, 1730; and *Antonio*, February 20, 1742.³⁵

1. DM, 1690, No. 1.
2. Ibid., 1710, No. 3.
3. Ibid., 1704, No. 3.
4. First Expedition, pp. 68, 45.
5. DM, 1694, No. 20.
6. Ibid., 1695, No. 15.
7. Ibid., 1696, No. 23.
8. Ibid., 1703, No. 5; B-13, Bern.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 340.
10. Bur-2, Albuq.
11. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 340, 341, 343; II, No. 1221.
12. B-2, Albuq.
13. Sp. Arch., II, No. 620.
14. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
15. DM, 1725, No. 1.
16. B-2, Albuq.; DM, 1719, No. 6.
17. B-2, Albuq.; DM, 1723, No. 2. GENEALOGY: *María Luisa García de Noriega*, *Graciana Prudencia Sena*, *Manuel Ribera*, *María Guadalupe Ribera*, *María Dolores Alarid*, *Romual-*

do Roybal, *Nicolasa Roybal*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.
18. B-2, Albuq.; DM, 1761, in Albuq., no number.
19. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.; DM, 1710, Nos. 18, 22.
20. DM, 1727, No. 4.
21. Sp. Arch., II, No. 381.
22. B-2, Albuq.
23. Bur-2, Albuq.
24. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1225.
25. Bur-48 and M-50, Sta. Fe.
26. M-3, Albuq.
27. Bur-2, Albuq.
28. M-3, Albuq., Sept. 22, 1728.
29. M-24, S. Hd., B. Sec.
30. B-2, Albuq.
31. M-24, S. Hd.
32. Bancroft, NMO, 1731; Crespo, pars. 120-24.
33. Both in M-24, S. Hd., B. Sec.
34. M-29, Sta. Cruz; Sp. Arch., II, No. 556.
35. Both in B-31, Sta. Clara.

GARCÍA de la RIVA

MIGUEL GARCÍA DE LA RIVA, or *Riba* (also often written "*de la Rivas*"), was a native of Mexico City and a weaver by trade, who joined the colonists of 1693 with his wife, *Micaela Velasco*, and their five children: *Miguel*, fourteen, *María*, twenty, *Antonia*, fifteen, *María Francisca*, ten, and *Teodora*, seven.¹ His wife became a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora on arrival.² Miguel received a grant in the Pajarito area sometime after the Reconquest.³

Of the children, *Juan*, an older son who must have enlisted as a soldier and was not listed with the family, married Feliciano Rael de Aguilar.⁴ He was an Alcalde of Santa

Fe in 1716, when he gave his age as thirty-four, and his birthplace, Mexico City; in that year he declared his intention to return there.⁵ *Teodora* married Juan Paez Hurtado in 1705, and *Manuela* (*María*) became the wife of Salvador Montoya.⁶

By 1716, old Miguel had died, either in New Mexico, or, more likely, in Mexico City, where the rest of the family had returned.⁷ In that year the mother came back to visit her two married daughters, and to see about the patrimony due a natural child of another daughter by ex-Governor Cuervo y Valdés.⁸ *Teodora* and *Manuela* died on the same day and were buried together in the Conquistadora Chapel, November 17, 1736.⁹

1. BNM, leg. 1, pt. 1, p. 790.

2. OLC, p. 67.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 517.

4. Ibid., II, No. 294.

5. DM, 1716, No. 17; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 533, exp. 32, f. 180.

6. GENEALOGY: *Manuela García de la Riva*, Miguel Montoya, Barbara Montoya, María Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 512.

8. Ibid., II, No. 265.

9. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

GARCÍA JURADO

JOSÉ GARCÍA JURADO was a native of Mexico City, the son of Fernando, and forty years old, when he joined the 1693 colonists with his family. He was tall, with a broad forehead and nose, and small deep-set eyes. His wife, *Josefa de Herrera*, was thirty, the daughter of Agustín Mazín, and born in Oricana. Of medium height, she had big eyes, a low forehead, and heavy eyebrows.

They had two sons, both born in Puebla: *Antonio*, seventeen, with a high forehead, small eyes, and a scar beneath the chin; and *Ramón*, thirteen, with a broad face, large eyes, small nose, and a scar on the left cheek.¹ The older boy ran away before the journey started north from Zacatecas.²

Old José was much mistreated by Governor Valverde; by 1702 he was in Mexico City, representing the Council of Santa Fe against Valverde's confirmation as Governor.³

Ramón García Jurado carried on his father's feud, for as late as 1723 he also was at the Viceregal Court presenting grievances against the Bustamante-Valverde clique.⁴ He had married *Antonia de Espinola* in Santa Fe, May 4, 1697, when he was eighteen. Here he gave José García Jurado as his father, but *María Rodríguez de Alava* as his mother;⁵ hence, Josefa de Herrera in the Velasco list must have been his step-mother; and it explains his elder brother's running away from the colony.

Ramón and Antonia had one daughter, *Petronila*, who became the wife of Pedro Asencio López, and later of Juan Antonio Baca.⁶

After his first wife's death, Ramón married *Bernardina Hurtado* at Albuquerque in 1710.⁷ He was *Alférez Real* in the Moqui

campaign of 1716.⁸ As Alcalde of Bernalillo and nearby Pueblos in 1732, he was accused by the Padres and others of mistreating the Indians.⁹ On August 5, 1709, he had carved his name on Inscription Rock, while on the way to Zuñi.¹⁰ He died on April 6, 1760, at the age of eighty.¹¹

The known children by his second wife

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
3. Crusaders, pp. 315, 336, 339.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 319.
5. DM, 1697, No. 3.
6. GENEALOGY: Petronilla García Jurado, Juan Francisco Baca, Paulín Baca, Pablo Baca, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
7. DM, 1710, No. 20.

were: *Pedro Alcántara*, born February 2, 1711, who married Manuela Quintana, February 25, 1732;¹² *Ramón II*, who married Andrea Gallegos, and then Rosalia Baca, but had no surviving children when he died in 1768;¹³ *Toribio*, who married Brigida Vallejo in 1766;¹⁴ and *Teresa*, born on January 1, 1727.¹⁵

8. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 239j, 250.
9. Ibid., No. 367.
10. Art and Arch., Vol. 34, p. 147; Mesa, Canyon, and Pueblo, p. 472; Lummis misread it as "Paez Hurtado."
11. Bur-2, Albuq.
12. B-2 and M-3, Albuq.
13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 366.
14. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number.
15. B-2, Albuq.

GARCÍA de la MORA

JUAN GARCÍA DE LA MORA was born in La Villa de Pozuelo de Almagro, in the Archbishopric of Toledo, the son of Juan García de la Mora and Manuela González. On January 10, 1725, he married María de Hornero at Pozuelo de Calatrava. A few months later, suspecting his wife of infidelity, he murdered her, fled to Sevilla, and from there shipped to the Indies. From Habana he found his way to New Mexico, where he married *Josefa Martín* on August 3, 1735. Her parents were Marcial Martin and Leogarda de Medina of La Soledad, near San Juan Pueblo.¹ A previous wedding ceremony had taken place on November 11, 1733.²

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 849, ff. 55-68.
2. M-27, S. Juan.
3. All in B-27, S. Juan.

His New Mexican family was as follows: *Antonio*, born October 16, 1734; *Josefa*, February 9, 1736; *Juan*, June 13, 1737; *Antonia Manuela*, March 14, 1740; *María Concepción*, December 16, 1742; *Manuel Manchego*, January 1, 1745; *José*, March 21, 1747; and *Juan Simón*, February 23, 1749.³

María Concepción married Joaquín García de Noriega in 1761. A *María del Rosario* García de la Mora married Santiago Ortiz, April 23, 1759.⁴ A *Manuel* García de la Mora was Alcalde of Abiquiu in 1809.⁵

All, no doubt, were children of old Juan. An *Antonio* García de la Mora and *Josefa* Griego had an eighteen-year-old son, Francisco, who enlisted as a soldier in 1790.⁶

4. M-27, S. Juan.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 606.
6. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

GARCÍA

(Others)

Manuel García PAREJAS, native of Tembleque near Toledo, married a widow, *Rosalía Abeytia*, on November 4, 1755. He had a first wife, *Isabel Vicenta Lozano*, presumably in

Spain, by whom he had a son who was also dead. Manuel had no children by his second wife, with whom he had resided at La Soledad in Rio Arriba.¹

Florencio García de LIRA, twenty, a native of San Juan del Rio, the son of Salvador de Lara (*sic*) and Magdalena García, servants of General Antonio Valverde, married *Juana Padilla* of Santa Fe, January 7, 1717.²

Martín García, thirty-eight, from Sombrete, was in Santa Fe in 1693. Also, a *Miguel García*, forty, a native of Mexico City, in 1694.³ It is not known if they were transients, oxen-train drivers, or actual residents.

José García, a native of San Juan del Rio in New Spain, the son of Manuel García and María de Estrella, made his last will in 1754. He had been married for twenty years to his first wife, *María de Guadalupe y Mendoza*, who had no children.

His second wife was *Tomasa Romero*, sister of Salvador and Felipe Romero of Santa Cruz. They had seven children: *María* (dead), *Juan Antonio* (dead), *Isabel* (dead), *Nicolás Antonio*, *María Josefa*, and *Antonio José*.⁴ The seventh is not named.

José Manuel García SANDARTE, or **LECHUGA**, a native of San Miguel de Horcasitas

in Sonora, settled in the Rio Abajo in the middle of the century. His parents were Juan María García Sandarte and María del Rosario Lechuga. José married *María Barbara Baca* of Belen, daughter of Ventura Jolola and Jacinta Baca, on February 12, 1769.⁵ In 1790 he was the head of the community of Los Jarales, with his wife, three sons, and four daughters.⁶ He died, a widower, on April 16, 1793, leaving one son and five daughters.⁷

Juan García y MORENO married *María Antonia Montañón* in March or April, 1783, "*con dispensa de Ultramarino*."⁸ In other words, he came from overseas (Spain).

Other Garcías are mentioned in early records of this century who cannot be identified without further data. If not members of the *Holgado* group, they were either *García de Noriega* or *García Jurado*, if not members of the odd families just treated. By the end of the century, practically all of the Garcías had dropped the second surname. By this token the Garcías ought to be the most numerous in New Mexico, though stemming from widely different sources.

1. M-27, S. Juan; Sp. Arch., I, No. 359.

2. DM, 1717, No. 2.

3. Ibid., 1693, No. 10; 1694, No. 19.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 359.

5. DM, 1769, in Albuq., no number; M-11, Isleta.

6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

7. B-54, Torné, Bur. Sec.

8. M-4, Albuq.

GARDUÑO

BARTOLOMÉ GARDUÑO and his wife, *Catalina Durán*, lived in Santa Fe in the years following the Reconquest. When he married her in 1695, he gave his name as *Bartolomé Sánchez*, a native of Queretaro, the son of Juan Sánchez and Ana González, and twenty-one years old at the time.¹ In 1713 he was assigned to carry some official papers to the Viceroy.² His widow died sometime before 1752; a grandson, *José Miguel*, was a soldier in Santa Fe at this time.³

Bartolomé had a son, *Gregorio*, who mar-

ried *Juana Sedillo* in 1720.⁴ The two men following, Francisco and Felipe, were very likely his sons also.

Francisco Garduño acted as a godfather in 1714; he was twenty-nine in 1727 and living in Santa Fe.⁵

Felipe Garduño of Santa Fe married *Leonarda Córdoba*, on September 29, 1733.⁶

José Garduño had a sister *María Diega*

Garduño, who died prior to 1752, and had been the wife of a certain "Vitón." Gabriel,

her son, was a cousin to *José Miguel Garduño*, grandson of old Bartolomé.⁷

1. DM, 1695, No. 13.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 198.
3. Ibid., I, No. 243.
4. DM, 1720, Nos. 3, 5.

5. M-24, S. Id., Nov. 25; DM, 1727, No. 5.
6. M-27, S. Juan.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 351.

GILTOMÉY

José Manuel Giltoméy most likely came as a soldier of the Reconquest. His name appears in Santa Fe land deeds from 1696 on.¹ In that year he also acted as a church notary.² He died on April 21, 1727, the husband of *Isabel de Olivas*.³

A daughter, *Mariana*, married Ignacio Martín, January 17, 1730;⁴ another, *Rosalía*, was the wife of Juan Manuel Varela.⁵

1. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 2, 293, 298, 639; II, No. 94.
2. DM, 1696, No. 8.
3. Bar-48, Sta. Fe.
4. M-27, S. Juan.
5. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 37, 862.

GINZO

Vicente Ginzo Rón y Tobar was the Teniente of the Santa Fe Presidio under Governor Marín del Valle.¹ He had married *Pru-dencia González Bas*, widow of Antonio Tafoya, in 1743.²

They had at least two sons: *Juan Antonio*, born December 23, 1748,³ and *Diego Antonio*, who married María Gertrudis Domínguez, daughter of Vicente Domínguez and María García de Noriega, in 1802.⁴

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1756.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 25; M, Sta. Clara.

3. B-27, S. Juan.
4. DM, 1802, in Albuq., no number.

GODINES

ANTONIO GODINES, a widower, joined the 1693 colonists with his daughter, *María Luisa*, who was twenty years old.¹ He was described in the other Velasco list as a native of Mexico City, thirty-three, the son of Don Francisco, of medium height, with a narrow forehead, joined eyebrows, and large eyes. His daughter, fourteen (a more likely age), was also born in Mexico City; she had a round face, a large forehead, and big eyes.² He was named one of the first Alcaldes of Santa Fe after the Reconquest.³

In 1694 Antonio married *María Domínguez*

de Mendoza, when he gave his parents as Don Francisco de Godines and Josefa de Estrada, both natives of Mexico City.⁴ His house, up until 1714, was on the Calle Real of Santa Fe between the Plaza and the Church then being built.⁵ He worked on the restoration of San Miguel Chapel.⁶ In 1714 he made his last will, declaring the names of his parents and of his first wife, *Mariana de Villavicencio*, by whom he had three children: *Manuel* and *Antonia*, both living in the City of Mexico, and *María Luisa*, who had accompanied him and resided in Santa Fe with her husband, Antonio Tafoya. He had no chil-

dren by his second wife. Nephews of his were Captain Juan García de la Riva and Captain Miguel de Sandoval Martínez.⁷

María Luisa was first married to Alonso

García de Noriega II, who was killed by Apaches in 1696; then she was spoken for by Juan de Atienza, but she changed her mind, and finally married Antonio Tafoya.⁸

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.

2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

3. DM, 1694, No. 28.

4. Ibid., 1694, No. 27.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 498.

6. Kubler, p. 19.

7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 305.

8. DM, 1694, No. 20; 1696, No. 23; Sp. Arch., I, No. 995; see Genealogy, Tafoya, note 17.

GÓMEZ

(Gómez del Castillo)

It looks as though no male descendants of the seventeenth century Gómez families returned with the Reconquest. Some women of the Parra and Barragán group appear in early records. Other early Gómez people had long adopted the second part of the name, like the Torres and Luna families. Of the once prominent Gómez Robledo family, only the daughters of Andrés Gómez Robledo, killed during the siege of Santa Fe in 1680, returned in 1693.

But early in the century there appears the mysterious family of GÓMEZ DEL CASTILLO: *Francisco*, *Juan*, and *Luisa*, all children of *Juana Luján*, daughter of Matías Luján and Francisca Romero, who had a prosperous homestead near San Ildefonso, including Apache and other Indian servants. These three children were already adults in 1732, sometimes called "Luján," but mostly "Gómez del Castillo," a name which became permanent. In her last will in 1762,¹ their mother mentioned her marriage to Francisco Martín, by whom there was no issue, then declared the three Gómez del Castillo as her carnal children and heirs.

The mystery arises, not from the mere fact of illegitimacy, but because there was no "Gómez del Castillo" family in New Mexico before or during this time. What seems very likely is that Juana Luján had her three children at Guadalupe del Paso by Antonio

or Bartolomé Gómez Robledo,² sons respectively of Francisco and Bartolomé Gómez Robledo by some López del Castillo woman; for Juana Luján and her children were very close to the family of Ignacio Roybal, whose wife was a Gómez Robledo.

Francisco Gómez del Castillo was twenty-two in 1732,³ and was already married to *Ursula Guillén*, as attested by the baptisms of their children. Once he is referred to as "Gómez del Castillo, alias Luján."⁴ He was dead by 1762 when his mother made her last will and included his orphans among her heirs. His widow was still living at their ranch in 1766, when she declared that two of her boys had been killed by raiding Utes that May.⁵

These were their children: *Lugarda*, born July 6, 1728; *Juana María*, January 6, 1730; *Francisco Simón*, October 31, 1733; *Prudencia*, April 10, 1737; *Barbara*, 1739;⁶ *María Josefa*, March 29, 1741; *Tomás*, March 11, 1743; *Antonio*, April 15, 1745; *Sebastián*, February 3, 1747;⁷ and *María Antonia*, who married Marcos Lucero de Godoy.⁸ Barbara married Cayetano de Atienza in 1757, and Josefa became the wife of a Pedro Trujillo in 1757.⁹

Juan Gómez del Castillo married *Antonia Quintana*, by whom he had several children. *Juliana* was born on March 2, 1732.¹⁰ The mother was abducted for some days by a negro in August, 1734, an event which created

quite a stir.¹¹ Other children were born as follows: *Nicolás*, December 11, 1736; *María Manuela*, January 17, 1739; *Juan Domingo*, February 12, 1742; *Antonia Apolonia*, February 10, 1745; and then twins on September 10, 1747, *Eugenio* and *Rosalía*.¹²

Luisa Gómez del Castillo, sister of Fran-

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 556.
2. See *Gómez Robledo*, preceding century.
3. *Bancroft*, NMO, 1732.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 422.
5. *Ibid.*, I, No. 1351; II, No. 556.
6. All in B-24, S.IId.
7. All in M-31, Sta. Clara, B. Sec.
8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1351. GENEALOGY: *María Antonia Gó-*

cisco and Juan, married *Juan Esteban García de Noriega*.

* * * * *

Laureano Gómez, thirty, a native of Guanajuato, or Sombrerete, appeared twice as a witness in 1696.¹³ He was killed at Cochiti shortly after, and his widow, *Josefa de la Cruz*, married *Nicolás de Espinosa*.

mez del Castillo, *Margarita Lucero*, *María Ignacia Archuleta*, *María Josefa Quintana*, *Desiderio Roybal*, *Romualdo Roybal*, *Nicolasa Roybal*, Fr. A. Chávez.

9. M-31, Sta. Clara.
10. B-24, S. IId.
11. Sp. Arch., II, No. 400.
12. All in B-24, S. IId.
13. DM, 1696, Nos. 12, 13.

GONGORA

JUAN DE GONGORA, a wax-worker of Mexico City, joined the colonists of 1693 with his wife, *Petronila de la Cueva*, and their five children: *Cristóbal*, twenty, *María Gertrudis*, nine, *Francisca*, six, *Gregorio*, five, and *Juan José*, seven months old.¹ Juan died in Mexico City before starting out,² but his widow undertook the journey to New Mexico with her family.

Petronila de la Cueva was born in the City of Mexico, the daughter of *Lorenzo*, and was thirty-three years old in 1693. All the children were also born in Mexico City. *Cristóbal* was fair-skinned, pockmarked about the eyes, and had three moles on the left cheek. *Gertrudis* had a broad face, and large eyes and forehead. *Francisca* had an aquiline face with big eyes and a thick nose. *Gregoria* was white and ruddy with large black eyes, and

Juan (José), the same, but with large gray eyes.³

The widow married *Juan de Chaves Medina* in Santa Fe in 1694 where she later acquired notoriety as a local gossip.⁴ *Josefa*, who had first married *Felipe Jiménez*, became the wife of *Antonio Molinar* in 1696. *Gregoria* and her husband, *Antonio Gutiérrez*, were living at Isleta in 1719.⁵ *María*, twenty-two and single, was living with her mother in Santa Fe in 1714.⁶

Cristóbal de Gongora lived in Santa Fe with his wife, *Ynez de Aspeitia*, known as "La Memela." He left her on grounds of adultery and witchcraft.⁷ He was a soldier of the Presidio and also sang in the church choir.⁸ A Gongora who collected alms for the restoration of San Miguel chapel in 1710 was in all likelihood this same man.⁹

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
2. DM, 1694, No. 4.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
4. DM, loc. cit.; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 758, ff. 468 et seq.

5. DM, 1719, No. 2.
6. AGN, loc. cit.
7. DM, 1696, No. 15; 1703, No. 2; 1705, No. 4.
8. AGN, loc. cit., t. 735, f. 277.
9. Kubler, p. 19.

GONZÁLEZ

(Bernal and Bas)

JUAN GONZALEZ BERNAL died before the Reconquest, but some of his children returned to Santa Fe. Two daughters of his were *Antonia Bas González* and her sister *Melchora*. Antonia lived with her daughter and two grandchildren in Santa Fe, while Melchora had moved to Santa Cruz. In 1704, they deposed that land in the center of Santa Fe, unfairly granted to Diego Arias de Quirós, had belonged to Isabel Bernal before 1680.¹

Melchora had a niece, Ana Bernal, the wife of Luis López. She lived with *Diego González*, and a *Juan González* was also Ana Bernal's uncle.² Juan testified in 1691 as "Juan González Bernal" that he was a native of New Mexico and twenty-three years old.³ In short, both Diego and Juan seem to be brothers of Antonia and Melchora.

SEBASTIAN GONZALEZ BAS, who returned with the Reconquest, is in all likelihood the one described in 1680-81; he must not be confused with the Adjutant of the same name who stayed at Guadalupe del Paso.⁴

Sebastián died in Santa Fe on June 11, 1726, and his widow, *Lucia Ortiz*, passed away on March 3, 1738.⁵ He was an uncle of Juan González Bas of the Rio Abajo,⁶ and therefore a brother, or half-brother, of Juan González Bernal. He was a member and officer in 1693 of the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁷

Apparently, he had no children of his own. His heirs, *Sebastiana González*, wife of Gerónimo de Ortega, and *Salvador González* of Santa Fe, were orphans (very likely close relatives) reared by him.⁸

Salvador Gonzalez married Leonicia de la Vega, April 13, 1730.⁹

JUAN GONZÁLEZ BAS, late in 1731 when he was Alcalde Mayor of Albuquerque, boasted that he had returned at the time of the Re-

conquest with his family, to re-occupy the house where he had been born. He gave his parents' names as Juan González Bas and Nicolasa Zaldívar Jorge. His two brothers were already dead; Captain Sebastián González Bas, also deceased, was his uncle.¹⁰ By 1710 he was already a Captain and residing in Bernalillo, when he gave his age as forty.¹¹ In 1712 he was appointed Alcalde Mayor of Albuquerque, which so angered old Don Fernando Durán y Chaves that the latter assaulted Juan, calling him a "*perro yndio Griego*," an epithet he had used on Juan's father without being contradicted. Whatever Don Fernando's right in acting so rudely, the incident shows that González belonged to the old "Bernal-Griego" clan.¹² Juan prospered, nevertheless, both as an official and landholder in the Rio Abajo,¹³ until his death at Alameda on November 14, 1743; his widow, *María López del Castillo*, survived him.¹⁴ He had been a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora, whose flocks of sheep were in his care in 1700.¹⁵ His name is on El Morro with those of two contemporaries, Salvador Holguín and José Naranjo.^{15a}

He had many daughters: *Catalina*, who married Vicente Garcia in 1710 at Bernalillo;¹⁶ *Antonia*, who married Juan de Tafoya in 1716;¹⁷ *Juana*, born July 30, 1701, who married Pedro Varela in 1716;¹⁸ *Prudencia*, born May 8, 1704, who married Antonio de Tafoya, and then Vicente Ginzo;¹⁹ *Ynez*, born January 30, 1703; *Valentina*, November 4, 1706; and *María Quiteria*, May 28, 1708.²⁰

His known sons were José and Juan II.

José González Bas married *Francisca Garcia de Noriega* at Albuquerque in 1719.²¹ Two children born to them were *María Casilda*, April 15, 1731, and *Lorenza*, August 18, 1734.²² Presumably, there were several others born before them. Both her parents were dead when Casilda married Antonio Domingo Archibeque in Santa Fe on April 6, 1750.²³

Juan González Bas II was born on January 10, 1710.²⁴ He built a church in Alameda, *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción*, at the time Bishop Crespo visited New Mexico, and its license was re-approved by Bishop Tamarón in his visitation of 1759, when it was in charge of his son, *Alejandro González Bas*. The latter left it to his son, *Gaspar González*.²⁵ Another son was *Antonio González*, mentioned as Alejandro's brother, who was married to Josefa Varela.²⁶ Alejandro's wife was *Teresa Fernández de la Pedrera*.²⁷

The wife of Juan II was *Manuela Baca*, if, indeed, he is the man of this name whose wife had a child, *Andrés Facundo*, November 30, 1734.²⁸

* * * * *

Diego González, of the Bernal group, resident of Santa Fe and then of Santa Cruz in the same year, 1698, was twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and a native of New Mexico.²⁹ He is, to all appearances, the Diego in whose house Melchora González was living in 1704.³⁰ In 1702 he bought land in the vicinity of Chimayó, and in the following year he was an *Alférez* of the militia.³¹

His wife was *María de Benavides*.³² Her husband was dead by 1736 when some of their children are mentioned. These were *Juan Angel*, married to Antonia D. y Chaves, *Diego II* (their mother had married To-

más de Vargas), *Leonardo*, and *Teodora*, wife of Antonio Garcia.³⁴

Juan Angel González, a soldier of Santa Fe, died on April 6, 1741.³⁵ His widow, *Antonia de Chaves*, was still living in 1767 with three children of her late daughter, *Nicolasa González*.³⁶

Diego González II, husband of *Elena Vigil*, and who died in Santa Cruz at the age of forty, December 1, 1745,³⁷ was most likely the brother of Juan Angel.

* * * * *

The following González people were most likely members of the González Bernal family, or the González Bas sub-group.

Antonio González, husband of *María Sánchez*, died on April 28, 1727.

Juan Andrés González, husband of *Antonia Ontiveros*, was killed by a bull on June 14, 1745.³⁸

Juan González married *Francisca Rael de Aguilar* on January 20, 1747.³⁹

Francisco González married *Josefa Gutiérrez* on August 6, 1730.⁴⁰

Juan Antonio González, eighteen, was living in Bernalillo in 1726.⁴¹

Francisco Antonio González acted as church notary in Albuquerque in 1727.⁴²

1. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 295, 929.
2. AASF, No. 15.
3. DM, 1691, No. 1; 1694, No. 12.
4. See preceding century.
5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 316.
7. OLC, pp. 64-6, 74-5.
8. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 316, 336, 948.
9. M-50, Sta. Fe.
10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 316.
11. DM, 1710, No. 9.
12. Sp. Arch., II, No. 170.
13. Ibid., I, Nos. 25, 29, 605; Crespo, par. 105; Bancroft, NMO, 1732.
14. Bur-2, Albuquerque; Sp. Arch., I, No. 426.
15. OLC, pp. 70-3, 77.
15a. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 474.
16. DM, 1710, No. 18.
17. Ibid., 1716, No. 19; here she is called both "Bas" and "Bernal."
18. B-13, Bern.; DM, 1716, No. 14.
19. B-13, Bern.; DM, 1722, No. 3; M, Sta. Clara, July 29, 1743.

20. The three in B-13, Bern.
21. DM, 1719, No. 6.
22. B-2, Albuquerque.
23. M-50, Sta. Fe.
24. B-13, Bern.
25. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Albuquerque.
26. Sp. Arch., I, No. 990.
27. DM, 1766, in Albuquerque, no number, M. of daughter Antonia to Manuel Sánchez.
28. B-2, Albuquerque.
29. DM, 1698, Nos. 8, 11.
30. See first Note.
31. Sp. Arch., I, No. 292; II, No. 89.
32. Ibid., II, No. 197.
33. Ibid., I, No. 324.
34. Ibid., No. 325.
35. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
36. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 365, 856.
37. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.
38. Both in Bur-50, Sta. Fe.
39. M-50, Sta. Fe.
40. M-3, Albuquerque.
41. DM, 1726, No. 3.
42. Ibid., 1727, No. 4.

GONZÁLEZ

(Others)

ANDRÉS GONZALEZ, a native of Zacatecas, came to New Mexico in 1693. He is very likely the soldier from Parral who joined Vargas' forces in 1692.¹ He was living in Santa Fe up until the year 1710, when he gave his age as sixty. He wrote very legibly.² He directed the restoration of San Miguel Chapel in that year.³ In 1715 and 1716 he lived in Santa Cruz,⁴ but was back in Santa Fe in this year to direct the repairing of the Palace of the Governors.⁵

He and his wife, *Francisca de Gambo* (*Gamboa* or *Ogamo*?), a native of New Mexico, had a son, *Diego*, who married *Olaya Sánchez* at Santa Cruz in 1720.⁶

FRANCISCO (GONZALEZ) DE LA ROSA was a native of Guejocingo in the diocese of Puebla. He gave his age as thirty-eight or forty in 1695.⁷ He did not use the "González" surname when he signed up with the Velasco colonists of 1693. He said then that he was thirty-six years old, the son of Don Antonio, and was described as swarthy, with a large forehead and large eyes, and a somewhat thick nose. His wife, *Antonia de la Cerda*, twenty-four, was born in Mexico City; she was able-bodied and had large eyes. Francisco was a tailor by trade.⁸

Manuel de la Rosa was living in the Rio Arriba country in 1751; and an *Antonio González de la Rosa* lived at Santa Rosalía del Vallecito in 1763.⁹

González Vallejo. See *Vallejo*.

Antonio Sayago, twenty-five years old and born in Mexico City, came with the Velasco colonists with his wife, *María de Mora*, thirty, also born in Mexico City. They brought along a four-year-old nephew, *Juan de Sayago*, born in Tezcoco, and María's nine-year-old son, *Diego de Arroyo*, by her first husband.¹⁰

Since they are listed after Francisco de la Rosa, there is a possibility that this family also survived as "González." For example, *Diego Sayago GONZÁLEZ*, a witness in 1719 who was twenty-nine years old and a native of Mexico City,¹¹ is none other than Diego de Arroyo. Another example: *Margarita Sayago* married Felipe Tafoya on April 2, 1728; she was also called *Margarita Gallego* when acting as a sponsor with her husband in 1741;¹² but in his last will, her husband referred to her as *Margarita González de la Rosa*.¹³ Likewise, Felipe's sister, *Lugarda Tafoya*, had been married to a man whose name is written down as "*Juan Gallego*," though her children adopted their mother's name.¹⁴ This man was very likely the *Juan de Sayago* who came as a child in 1693.

A possible solution is that Juan Sayago and his cousin, Margarita Sayago, the latter born in New Mexico, married a brother and sister of the Tafoya family; but through some connection with the González de la Rosa family, even if by adoption, were known also by this name. The use of "Gallego" in two rare instances, where there were no Gallegos people involved, merely shows that the scribe was not used to the Sayago name.

1. Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 25; AGN, Hlst., 37, pt. 3, ff. 887-400.

2. DM, 1694, No. 17; 1709, No. 6; 1710, No. 16.

3. Kubler, pp. 11, 16.

4. DM, 1715, No. 6; 1716, No. 5.

5. Kubler, loc. cit.

6. DM, 1720, No. 2.

7. Ibid., 1695, Nos. 6, 18.

8. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.

9. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 538, 1068.

10. See Note 8.

11. DM, 1716, No. 10.

12. M-50, Sta. Fe.

13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 995.

14. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 862, ff. 186-95.

GRIEGO

AGUSTÍN GRIEGO, still alive in 1690,¹ was most probably dead by 1693, but his widow, *Josefa Luján*, did return at the time of the Reconquest with her children. One of them was *Miguel Angel Griego*.²

In the meantime she had married Antonio Cisneros. In 1712, *Nicolás Griego*, in his name and of his brother *Pedro* and his sisters *Josefa* and *María*, all Griegos, brought suit against Josefa Luján, widow of Antonio Cisneros, regarding some Griego land and property. Apparently, her own children by her first husband were bringing suit.³ Yet these same four brethren appear as "*Cisneros*" some time afterwards. (See *Sisneros, Antonio*.)

* * * * *

JUAN GRIEGO was living in Albuquerque in 1718, when he sold some land in Santa Fe. His wife was *Juliana Sáiz*, sister of Francisco Sáiz.⁴ Without doubt, he was one of the two young "Juan Griego" men who passed muster in 1680.

Two known children were: *Joaquín*, who

1. DM, 1690, No. 1.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 187.
3. Ibid., No. 301.
4. Ibid., No. 717.
5. DM, 1768, in Albuq., no number.
6. B-2, Albuq.

married Francisca de la Luz Candelaria in 1768,⁵ and *Tomasa*, born on January 6, 1736.⁶

Lorenzo Griego of Albuquerque sold some land to his father-in-law, Geronimo Jaramillo in 1733. His wife was *Casilda Jaramillo*.⁷ She was the widow of Antonio Vallejo, and had married Griego in 1728.⁸ A daughter, *Rosalía*, was born on July 22, 1730.⁹

Pedro Griego and his wife, *Juana Mestas*, were living at Santa Cruz, or visiting, in 1726.¹⁰

José Griego married *Ana María Baca* (*Ortiz*), natural daughter of Juana Baca; the latter afterward married Nicolas Ortiz II. This Ana María also had a child before her marriage to Griego; he was known as "José Antonio de la Fuente." A legitimate daughter by Griego was *Petrona Griego*.¹¹ After a year and a half of married life, Ana María died at the age of twenty-six on June 27, 1729.¹²

7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 18.
8. M-3, Albuq.
9. B-2, Albuq.
10. M-29, Sta. Cruz, sponsors, Nov. 12.
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 964(2).
12. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

GUERRERO

JOSÉ MIGUEL GUERRERO, a native of San Juan del Rio, and resident of Pajarito, married *María Antonia Rafaela Suárez*, in 1798. His parents were Santiago Guerrero and Juana Rosa Fierro.¹ They had a son, *Pablo de Jesús*, born in Santa Fe, January 25, 1813.²

* * * * *

FRANCISCO GUERRERO was an *Alférez* of Santa Fe in 1752, when his son *Antonio*,

twenty-one, joined the militia. His wife was *María Páez*.³ He was also a charter officer of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light.⁴

Antonio Guerrero, sixty years old, was First *Alférez* of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1790, and noted down as a native of New Mexico. His wife was *Polonia Casados*, fifty; they had one widowed daughter.⁵ Antonio was the son of *Alférez* Francisco Guerrero and *María Páez*.

He was twenty-one when he enlisted in 1752.⁶

* * * * *

Antonio Guerrero, Indian, married Agus-

tina Archibeque, *coyota*, January 27, 1732. His widow died May 6, 1752.⁵

Francisco Guerrero de la Mora. (See *Mora*)

1. DM, 1798, no number.
2. B-65, Sta. Fe.
3. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

4. NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.
5. Twit. Coll., No. 179.
6. M-50 and Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

GUILLÉN

Pedro Guillén, a native of New Mexico, was a soldier of Santa Fe, thirty-five years old, in 1716.¹ His wife, *María Ramos*, died on February 28, 1730, at the age of forty-three.²

He was still serving at the Santa Fe Presidio in 1732.³

1. DM, 1716, No. 12.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 375.

GURULÉ

SANTIAGO GROLÉ was the *Jacques Grolé* (or *Grolet*), member of the ill-fated de la Salle Expedition, who deserted the stranded colony in Texas and later was picked up by Spanish troops with Jean l'Archeveque. (See *Archibeque*.) He was born in La Rochelle, France, the son of Yvon Grolé and Marie Odom, and baptized in the church of St. Jean. Leaving France with M. de la Salle, he was "lost" for five years among savage Indians, then sent to Spain by order of the Viceroy, the Conde de Galve. After returning to New Spain, he came up to New Mexico. This is the gist of his testimony in 1699 when he asked to marry *Elena Gallegos* in Bernalillo. Also testifying for him were Pedro Meusnier, twenty-seven, a native of Paris, and Juan "Archibec," twenty-seven, native of Bayonne.¹

Santiago and Elena had a son, *Antonio*, born April 2, 1703.²

Antonio Grolé and his wife, "*Teresa*" Gallegos, had a son, *Antonio*, born on July 9, 1730.³

1. DM, 1699, No. 5.
2. B-13, Bern.
3. B-57, Isleta.

Antonio Grolé or Gurulé, a farmer in the Sandia Jurisdiction, was married to *Antonia Quintana*, in the first half of the century. (Was he first married to a *Teresa Gallegos*? Or is the preceding Antonio his father, married to "*Elena*" Gallegos?)

Antonia Quintana bore Antonio the following children: *Luisa*, born June 27, 1731; *Juan Antonio*, June 3, 1733; *Fabiana*, January 22, 1736; and *Francisca*, January 22, 1743.⁴ Another daughter, *Elena*, was the widow of Jose D. y Chávez of Alameda in 1783, while a sister of hers, not named, was married to a Nicolás Montoya.⁵

The one son mentioned above, *Juan Antonio*, appears to be the man of this name who was involved in land disputes around Cieneguilla and Los Cerrillos in 1775. His wife was *María Montoya*.⁶

The French name, Grolé or Grolet, soon evolved into Gurulé, and this was further hispanicized by nineteenth-century Padres into Guruléd, as happened with Alarí into Alaríd. But the spelling went back midway to the present *Gurulé*.

4. B-2 and B-3, Albuquerque.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 250.
6. Ibid., No. 798.

GUTIÉRREZ

ROQUE GUTIÉRREZ and *María de Tapia* had children who returned with the Reconquest; he had died prior to 1686, according to a daughter's marriage testimony. These children were: *Alejo* and his sisters *María* and *Lucía*, all living in 1749;¹ another sister, *Isabel*, who had married José González de Apodaca in 1686; and perhaps a *Juan Roque*, a contemporary whose name links him to the family, though there is no other definite proof.

María became the wife of Juan Sedillo in 1698, and *Lucía* married Baltasar Francisco de la Peña in 1694.

Alejo Gutiérrez, a soldier in Bernalillo, married *María Naranjo*, or *Hurtado*, in 1699; six years previously she had been rescued from Indian captivity, a witness testified.² She was, therefore, the fourteen-year-old girl rescued with her mother, Juana Hurtado, by her uncle Martín Hurtado.³

A known daughter of theirs was *Ynez*, who married Ventura Candelaria, July 20, 1727.⁴ Her parents were still living in that year.⁵

Juan Roque Gutiérrez was a native of New Mexico, and a soldier twenty years of age, in 1692.⁶ In 1707 he was a captain in charge of the garrison at Halona.⁷ He and his wife, *Antonia Martín*, were dead in 1709 when their daughter, *Josefa*, married Diego González at Bernalillo.⁸

Felipe Gutiérrez was more likely a younger brother of the pre-Rebellion Roque Gutiérrez, and was described in the muster-rolls of 1681. In 1693 he returned to New Mexico with his wife, *Isabel de Salazar*. He was thirty-eight, and a soldier of Santa Fe, in 1698, but the following year he was in Bernalillo, when he gave his age as forty.⁹ He died at the age of eighty, the widower of *Isabel de Salazar*, on August 9, 1737.¹⁰

They had a daughter, *Francisca Antonia*, born on February 28, 1705,¹¹ and a much older son, *Francisco*, who married Manuela Lucero, or Montoya, at Bernalillo, October 29, 1709.¹² These latter had a son, Juan Francisco, born on October 12, 1710.¹³

Other Gutiérrez people of this period, without doubt members of this New Mexico family, were:

Francisco Gutiérrez, tried at Guadalupe del Paso in 1683 for the needless killing of a Janos Indian during an expedition under Captain Ramírez of Casas Grandes;¹⁴

Catalina Gutiérrez, first wife of Diego de Padilla, *Francisca Gutiérrez*, wife of Marcos de Herrera, and *Ana Gutiérrez*, married to Bartolomé Cisneros;

Antonio Gutiérrez, who in 1716 asked for lands below Isleta Pueblo that had belonged to Cristóbal de Tapia before 1680.¹⁵ He was thirty-eight in 1710 and a resident of Albuquerque.¹⁶ Antonio and his wife, *Gregoria Góngora*, were living in the Isleta jurisdiction in 1719.¹⁷

TOMÁS GUTIÉRREZ CARRERA was a native of Sianca Parbayón, Valley of Piélagos, in the Mountains of Burgos, the son of Juan Gutiérrez Carrera and Catalina del Coto. He was twenty-seven in 1692 when he married *María Baca*, fifteen, a native of New Mexico.¹⁸ After coming to the New World he had been at Zacatecas until 1689, when he came to Guadalupe del Paso as an aide to Governor Reneros de Posada. He returned with this governor at the end of his term, but was back at Guadalupe del Paso for Vargas' first Expedition in 1692.¹⁹ In 1695 he and *María Baca* were still at Guadalupe del Paso, he being the *Sargento* of the Presidio there.²⁰

ANTONIO GUTIÉRREZ DE FIGUEROA, a native of Zacatecas newly arrived at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681, was described in the muster-rolls of that year.²¹ From 1694 to 1698

he was still soldiering in Santa Fe. Twice in separate years he acted as sponsor with the same woman, *Jacinta Telles Jirón*, and so one can presume that she was his wife.²²

* * * * *

CLEMENTE GUTIÉRREZ, a native of Spain, and the son of Pedro Gutiérrez and María García, married *Apolonia Baca* on October 13, 1755.²³ In 1768 he bought the Rancho de los Padillas.²⁴ He made his last will in 1789 at San Isidro de Pajarito, declaring that he was from Aragón. Besides his Baca widow, the following children were named the heirs of his wealthy estate:

Lorenzo, Lorenza, wife of Francisco Antonio García, *María Manuela de la Soledad*, married to Mariano de la Peña, and two minors: *María Luisa* and *Juana*.²⁵ Another son, who must have died in infancy, was *Manuel*, born on March 31, 1768.²⁶

1. Twit. Coll., two fragments.
2. DM, 1699, No. 2.
3. First Expedition, p. 237.
4. M-3, Albuq.
5. B-2, Albuq., Feb. 4.
6. DM, 1692, No. 1; 1695, No. 9.
7. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 44.
8. DM, 1709, No. 7.
9. Ibid., 1694, No. 19; 1693, No. 3; 1699, No. 8; 1716, No. 11.
10. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
11. B-13, Bern.
12. DM, 1709, No. 8; B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
13. B-13, Bern.
14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 16.
15. Ibid., I, No. 315; therefore, perhaps a son of old Roque and María de Tapia.

Lorenzo Gutiérrez was living at Pajarito in 1802 with his mother, *Apolonia Baca*, his wife, *Candelaria García*, and his children: *José Matías*, *Juan José*, and *Juana Apolonia*. With them lived two nieces: *Dolores García* and *Francisca de la Peña*.²⁷

* * * * *

MIGUEL GUTIÉRREZ, a native of San Luis Potosí, was living in New Mexico in 1706. His wife was *María de Tapia*, a native of New Mexico, daughter of Francisco de Tapia and María de Chaves.²⁸

Juana Gutiérrez, a native of Zacatecas, was the mother of a *Juana de Dios Gutiérrez* who married Cristóbal Montoya.²⁹ These women were possibly related to *Isabel Gutiérrez*, wife of Felipe de Tamaris.

16. DM, 1710, No. 20.
17. Ibid., 1719, No. 2.
18. Ibid., 1692, No. 2.
19. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 35, pp. 19, 79; First Expedition, p. 50.
20. DM, 1695, Nos. 3, 15.
21. Revolt, II, pp. 63-64, 140.
22. DM, 1694, No. 19; 1696, Nos. 1, 2; 1697, No. 7; 1698, No. 6.
23. M-11, Isleta; M-4, Albuq.
24. Sp. Arch., I, No. 695.
25. Ibid., No. 371.
26. B-57, Isleta.
27. AASF, No. 30.
28. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 299-300.
29. DM, 1716, No. 16.

HERNÁNDEZ

Nicolás Hernández, of Mexico City, twenty-one-year-old son of Domingo Hernández, deceased, and Francisca de la Cruz, married *Petrona Gómez* in Santa Fe, July 8, 1696.¹

Francisco Hernández, husband of *Juana García*, the latter a native of Zacatecas, was killed in Santa Fe prior to 1696.²

Ana Magdalena Hernández, whose late husband was a Miguel de Zárate, by whom she had one daughter, was living in Santa Fe in 1712. She and her husband had been recruited by Juan Páez Hurtado in Zacatecas.³

1. DM, 1696, No. 1.
2. Ibid., No. 13.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 402.

HERRERA

JUAN DE HERRERA and *Ana López del Castillo* had several sons and daughters prior to 1680: *Antonio*; *Juan*; *Miguel*; *Isabel*, wife of *Cristóbal Tafoya*; *Eugenia*, who married *Antonio de Córdoba*;¹ *Ana María*; and also, perhaps, *Josefa*, wife of *Domingo Martín Serano*.

The two eldest sons are treated in the section on the Seventeenth Century. Their sister, *Ana María*, had at least two natural sons, *Francisco* and *Juan Manuel de Herrera*,² and a natural daughter, *Antonia López*, wife of *José Trujillo*.³

Miguel de Herrera, apparently younger than his sisters, came to Santa Fe after the Reconquest, very likely in 1705 when the family, excluding *Juan* and *Antonio*, came up from *Guadalupe del Paso*.⁴ His first wife at *Guadalupe del Paso* was *Mariana García*; their daughter *María* married *Diego Trujillo* at Santa Cruz in 1709.⁵ *Miguel* and his sister *Eugenia* owned land jointly in Santa Cruz.⁶

His second wife was *Antonia de Archuleta*, by whom he had at least three children: *Miguel*, *Casilda*, and *Juan Antonio*. Their father was murdered by *Diego Velasco* in 1712 or 1713. His sisters, *Ana María*, *Isabel*, and *Eugenia*, are mentioned during the trial.⁷ Another youth, *José*, soldiering in Santa Fe in 1728, is mentioned as the son of *Antonia de Archuleta*;⁸ perhaps he was a baby, or not yet born, when his father was killed. Many years later, in a property dispute in 1784, descendants of his referred to *Miguel* as the son of old *Juan de Herrera*, and that he had nine children altogether by both wives.⁹

* * * * *

TOMÁS DE HERRERA SANDOVAL came from Mexico City among the colonists of 1693 with his wife, *Pascuala de la Concepción*, and two children: *Antonio* and *Teresa*, the latter eight years old.¹⁰

With them came *Manuel de Herrera* and his wife, *Francisca Rodríguez*.¹¹ He must have been a son, brother, or nephew, of *Tomás*.

Tomás and his family were living in Santa Cruz in 1698, when he gave his age as seventy-four and *Valladolid* (in New Spain) as his birthplace.¹² However, he was referred to as a native of Mexico City when he asked for *Chimayó* land in 1700.¹³

Besides *Antonio* and *Teresa*, he had two other daughters, *Gertrudis* and *Ana María*, and perhaps a fourth, *Pascuala*, wife of *Carlos Días Blea*.

Teresa married *Diego Martín*;¹⁴ *Ana María* seems to be the woman of this name who married *Antonio Martín*;¹⁵ *Gertrudis* was the wife first of *José Núñez*, and then of *Juan de Dios Sandoval Martínez*. *Teresa* and *Ana María*, involved in a suit in 1697, could easily be confused with namesakes of the preceding *Herrera* family.¹⁶

Antonio de Herrera Sandoval, born in *Salvatierra* and reared in the City of Mexico, was living in Santa Cruz with his family when he married *María Rodríguez*, a native of *Zacatecas*, in 1703. He was eighteen years old, and both his parents were still living.¹⁷

* * * * *

MELCHOR JAIMES DE HERRERA was born in *Guanajuato*, the son of *Nicolás Jaimes de Herrera* and *Juana Barón*. At the age of thirty he married *Angela González*, widow of *Francisco de Ayala*, in Santa Fe, March 15, 1696.¹⁸ They had a daughter, *Juana*, who married *Francisco Sáiz* in 1718.¹⁹

A *Melchor de Herrera*, husband in 1714 of *Catalina Griego*, widow of *Diego Trujillo*,²⁰ might be the same man. He could even be the "Manuel de Herrera" who came in 1693 with *Tomás de Herrera Sandoval*.

These people soon dropped the second half of their name and became plain "Herrera."

1. GENEALOGY: *Eugenia de Herrera*, Ana María de Córdoba, Bernarda Trujillo, Julio Archuleta, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

2. Bancroft, *SWO*, 1784.
3. *DM*, 1710, No. 12.
4. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 108.
5. *DM*, 1709, No. 4.
6. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 828.
7. *Ibid.*, II, No. 172.
8. *Ibid.*, I, No. 327.

The Sandoval families derive from the "Sandoval Martínez" colonists.

9. Bancroft, *loc. cit.*
10. *BNM*, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *DM*, 1698, No. 11; 1712, No. 4.
13. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 400.
14. *Ibid.*, No. 401; *DM*, 1720, No. 1.
15. *Ibid.*, No. 33; *Ibid.*, 1719, No. 9.
16. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 68.
17. *DM*, 1703, No. 2.
18. *Ibid.*, 1696, No. 11.
19. *Ibid.*, 1718, No. 5.
20. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 926.

HINOJOS

Aparicio Alonso de Hinojos was a resident of Zacatecas before he came to New Mexico in a military capacity. In 1731 he was appointed as assistant to José Romo de Vera in drawing up the *residencia* of Governor Bus-

tamante.¹ He is very likely the ancestor of any old New Mexicans of this name that are left, unless a female of the Hinojos family of the preceding century passed on the name.²

1. Bancroft, *NMO*, 1731.
2. See *El Palacio*, Vol. 56, No. 4, pp. 99-101.

HURTADO

MARTÍN HURTADO appears to be the only son of Andrés Hurtado and Bernardina de Salas¹ to have returned with the Reconquest. His several married sisters also came back with their husbands and families. In 1694 he gave his age as thirty-five,² and by 1709 he was a captain.³ In 1714 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Albuquerque, and in 1731 he stated that he was fifty-nine.⁴ He died on October 17, 1734, aged "more than fifty," leaving his widow, *Catalina Varela*.⁵ Several civil documents mention him, one of 1723 in particular, when he was involved in a political feud between his son-in-law, Ramón García Jurado, and Governor Bustamante.⁶

Martín and his wife, *Catalina Varela Jaramillo*, find mention as sponsors in several baptismal and marriage entries of his day. She had a sister, *Luisa Varela*.⁷ While they might have had one or more sons, only two daughters are known for certain: *María*, wife

of Juan Fernández de la Pedrera, and *Bernardina*, second wife of Ramón García Jurado.

* * * * *

JOSÉ HURTADO DE MENDOZA came to New Mexico in the second half of the century. He was a native of Jerez de la Frontera in Spain, the son of Juan Hurtado de Mendoza and Josefa Fernández Ponce de León. He was first married to *María Teresa de la Fuente*, who died at Xalpa in New Spain in 1660. From there he came up to Albuquerque and in March, 1766, asked to marry *Feliciana Sánchez*, daughter of Jacinto Sánchez and Efigenia Chaves.⁸ He was severely criticized by ecclesiastical authorities of Chihuahua for overstepping certain bounds in examining a rape case in 1767-1768.⁹

A known son of his was *Antonio José*, born on July 18, 1767.¹⁰

The family of Colonel Manuel A. Chávez confused the surname of this late-comer, applying it to the wife of Don Fernando Du-

rán y Chaves, Lucía *Hurtado*, who belonged, however, to the seventeenth-century family of this name.¹¹

1. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number, *García Jurado-Vallejo*.
2. *Ibid.*, 1694, No. 10.
3. *Ibid.*, 1709, No. 7.
4. *Bancroft*, NMO, 1731.
5. *Bur-2*, Albuq.

6. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 319.
7. *Ibid.*, No. 79.
8. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number.
9. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 611.
10. *B-3*, Albuq.
11. See C. F. Lummis, *A New Mexico David*, pp. 190-217.

JÁQUEZ

Although perhaps of French origin far back in history, this surname is very old in Spain. In New Spain, a certain Gil Jáquez had an hacienda at Zacatecas as early as 1620.¹ The name first appears in New Mexico in 1704, borne by Catalina Xáquez de Salazar, of Sombrerete, the mother of Beatriz Sedillo who married Pedro Montes de Oca in 1694.²

Juan José Jáquez was living in Río Arriba in 1754.³

1. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 33, No. 8642.
2. DM, 1694, No. 13; AASF, No. 16.
3. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 529.

Julián Jáquez and his wife Paula Martín had a child, María Gertrudis, January 25, 1787.⁴ His previous wife, Jacinta Torres, was killed by Cumanches prior to 1763.⁵ A nephew of Julián Jáquez and Paula Martín was Juan Manuel Jáquez, an eighteen-year-old soldier of Río Arriba in 1808.⁶

All these were, to all appearances, descendants of Juan José Jáquez of 1754, who, in turn, came from a prominent family at Guadalupe del Paso, as did the Velardes of Río Arriba.

4. B-42, S. Juan.
5. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 987.
6. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

JARAMILLO

PEDRO VARELA JARAMILLO died at Guadalupe del Paso, but his sons, Cristóbal and Juan, came back to New Mexico in 1693 to re-settle their ancestral lands in the Río Abajo.

Cristóbal Varela Jaramillo, the sixteen-year-old described in the 1680-1681 lists, married Casilda Cedillo Rico de Rojas some years later. They had at least three children: Gerónimo,¹ Salvador, born September 18, 1701;² and a girl, Francisca, who married Antonio Lucero de Godoy in 1712.³ He and his brother Juan were living in Bernalillo, possibly near the present site of Algodones.⁴ He is listed as a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.⁵

Cristóbal married again, between the years 1701 and 1704. His second wife, Leonor Luján Domínguez, bore him at least five children: Juana, born January 11, 1705; Francisco, October 12, 1706; María, February 13, 1707; Luis, in 1710,⁶ who married María Antonia Lucero de Godoy on November 3, 1729;⁷ and Gregorio, who married Francisca Hurtado, July 21, 1727.⁸

The Alférez Cristóbal Jaramillo was dead by 1736 when Leonor Domínguez was mentioned as his widow.⁹

Juan Varela Jaramillo, son of Captain Pedro Varela Jaramillo, deceased, and Lucía de Madrid, said that he was born in New Mexico, and was twenty-one years of age when

he married *Isabel de Cedillo* at the Real de San Lorenzo, February 11, 1692.¹⁰ In 1719, at Albuquerque, he gave his age as fifty.¹¹ Right after the Reconquest he settled in Bernalillo with his brother Cristóbal, but both later moved to Albuquerque, as may be seen in the baptisms of some of their children.

His known children were: *Josefa*, born on February 21, 1701; *Juana*, October 30, 1704;¹² *María*, October 20, 1706; *Teresa*, October 21, 1708; and *Francisca Antonia*, June 24, 1710.¹³ Their son, *Pedro*, who married Juana González Bas in 1716,¹⁴ must have been older than these girls. Of the latter, *Juana* married Juan Antonio Gallegos, *María* married Manuel Carrillo, *Teresa* married Isidro Sánchez Bañales, and *Francisca Antonia* became the wife of Lázaro García.

Gerónimo Jaramillo, son of Cristóbal Jaramillo and Casilda Cedillo, was thirty or thirty-five in 1716, and a resident of Albuquerque.¹⁵ His wife was *Gertrudis Silva*, by whom he had a son, *José*, born on January 23, 1710,¹⁶ and a girl, *Casilda*, who became the wife of Antonio Vallejo, and later of Lorenzo Griego.¹⁷

The son, *José*, married a *Francisca Vallejo* or *Hurtado*, of unknown parentage, by whom he had at least two children: *María Rosa*, January 23, 1728, and *José Timoteo*, January 20, 1731.¹⁸

Gregorio Jaramillo, son of Cristóbal and his second wife, married *Francisca Salas y Hurtado*, July 21, 1727.¹⁹ Of their known children, *Josefa Antonia* was born on July 21, 1731;²⁰ *Antonio Xavier*, November 1, 1742; *Ana María*, January 2, 1745;²¹ and *José Casimiro* married a *Manuela Montoya*, or *Baca*, of unknown parentage, in 1766.²²

As may be seen, some of the Varela Jaramillos became simply "Jaramillo," while others of the same family branch might have kept the "Varela" name instead.

* * * * *

JOSÉ JARAMILLO NEGRETE, a native of Mexico City, thirty-eight years old, the son of Nicolás, brought his family in the colony of 1693. He had an aquiline face, a broad forehead, and a mole on the left side. His wife, *María de Sotomayor*, thirty, was also born in Mexico City, the daughter of Mateo; she had large eyes and a mole on the left eyebrow.

Their children were: *Pedro José*, six, fair, with dark hair, a small nose, large eyes and forehead; *María Antonia*, three, having an aquiline face, large eyes, and a small nose,²³ and *Roque*, eleven, who was included in the other Velasco list, when his father gave his trade as that of a mason.²⁴ This boy must have joined up as a soldier, to be excluded from the later list of colonists.

Roque Jaramillo was married and living at Santa Cruz by 1711, when he stated that he was twenty-six years old and a native of Mexico City.²⁵ In 1723, at Santa Cruz, he gave his age as thirty-eight.²⁶

His wife was *Petrona de Cárdenas*, also of the 1693 colonists, who made her last will at Santa Cruz in 1767. In it she declared that she was the daughter of Andrés de Cárdenas and Juana de Ávalos, and the wife of Roque Jaramillo, by whom she had fourteen children: *Lorenzo*, *Miguel* (both dead); *Juan*, *Juana*, *Sebastián* (dead), *Manuel*, *Gertrudis*, *Francisco*, *José*, *Antonio*, *María*, *Francisca*, *Xavier*, and two *Marías* (the last three dead). Two of these daughters were married, one to Domingo de Herrera, and the other to José Medina.²⁷

Except for later migrations, the Jaramillos

of the Río Arriba area north of Santa Fe descend from this Jaramillo Negrete family,

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 751.
2. Ibid., No. 418; B-13, Bern.
3. DM, 1712, No. 1.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 78.
5. OLC, p. 63.
6. All four in B-2, Albuq.
7. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 418.
8. M-3, Albuq.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 238.
10. DM, 1692, No. 5.
11. Ibid., 1719, No. 6.
12. Both in B-13, Bern.
13. The three in B-2, Albuq.; Cristóbal Jaramillo and Juan "Barela" are included among the people from Bernalillo who

while those of the Río Abajo come from the Varela Jaramillo group.

- were the "twelve" founding families of Albuquerque in 1706.
(NMHR, Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 274.)
14. DM, 1716, No. 14.
 15. Ibid., Nos. 3, 19.
 16. B-2, Albuq.
 17. Sp. Arch., I, No. 18.
 18. Both in B-2, Albuq.
 19. M-3, Albuq.
 20. B-2, Albuq.
 21. Both in B-57, Isleta.
 22. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number.
 23. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
 24. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, p. 790.
 25. DM, 1711, No. 2.
 26. Ibid., 1723, No. 5.
 27. Sp. Arch., I, No. 198.

JIMÉNEZ

Felipe Jiménez, a native of San Luis Potosí, the son of José Jiménez and Josefa de Ulloa, both deceased, married Josefa de Gón-gora in 1694.¹ He died sometime later on the

road to the Salinas area and was buried in Santa Fe. His widow married Antonio Molinar in 1696.²

1. DM, 1694, No. 24.
2. Ibid., 1696, No. 5.

JIRÓN

(Jirón de Tejeda)

DIEGO JIRÓN DE TEJEDA and María Zúñiga y Cervantes lived in Mexico City prior to the Reconquest, but they most likely did not accompany their sons, Diego and Tomás, who came to New Mexico with the colonists of 1693.

Diego Jirón de Tejeda II brought his young family among the Velasco colonists. He was twenty-six, the son of Diego, and born in Mexico City; he was dark, with a large forehead and eyes, and somewhat pug-nosed. His wife was María de Mendoza, twenty-two, the daughter of Gabriel, and also a native of Mexico City; she had a broad face, large eyes and forehead.

The two children with them, also born in Mexico City, were: José, two years old, white and ruddy with large, gray eyes; and Ger-trudis, four, with a broad face, big black

eyes, and a small nose.¹ Another daughter, Josefa, five, was mentioned in the earlier list, when her father's trade was given as that of a weaver,² but she either died, remained behind with relatives, or came with some other family. Another son, Vicente, most likely born in New Mexico, gave his mother's name as María de Leyva when he married Lugarda Salazar at Santa Cruz in 1723.³

Tomás Jirón de Tejeda and his family are in the earlier Velasco list. Apparently he joined up as a soldier, and so is not included among the colonists of the subsequent list. He was a painter (*pintor*) by trade. His wife was Josefa González de Aragón, and they had two small children: Dimas, six, and Ma-ría, five.⁴ An older married son, Nicolás, came with his wife.⁵

The girl, María, became the wife of Francisco García de Noriega in 1710.

Their mother died in Santa Fe shortly after their arrival, and on October 25, 1694, Tomás married *Antonia Domínguez de Mendoza*, widow of Andrés Hurtado.⁶ In 1710 he worked on the reconstruction project of San Miguel Chapel.⁷ He died on May 12, 1736, at the age of seventy; his second wife died on August 23, 1748.⁸

Nicolás Jirón de Tejada, fifteen years old and son of Tomás, born in Mexico City at the Calle de los Cordobanes, had a round, fair face with some moles on it. His wife, *Josefa Sedano*, was only thirteen, the daughter of Pedro, and a native of Querétaro. She was of medium build, with an aquiline face, white and fair, and large eyes. Nicolás was a painter like his father.⁹

Josefa Sedano gave her age as twenty-three in 1706, and declared that her parents were Pedro Sedano and María Coronel, both of Querétaro. Her husband was still living in

1713, but it is not known if they had any children.¹⁰ He was dead by 1722. A sister of his wife was married to Juan Lorenzo Medina.¹¹

Dimas Jirón de Tejada married *María Domínguez*, a native of New Mexico, whose father had owned land in the Taos Valley.¹² In 1736 Dimas made his last will in which he named his parents as Tomás Jirón de Tejada and Josefa Muñoz de Castro (Josefa González de Aragón, or else a first wife of his father), both natives of Mexico City. Dimas stated that he and his wife had been married for thirty-one years, and that they had two children, *Juan Antonio* and *Antonio*.¹³ He died on November 20, 1736.¹⁴

Dropping the second part of the name, this family came to be known as "Jirón." The altogether distinct family of *Telles Jirón* also dropped the second part and became "Telles."

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
3. DM, 1723, No. 1.
4. BNM, loc. cit.
5. Ibid.
6. DM, 1694, No. 25.
7. Kubler, p. 19.

8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
9. BNM, loc. cit.; Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
10. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 753, ff. 468 sqq.
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 508.
12. Ibid., No. 510.
13. Ibid., No. 1223.
14. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

JOJOLA

(See *Lente*)

JOLLANCO

Bonifacio Jollanga, or Joyanga, was living in the Río Abajo country in 1748.¹

Juan Isidro Jollanco and María García of Tomá had a son, Andrés, who married María

Ana Antonia Montoya in 1823, daughter of José Antonio Montoya and María Trinidad Flores.²

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 462.
2. DM., 1823, in Albuq., no number.

LABADÍE

DOMINGO LABADÍA, a "native of France," married *Micaela Padilla* in Santa Fe on November 2, 1766, with Tomás and Juana Padilla as witnesses.¹ But when or how he came to Santa Fe is not known. The earliest civil document that mentions him is of the same year.² In 1777 he witnessed the contract for the erection of a new church in Sandía Pueblo.³ He lived for some time in the Río Arriba country, his wife's home, and also in Santa Fe, as may be seen from the birthplaces of their children. In 1790 the census of San Juan described the family as follows:

Don Domingo Labadía, European, age fifty-two, married to María Micaela Padilla, forty-two. They had three sons, aged twenty-one, nine, and five; and four daughters, eighteen, twelve, six, and three.⁴ According to what descendants told Twitchell, his wife was a daughter of Juan de Padilla and Margarita Martín, the latter a daughter of Sebastián Martín.⁵ The many Labadía children appear as follows in baptismal registers:

Ana María Ignacia, August 14, 1767; *Pedro*

Antonio, February 6, 1769; *María de la Cruz*, May 4, 1772; *María Trinidad*, May 29, 1774; *José Miguel*, October 8, 1775; *María Rita Encarnación*, March 25, 1777; *Francisco Xavier*, December 3, 1779;⁶ *Margarita*, February 23, 1783; *Juan Pablo*, May 24, 1784; *José Miguel*, in 1788; *María Andrea*, in 1789; and another *Margarita* in 1792.⁷

Two other daughters, very likely born in between the preceding children, were *Bárbara*, wife of Andrés Pacheco,⁸ and *Josefa*, mentioned as their daughter when she married Manuel José Ribera in 1783.⁹

Pablo Labadía married *María Rosa de los Reyes Sisneros*, by whom he had at least three children: *José Lorenzo*, August 15, 1825;¹⁰ *María Manuela*, April 12, 1827; and *María Vicenta*, October 29, 1829.¹¹

The original French name (*Labadie* or *L'Abadie*?) was hispanicized by the Padres from the start, but it reverted to a Gallic semblance in the Nineteenth Century.

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.

2. Bancroft, NMO, 1766.

3. BNM, leg. 10, No. 45.

4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1110c.

5. Commentary in Sp. Arch., II, p. 198.

6. All in B-62, and 63, Sta. Fe.

7. All in B-42, S. Juan.

8. B-29, S. Juan, bapt. of their children in 1827.

9. M-51, *Castrense*; both were active members of La Conquistadora Confraternity. (*El Palacio*, Vol. 57, No. 10, p. 305.) GENEALOGY: *Josefa Labadía*, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolás Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

10. B-71, *Tomé*.

11. B-72, *Tomé*; Vicenta married Col. Manuel A. Chávez.

LADRÓN de GUEVARA

Pedro Ladrón de Guevara was a soldier of the Presidio of Guadalupe del Paso who married *María Gómez Lozada* on July 16, 1684.¹ In the same year he was Secretary to Governor Petriz de Cruzate.² He was still there in 1692 acting as a notary for the friars.³ He never settled in New Mexico proper; Twitchell interpolated "Ortiz Niño" in his name to link him with the Nicolás Ortiz family of Santa Fe, but there was no connection.⁴

Cristóbal Marzelino, eighteen years old, and the son of Bartolomé de Guerra [sic, perhaps the scribe's error], was a native of Osuna in Spain. He joined the colonists of 1693, and was described as round-faced with a large nose and forehead.

His wife was *Juana de Góngora*, fourteen, the daughter of Juan and a native of Mexico City; she was of medium height, with an aquiline face and large eyes.⁵

Sebastián Marzelino Niño Ladrón de Guevara and his wife, *Manuela de Chaves*, had a son, *Lugardo*, born on February 20, 1730.⁶ He was referred to simply as "Sebastián Marcelino" when named administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Pedro D. y Chaves, in 1735.⁷ Evidently, he is the same man of this full name who moved down to Guadalupe del Paso, and there married an *Ana Lucero*, June 7, 1740.⁸

From his name, and the time in which he lived, he seems to be a son of Cristóbal Marzelino and Juana de Góngora.

* * * * *

Miguel Ladrón de Guevara was a native of Puebla, twenty-six years old in 1694.⁹ He had

1. First M-Book of Guadalupe del Paso, Bandelier Notes.
2. Bancroft, SWO, 1684; Sp. Arch., II, No. 31f.
3. DM, 1691, No. 3; 1692, No. 3.
4. Sp. Arch., I, p. 2; NMHB, Vol. XXV, No. 4, p. 267.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

joined the colonists from Mexico City the previous year with his wife, *Felipa Guerrero*, and a child, *Juana*, two years old. In 1696 he was *Sargento* of the militia at Santa Cruz, as also *Alcalde*.¹⁰ By 1700 he was living in Santa Fe.

The name of *Ladrón de Guevara* disappeared from New Mexico in the early part of the century, except when appended to the Ortiz surname occasionally by Nicolás Ortiz II and Nicolás Ortiz III. But there was a prominent Ladrón de Guevara family in Guadalupe del Paso which stemmed from any, or all, of the three distinct sources just treated.

6. B-2, Albuq.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 177.
8. M-Book, Guad. del Paso (Juárez).
9. DM, 1694, No. 21.
10. Ibid., 1696, No. 14; Sp. Arch., I, No. 293.

LAIN

JOAQUÍN LAIN HERREROS married *Josefa Tafoya* on September 25, 1768.¹ Three children of theirs were: *María Antonia*, born on January 6, 1774; *José Agatón*, January 12, 1776; and *Ana María Luciana*, January 12, 1780; *José Nicolás*, December 9, 1798.²

In 1787, widowed of Josefa Tafoya, he married *María Micaela Sánchez*, daughter of Diego Antonio Sánchez and Ana María Álvarez del Castillo. On this occasion he gave Spain as his country of birth, and the Padre wrote his "Herrero" surname to make it seem as though his trade was that of a black-

smith.³ A civil source describes him as Joaquín Lain de Herreros, European.⁴ Likewise, the 1790 census gave this correct name, with the added information that he was born at Santa Cruz, near Coca, in Castilla la Vieja, and that he was forty-eight years old. His wife, Micaela Sánchez, was twenty-five; and they had three girls, aged thirteen, eleven, and five.⁵ Joaquín died in 1799.⁶

Nicolás Lain, husband of María Isabel Tafoya, died on September 9, 1843.⁷

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. All in B, Sta. Fe.
3. DM, 1787, no number; M-49, Isleta.

4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 640.
5. Twit. Coll., No. 179.
6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1473a.
7. Bur-7, Belén.

LARA

Miguel de Lara was very active as a soldier during the Indian uprising of 1696.¹ He and a *María Rodarte* were marriage witnesses together in 1695,² but it is not known if she was his wife.

Or he might have been the Miguel de la

Cruz de Lara whose wife was *Juana de Ancizo*, and their daughter, *Josefa de la Encarnación*, was married to Ignacio Losano.³

1. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.

2. DM, 1695, No. 14.

3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 299.

LARRAÑAGA

CRISTÓBAL DE LARRAÑAGA married *María Gertrudis Mestas* on June 14, 1775.¹ He had come to New Mexico as a military surgeon, his name being found in several extant orders, including the practice of vaccination.²

He had two sons: *José Mariano*, born on March 22, 1780, at La Cañada;³ and *José Antonio*. A son, referred to simply as *José*, twenty-one years old, enlisted as a soldier in 1804.^{3a}

José Mariano Larrañaga, twenty-eight, the son of Cristóbal Larrañaga and *María Gertrudis Mesa* [sic], married *María de Jesús*

1. M-11, Isleta.

2. Sp. Arch., II, at least ten documents; last date of service is 1809.

3. B-24, S. II d.

Ortiz, daughter of Matías Ortiz and Francisca Baca, June 3, 1813.⁴

José Antonio Larrañaga, son of Cristóbal Larrañaga and (he did not know his mother's name), married *María Loreta Luna*, daughter of Isidro Luna and *María Luz Valdés*, April 5, 1815.⁵

José Ramón Larrañaga was probably a third son. He married *Bárbara Baca*, widow of Manuel Pino, on February 23, 1817.⁶ She made her will twenty-two years later in which reference is made to both husbands.⁷

3a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

4. DM, 1813, no number.

5. M-1, Abiquiá.

6. DM, 1817, no number.

7. Twit. Coll., No. 141.

LEDESMA

Juan de Ledesma was a soldier who escaped the massacre of the Villasur Expedition.¹ His wife was *Juana de la Cruz*, known

1. DM, 1720, No. 4.

also as "*La Mozonga*," who died on May 9, 1727. She was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity.²

2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe; OLC, p. 70.

LENTE

"**Matías el Ente**" was an Indian or *genízaro* living at or near Isleta Pueblo in 1736.¹ As Matías Ente, he and his wife, *Juana* —, are entered as the parents of a child, *Nicolás Andrés*, born on September 11, 1730.² He is also written down as "Clente" at the marriage of another son, *Juan Blas*, with a *María Lucero* in 1771.³

Juan Felipe Lente, son of Andrés Lente and Antonia Montoya, married *María Lucero* in 1771. They were all designated as Indians.⁴ *Juan Rey Lente*, son of Andrés Lente and

Antonia Lente, enlisted as a soldier in 1808, when twenty-six years old.⁵

* * * * *

Another name similar in origin seems to be that of "**Jojola**," which begins to appear around the same period and same Isleta area.

Angelina Jojola, widow of *Juan Vallejo*, died at Fuenclara, January 19, 1762. She was also called "Jaramillo" and "Vallejo."⁶

Bárbara Jojola, or Baca, daughter of *Ventura Jojola* and *Jacinta Baca*, married *José García Lechuga*, or *Sandarte*, in 1769. She was called a *mestiza* and a *coyota*.⁷

1. B-57, Isleta.

2. Ibid.

3. M-11, Isleta.

4. DM, 1771, no number.

5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

6. Bur-2, Albuquerque; DM, 1716, No. 1; Bur-2, Albuquerque, June 4, 1718, death of her husband.

7. M-11, Isleta; DM, 1769, in Albuquerque, no number; Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

LEYVA

PEDRO DE LEYVA II returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest,¹ but was dead three years later when his daughter *Angela* married *Sebastián Fernández de Vargas*.² He had been a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.³ Whatever Leyvas existed in following generations were descendants of his and his wife, *María de Nava*; for his only surviving brother, *José de Leyva*, seems to have stayed permanently at the Presidio of Janos in Nueva Vizcaya.

Some Leyva women mentioned in the early years of the Reconquest were members of this New Mexico family. However, the

name was also used by the wives of some of the new colonists from Mexico City and Zacatecas.

José de Leyva of Santa Fe, who received a grant in 1728 from Governor Bustamante, at or near the site of the old Pueblo of La Ciénega,⁴ was most likely a son of the above Pedro; at any rate, he belonged to the same family.

The name came to be spelled "Leyba" more commonly than the original "Leiva" or "Leyva."

1. DM, 1694, No. 6.

2. Ibid., 1696, No. 10.

3. OLC, p. 69.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 441.

LOBATO

BARTOLOMÉ LOBATO was a native of Sombrerete, Zacatecas, thirty or thirty-three years old in 1696.¹ A captain by 1712, he then declared that he was one of the (Páez Hurtado) colonists who arrived in 1695. While residing in Santa Cruz, he asked for lands at Yunque and Chama in 1714.² He acted as a sponsor in 1704 with his wife, Lucía Ana,³ who was *Lucía Ana Negrete*, a native of Zacatecas like himself; he also declared that he was a Franciscan Tertiary "*de Avito descubierto*."⁴

Two known sons were *Juan Cayetano* and *Agustín*, and also, perhaps, a young *Bartolomé*. Another contemporary Lobato, *Matías*, could have been the older Bartolomé's brother, as he was too old to be his son.

Juan Cayetano Lobato, eighteen years old and a soldier of Santa Fe, married *Lucía Chirinos*, fifteen, in Santa Fe, February 25, 1716.⁵ In 1724, Cayetano and his brother Agustín were mentioned as sons of Bartolomé Lobato.⁶

He had a son, *Bartolomé*, who enlisted as a soldier in 1745, when twenty-five years old.^{6a} This Bartolomé married *María Encarnación de Sena*, October 21, 1749.⁷ He and his Sena wife had the following children: *María Josefa*, June 2, 1750; *José Baltasar*, January 9, 1752; *Juana de la Luz*, June 3, 1753; *María Juliana*, February 25, 1757; *María Xaviera*, April 5, 1759; *Manuela Josefa*, March 26, 1761; *José Mariano*, February 7, 1763; *Margarita*, April 14, 1765; *Bernardo José de Jesús*, January 18, 1767.⁸

Agustín Lobato, brother of Cayetano, had a contemporary of the same name in Santa Fe, very likely a first cousin, the son of Matías Lobato. Both lost their wives the same year,

and it is impossible to say which is which without further data.

1. *Agustín Lobato* was married to *Bárbara Márquez*, who had a child, *Juana Teresa*, November 2, 1747. Then she died on April 10, 1748.⁹

2. *Agustín Lobato* was married to *Juana Tafoya*, who died on July 20, 1748.¹⁰

Bartolomé Lobato II married *Juana Carrillo* in 1714.¹¹ Very likely, he was a brother to Cayetano and Agustín. Years later he moved to the Río Abajo, possibly a military transfer, where two children are recorded: a boy (name not given) born on August 30, 1733, and *Rita*, November 3, 1734.¹² He died at "the age of seventy" and was buried in the military chapel in Santa Fe, September 30, 1779.¹³

* * * * *

Matías Lobato was a soldier already in 1696, when he was rescued from a massacre at San Juan Pueblo with Fr. Blas Navarro.¹⁴ His age and "Apostle's" name would make him a brother of old Bartolomé. The names of his wife and children are not known; he died as a soldier of Santa Fe in 1715, having belonged to a soldiers' insurance pool that was to provide for his heirs.¹⁵

* * * * *

Other early Lobatos, children of Bartolomé or Matías, were the following:

Blas Lobato and his wife were witnesses in 1723, in Santa Fe, of the wedding of Antonio Tafoya and Prudencia González Bas.¹⁶ He died on March 5, 1727.¹⁷ His daughter, *Francisca Xaviera*, married Cayetano Segura.

Juan (José) Lobato married *Elena Martín* at San Juan, November 27, 1733.¹⁸ Their son, *Juan Agustín*, was born at Ojo Caliente, September 5, 1746.¹⁹

1. DM, 1696, Nos. 9, 11.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 433; II, No. 178.
3. M-24, S. Hld., Feb. 9.
4. DM, 1716, No. 10.
5. Ibid.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1035.
6a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
7. M-50, Sta. Fe.
8. All in B, Sta. Fe.
9. B. and Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

10. Ibid.
11. M-24, S. Hld.
12. B-2, Albuq.
13. Bur-51, Castrense.
14. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.
15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 239a.
16. DM, 1723, No. 10.
17. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
18. M-27, S. Juan.
19. B-31, Sta. Clara.

LOBERA

Francisco Lobera is mentioned once at Santa Fe, in 1767.¹ He also served as *Alcalde Mayor* at Acoma prior to 1792.²

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 654.

The names "Lobera" and "Luera" occur, but rarely, in the Río Abajo area from this period on.

2. Ibid., II, No. 1193.

LÓPEZ

PEDRO LÓPEZ DEL CASTILLO returned at the time of the Reconquest with his wife, *María de Ortega*. In 1699 he was in Bernalillo.¹ His family and that of *Juana López del Castillo* (most probably his sister) were supposed to be among the original founding families of Albuquerque in 1706.²

His known children were: *José*³ *Pedro Asencio*, and *María*, who was the wife of *Juan González Bas*.

Pedro Asencio López was involved in a fracas with Nicolás D. y Chaves in 1719, from which some of his family relationships are known.⁴ In this same year he married *Petronila García Jurado*,⁵ who later married Juan Antonio Baca.

* * * * *

Of the other López families of the preceding century, those called simply *López*, as well as the *de Gracia*, *Mederos*, *de Ocanto*, and *Sambrano* clans, no males seem to have returned in 1693, or else no connection can be made with López individuals who appear with the Reconquest and immediately after.

NICOLAS LÓPEZ, killed at Santo Domingo Pueblo in 1680, might have belonged to the López de Gracia group. His widow, *Ana Luján*, returned in 1693 with three sons, *Carlos*, *Luis*, and *Juan*.

Carlos López was transferred back to the Presidio of Guadalupe del Paso, where he

married *María González de Apodaca*, resident of Ysleta del Paso, on December 13, 1698.⁶ Both came back eventually to Santa Fe, where she died in 1712; Carlos then married *Juana de Cedillo*, on January 12, 1716. He was thirty-five at the time.⁷ Carlos and his brother Juan were claiming certain lands at Pojoaque in this same year.⁸ While living in the country north of Santa Fe with his first wife, they had at least three girls after the turn of the century: *Nicolasa*, August 10, 1704; *Gregoria Paula*, January 20, 1707;⁹ and *Lorenza Gertrudis*, August 17, 1709.¹⁰

Carlos was dead by 1736 when his widow, Juana Cedillo, was mentioned as the wife of Captain Francisco García.¹¹

Luis López was married to *Ana María Bernal* as early as 1704.¹² She was at least a half-sister to Tomasa Martín González, wife of Bernardino de Sena, since López considered himself an uncle of Sena's son, Tomás.¹³ In 1728, Luis made his last will in Santa Cruz, giving his parents as Nicolás López and Ana Luján, both natives of New Mexico and deceased. His wife was (*Ana*) *María de la Concepción*, to whom he had been married for thirty years. They had one daughter, *Micaela Antonia*.¹⁴ His age was given as fifty-one and fifty-seven in 1731.¹⁵

Ana María died on March 3, 1762, being more than eighty years old; and Luis followed, June 4, 1772, aged more than ninety-seven years.¹⁶

Of the colonists who came with the Reconquest, or shortly afterwards, the following López people appear in early documents.

Juan López, "alias el Grande," was a native of Guadalajara.¹⁷

José López, forty-one, who had a wife in Mexico City, joined the New Mexico exiles at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681. He had a good build, a thick beard, an aquiline nose, and a red moustache.¹⁸

José López, forty-eight or fifty, a native of Villa de los Lagos, was living in Santa Fe in 1695.¹⁹

José López, the son of José López and María de Espinosa, natives of New Spain, married *Sebastiana Rodríguez* in Santa Fe in 1696.²⁰ He could be the son of either of the two preceding men.

Pedro López Gallardo, a master-builder, worked on the restoration of San Miguel Chapel in 1710. A small daughter of his was buried in this same year.²¹

Other López individuals, who could have belonged to any one of all the preceding groups, are the following:

Andrés López was married to *Ana Varela*. Two sons born to them were *Gregorio Ignacio*, February 5, 1729, and *Nicolás Antonio*, April 3, 1730.²²

Pedro Marcial López married *Isabel Cedillo* at Alameda, October 8, 1730; they had a child, *María Apolonia*, July 4, 1731.²³ This man most likely was a López del Castillo. Likewise,

Miguel López, whose wife, *Juana García*, bore him a son, *Pedro Asencio*, July 10, 1744.²⁴

Nicolás López of Chimayó was dead prior to 1736; his widow was *María Rosa Martín*, daughter of Captain Luis Martín.²⁵

Manuel López married a *María de Herrera*, November 12, 1736.²⁶

Gerónimo López married *Gertrudis Montaña*, August 25, 1737.²⁷

1. DM, 1699, No. 5.
2. NMHR, Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 274.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 426.
4. Ibid., II, No. 299.
5. DM, 1719, No. 3.
6. Ibid., 1698, No. 15.
7. Ibid., 1716, No. 3.
8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 234.
9. Both in M-24, S. IId., B. Sec.
10. B-18a, Nambé.
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 178.
12. Ibid., II, No. 137b; AASF, No. 16.
13. Twit. Coll., No. 287.

14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 442.
15. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.
16. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
17. DM, 1705, No. 9.
18. Revolt, II, pp. 74, 134-135.
19. DM, 1695, Nos. 2, 12.
20. Ibid., 1696, No. 9.
21. Kubler, pp. 16, 19-20.
22. B-2, Albuq.
23. M-3 and B-2, Albuq.
24. Ibid.
25. Sp. Arch., I, No. 260.
26. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
27. M-50, Sta. Fe.

LOSANO

Ignacio Losano and his wife, not named, were sponsors in 1694.¹ He died on February 23, 1728; his widow, *Josefa* ———, died on September 11, 1729.² This woman was *Josefa de la Encarnación*, daughter of Miguel de la

Cruz de Lara and Juana de Ancizo. She was also called "La Losana" and "La Lara." Both she and Ignacio were from Sombrerete.³

1. DM, 1694, No. 26.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 288, 291-299.

LUCERO

(*Lucero de Godoy*)

JUAN LUCERO DE GODOY, so very active before the Rebellion, returned to New Mexico in 1693 with his third wife, *Isabel (Hurtado) de Salazar*, and her mother, Doña Bernardina de Salas y Trujillo. They were living on his old property in Santa Fe right after the Reconquest, the "Pueblo Quemado." He gave his age as sixty-nine in 1693.¹ The following two years he signed two statements in which his age was given as seventy and seventy-one.²

Of his four sons by either, or both, of his first two wives, three are known to have returned in 1693, *Juan*, *Antonio*, and *Nicolás*. These had their own families.

Juan de Dios Lucero de Godoy II, brother of the *Alférez* Antonio Lucero,³ seems to be the Juan Lucero who was killed by Indians with two other Spanish soldiers on March 4, 1703. As he was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity, it had Masses said for the repose of his soul.^{3a}

Antonio Lucero de Godoy, *Alférez*, the son of Juan and his second wife, Juana de Carvajal, came to New Mexico with his second wife, *Antonia Varela de Perea*, or *de Losada*. (The two children by his first wife could be any of the unidentified Luceros appearing in various documents.) Early in the century he was asking for Santa Fe lands that had belonged to his father, Juan.⁴ In 1695 and 1696, he gave his age as forty-five, in 1699 as forty-eight, and in 1705 as fifty.⁵ He belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity,⁶ and was dead by 1712, when his widow made her last will.

Antonia Varela named their children as follows: *Rosa*, wife of Ventura de Esquivel, *Antonio*, *Juan*, and *Diego*.⁷

Antonio Lucero married *Francisca Jaramillo* at Albuquerque, on September 27, 1712.⁸

Juan Lucero lived in Santa Fe near the site

of the old post-Reconquest Church of Saint Francis by the ancient north wall of the city.⁹ His wife was *Isabel Luján*. He died in 1741 and was buried in the Conquistadora Chapel on November 23; she died on August 9, 1771.¹⁰ When Isabel made her will in 1771 she listed their five children: *María Antonia*, *Francisca Alfonsa*,¹¹ *Pedro*, married to Margarita Lobato; *María Ignacia*, and *Juan* (dead).¹²

Diego Lucero married *Margarita Baca*, July 5, 1716, at San Ildefonso, with his brother Juan and wife Isabel Luján as witnesses.¹³ Three known sons of theirs were: *Miguel*, who married Nicolasa González;¹⁴ *Diego*, husband of Ana María Martín; and *Marcos*, who married María Antonia Gómez del Castillo.¹⁵

The name of Diego Lucero de Godoy is found on El Morro with those of three contemporaries.

Nicolás Lucero de Godoy, who married *María Montoya*, seems to be a son of old Juan and a brother of Antonio, there being no conclusive proof. He settled in the Río Abajo, giving his age as fifty in 1696.¹⁶ In 1710 he was living in Albuquerque, and by 1716 he gave his age as seventy.¹⁷ His family, and that of Bernardina de Salas y Trujillo [his father's third mother-in-law] were considered among the original founders of Albuquerque in 1706.¹⁸ Nicolás died on April 27, 1727, and María Montoya on January 12, 1740.¹⁹

Their known children were: *Pedro*,²⁰ *Francisca*, who married Juan Antonio Apodaca in 1716; and *Manuela*, who married Francisco Gutiérrez in 1709.²¹ A *Luis Lucero*, who married María Romero at Isleta in 1719 might also have been his son,²² and also *Miguel Lucero*, husband of Angela Vallejo, treated further on.

* * * * *

FRANCISCO LUCERO DE GODOY, Armorer and Captain of Artillery, took part in

Salvador, Ma-

nuel de la

Cruz, Con-

francisco

4

En diez y nueve de octubre, del año de mill setecientos y treinta y cuatro, aviendo leydo
francisco. la presente amonestación en tres días festivos, inter. Manuel de la Cruz, según dispone el dho. Concilio
de Trento, y no sueltando impedimento; Case en su casa, y sea. a. Adiutor el día Uynte
a. Salvador, Manuel de la Cruz, durán de Armijo, Confran. Alfonso, Lucero de Godoy. Siendo
testigos a. Francisco Cazax: Nicholas, Ditiz, y su esposa Getrudis, Paez, y mucha gente que
asistió. Por ser así Verdaderamente lo firmo en el sobre dicho día, mes, y año: 1734

Fr. Pedro, Dico. P. Aquino

Mateo Roybal en ocho días de Enero de mill setecientos y treinta y cuatro, y por ende
al con- Mateo Roybal en los días festivos inter. Gregorio de la Cruz, según dispone el dho. Concilio
de Trento, y no sueltando impedimento; Case en su casa, y sea. a. Adiutor el día Uynte
a. Salvador, Mateo Roybal, Confran. Alfonso, Lucero de Godoy. Siendo
testigos a. Francisco Cazax: Nicholas, Ditiz, y su esposa Getrudis, Paez, y mucha gente que
asistió. Por ser así Verdaderamente lo firmo en el sobre dicho día, mes, y año: 1734

Fr. Pedro, Dico. P. Aquino

En ocho días de Enero de mill setecientos y treinta y cuatro, y por ende
al con- Mateo Roybal en los días festivos inter. Gregorio de la Cruz, según dispone el dho. Concilio
de Trento, y no sueltando impedimento; Case en su casa, y sea. a. Adiutor el día Uynte
a. Salvador, Mateo Roybal, Confran. Alfonso, Lucero de Godoy. Siendo
testigos a. Francisco Cazax: Nicholas, Ditiz, y su esposa Getrudis, Paez, y mucha gente que
asistió. Por ser así Verdaderamente lo firmo en el sobre dicho día, mes, y año: 1734

Sample page of Marriage Book 50 of Santa Fe, showing marriage entries of Manuel de la Cruz Durán de Armijo and Francisca Alfonso Lucero de Godoy, October 19, 1734; and of Mateo de Roybal and Gregoria Baca, December 8, 1734.

the Vargas Expedition of 1692, when he rescued a nephew, the son of Cristóbal de Anaya.²³ He was stationed in Santa Fe after the Reconquest with his wife, *Josefa Sambrano de Grijalva*; he gave his age as fifty-three in 1698.²⁴

Their known children were *Francisco Mateo*, *Beatriz*, *María Josefa*, and *Lucía*, the last-named married to Francisco del Río of Guadalupe del Paso.²⁵ Beatriz and Josefa were asking for ancestral lands in Santa Fe in 1704.²⁶ In 1691 Beatriz had been asked for by Gabriel Tapia, but it looks as though the wedding request was rejected because of impediments.²⁷ In that same year, María married Juan de Alderete.

Francisco Mateo sometimes called himself "López de Godoy," combining his mother's family name (López Sambrano) with his father's.²⁸ His wife's name is not known, but he had three daughters: *Ana María*, *María Magdalena*, and *Francisca*.²⁹ A Francisca Lucero who married Andrés Montoya could be one of these girls, if not a daughter of the elder Francisco.

* * * * *

Miguel Lucero, living in the Río Abajo, was already married to Angela Vallejo at the start of the century. Their children were *Manuel*,³⁰ *María*, born December 1, 1708, and *Miguel II*, born on January 6, 1710, after the untimely death of his father,³¹ who was wounded at El Morro and died shortly after at Zuñi, June 15, 1709, when he was buried in the Mission's sanctuary, on the Epistle

side.³² On December 8, 1710, his widow acted as sponsor with a Pedro Lucero,³³ who could well be her brother-in-law, and one of the sons of old Nicolás Lucero de Godoy.

Miguel Lucero II made his last will at his home in Fuenclara, on January 20, 1766, being then *Alcalde Mayor* of Albuquerque. After naming his parents, Miguel Lucero and Angela Vallejo, he stated that he had been married to *Rosa Baca* for twenty-six years, and then to *Antonia Chaves*, widow of Baltasar de Beytia.³⁴ Rosa Baca had died on June 29, 1755, at Tomé.³⁵ Miguel had been *Alcalde Mayor* of Albuquerque already in 1763.³⁶

The children named in the will are as follows: By Rosa Baca: *Josefita*, *Miguel*, *Manuel*, *Loreta* (these four already married), *Lugarda*, *Graciana*, *Mariano*, and *Ana*. By Antonia Chaves: *María de la Luz*, *María Bárbara*, *José*, *Antonio José*, *María Antonia*, *Tomás*, and *María Gertrudis*. Miguel also mentioned his brother, Manuel Lucero.³⁷ He died on January 25, 1766.³⁸

Of the above-named children, *Manuel*, born June 18, 1740,³⁹ married Teresa Chaves of Los Padillas, and then a second cousin, Bárbara Montoya, of Atrisco.⁴⁰ *Lugarda* married Francisco Silva, and then Pedro Bautista Pino in 1781, *María Bárbara* married Julián Rael in 1776, *María de la Luz* became the wife of Manuel Pacheco in 1771, *Ana* married Juan José Silva in 1769, and *Mariano* married Anamaría Silva in 1776.⁴¹

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 422.
2. DM, 1694, No. 8; 1695, No. 10.
3. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, f. 338.
3a. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 183; OLC, p. 70.
4. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 422, 423.
5. DM, 1695, No. 10; 1696, No. 15; 1699, No. 1; 1705, No. 6.
6. OLC, pp. 64, 69.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 432.
8. DM, 1712, No. 1.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 758.
10. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
11. GENEALOGY: Francisca Alfonsa Lucero de Godoy, José D. de Armijo, María Isabel Armijo, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 458.
13. DM, 1716, No. 5; M-24, S. II; Sp. Arch., I, No. 953.
14. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number.
15. GENEALOGY: Marcos Lucero de Godoy, Margarita Lucero, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
16. DM, 1696, No. 10.
17. Ibid., 1710, No. 7; 1716, No. 1; 1718, No. 9.
18. NMHR, Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 274.
19. Bur-2, Albuq.

20. Sp. Arch., I, No. 238; perhaps the youth, Pedro, of 1691 (Revolt, II, pp. 113, 141-142).
21. DM, 1716, No. 14; 1709, No. 4.
22. Ibid., 1719, No. 2.
23. First Expedition, p. 134.
24. DM, 1694, No. 34; 1695, No. 5; 1698, No. 1; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 701, f. 322; Twit. Coll., Nos. 111, 2836.
25. DM, 1694, No. 34.
26. Twit. Coll., loc. cit.
27. DM, 1691, No. 1.
28. Revolt, I, p. 119; AASF, No. 1, Inventory, f. 3.
29. Sp. Arch., I, No. 3.
30. Ibid., No. 454.
31. B-2, Albuq.
32. Bur-45, Zuñi.
33. B-2, Albuq.
34. Sp. Arch., I, No. 454.
35. Bur-2, Albuq.
36. Bancroft, NMO, 1763.
37. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
38. Bur-2, Albuq.
39. B-57, Isleta.
40. DM, 1781, in Albuq., no number; M-4, Albuq. April 27, 1781. GENEALOGY: Manuel Lucero, María Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
41. DM, in Albuq., no number; M-3, Albuq.

LUERA

Felipe Santiago de Luera, a native of Rancho de las Cuevas, Valle de San Bartolomé, came as a soldier to New Mexico at the age of 25. His parents were Bartolomé Luera and Ursula Villanueva.¹ By 1805 he was a sergeant, when reference was made to his twenty-five years of military service. In 1808 he

asked to be transferred back to New Spain.²

On January 7, 1814, a *Felipe Luera*, husband of *Francisca Mañas* [?], died at the age of "sixty or seventy."³

1. HSNM, Militia Papers.

2. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 1881, 1892, 2012, 2013, 2019, 2176.

3. B-54, Tomé.

LUJÁN

DOMINGO LUJAN, apparently the man of this name killed in an accident in 1693,¹ had come to re-settle New Mexico. His widow, *Juana Domínguez*, who afterwards married Lorenzo de Madrid, made her last will in 1717, in which she named a son, *Juan*, and three daughters, *Antonia*, *Josefa*, and a third [Leonor?] whose name is obliterated.² She left land in Analco to two sons-in-law, José de Quintana and Cristóbal Jaramillo, to her daughter Josefa, and to a María Luján³ [Martín], who was the wife of her son Juan.

Her children by Domingo Luján had the following consorts: *Juan* married María Martín in 1698;⁴ *Antonia* became the wife of José de Quintana in 1696;⁵ *Josefa* married Matías Martín after refusing his cousin, Antonio Martín;⁶ and *Leonor* was the wife of Cristóbal Jaramillo.

Juan Luján and María Martín were married for forty years when he died as a corporal. She made her last will in 1769, mentioning her parents and nine children, but naming only eight of them: *Antonio* (dead), *José*, *Cristóbal* (dead), *Juan* (dead), *Santiago* (dead), *Domingo*, *María*, and *Francisco*.⁷

* * * * *

SEBASTIAN LUJAN was the son of Diego Luján and Juana de Salazar, both of whom had fled from the exile colony at Guadalupe

del Paso to reside in the Parral country of Nueva Vizcaya. Sebastián, born there or in the El Paso area after 1680, came to Santa Fe; he was twenty-four in 1705 when he married *Juana Teresa Moreno Trujillo* on February 24.⁸ His wife's family was not of the New Mexico Trujillos, having come up with the 1693 colonists from Mexico City, and at their own expense; for this reason they were allowed to return home in 1705.⁹ Sebastián also applied to leave, but was refused permission as being technically a New Mexican.¹⁰ The following year he and his wife, referred to as "*La Trujilleta*," were still in Santa Fe.¹¹ Her sister, married to Miguel de Quintana of Santa Cruz, also stayed in New Mexico.

* * * * *

PEDRO LUJAN was the son of Juan *Luis* Luján [Ruiz Cáceres branch].¹² He was but a minor in 1680-1681, and hence not included in the Revolt lists; but he returned with the Reconquest, accompanied by his wife, *Francisca Martín de Salazar*. He was twenty-seven in 1693.¹³ As a company captain he took part in an Apache campaign in 1713, and was on the Governor's staff during the Moqui campaign of 1716.¹⁴

One known child was a daughter, *Isabel*, who became the wife of Juan Lucero de Godoy.¹⁵

MATÍAS LUJÁN, described in 1680-1681, came back to his pre-Revolt lands at Santa Cruz.¹⁶ He had been born and reared at the place called "San Cristóbal" after the Reconquest.¹⁷ In 1693-1695 he gave his age as fifty.¹⁸ His wife was *Francisca Romero*.

His known children were: *Miguel*, *María*, *Antonia*, and *Juana*. *María* was married to *Pedro Sánchez*, *Antonia* to *José Trujillo*, and *Juana* was the author of a unique family.¹⁹

Miguel Luján was married to *Catalina Valdés*, nicknamed "La Prieta," whom he murdered in 1713.²⁰

A bastard daughter of a "Matías Luján," by some Indian servant, became the wife of *José López Naranjo*; but since there was another *Matías Luján*, husband of *Catalina Varela*, who lived in the same northern district,²¹ it is not known which of the two was her father.

Perhaps children also of *Matías Luján* and *Francisca Romero*, if not their nephews, were two brothers living in the same neighborhood, *Juan* and *Félix*.

Juan Luján (Romero) married *María Trujillo* on January 13, 1717, with *Baltasar Trujillo* and *Juana Luján* as witnesses.²² They had the following children: *Matías Jorge*, April 28, 1718; *Josefa*, March 28, 1720; *José*, March 18, 1725; and *Antonio*, September 24, 1723,²³ who married *Micaela Griego* on August 5, 1748.²⁴

Félix Luján, brother of *Juan Luján*, was married to *Francisca Gómez de Torres*. A daughter, *María*, was born on December 14, 1705.²⁵

* * * * *

MIGUEL LUJÁN, brother or brother-in-law of the *Sargento* *Juan Ruiz Cáceres*, was a soldier of the Reconquest. On reaching Santa Fe, Vargas assigned him and his family to the Palace of the Governors, where he was to guard the old chapel which the Indians had converted into an *estufa*. On December 28, 1693, the family escaped from it when the occupying Tanos decided to fight for the town.²⁶ This seems to be the same

man who had joined as a recruit in 1681,²⁷ and who was killed on April 19, 1694, during a campaign at *Cochití*.²⁸

He had a young son, referred to as *Agustín* and as *Cristóbal* in the 1693 incident.²⁹

Antonio Luján, described in 1680-1681, had died in 1682; but his widow, *María Martín*, who had married *Domingo de Herrera* in 1683,³⁰ returned to Santa Fe.

Her daughter, *Antonia*, by her first husband, married *Mateo de Ortega* in 1797.³¹

Agustín Luján, of unknown parentage, was a Santa Fe soldier who married *María (Luisa) Perea*, widow of *Miguel Maese*, in 1701.³² She is mentioned in a hexing incident, and as the sister of *Catalina Varela*, wife of *Martín Hurtado*.³³

They had a daughter, *María de la Candelaria*, born on February 4, 1725.³⁴

* * * * *

JUAN LUJÁN (really *Juan Barba*) came to New Mexico as a colonist from Parral, where he had fled in 1682. (See preceding century.) He was now described, in 1693, as thirty-four years old, the son of *Esteban Barba* and a native of New Mexico, swarthy, with rather deep-set eyes and a scar beneath the left eye. His wife, *Petrona Ramírez*, thirty, a native of Parral and daughter of *Isidro*, had a reddish skin, a round face, and large eyes.

They had a four-year-old child, *Juan*, born in Parral, having a reddish skin and a round face.³⁵ *Juan* was in Mexico City when he joined up, saying that he had to pick up his wife and child at Cuencame.³⁶

Juan Luján and *Teresa de Herrera* had two known children, born at Taos: *María*, February 7, 1715, and *Juana*, October 5, 1718, perhaps the first Spanish baptisms at that Mission after the Reconquest.³⁷

With so many mix-ups after the Reconquest, besides those before the Rebellion, it

is most difficult to identify the people who went by the name of Luján: the *Luján* fam-

ily proper, the *Martín Barba* group, and the *Luis* and *Ruiz Cáceres* clans.

1. AGI, *Guadalajara*, leg. 140, f. 68.
2. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 235.
3. *Ibid.*, No. 508.
4. *DM*, 1698, No. 16.
5. *Ibid.*, 1696, No. 15.
6. *Ibid.*, No. 16; *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 231.
7. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 587.
8. *DM*, 1705, No. 6.
9. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 108.
10. *Ibid.*, No. 109.
11. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 735, ff. 289-298.
12. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 758; see *Luis* family.
13. *DM*, 1693, No. 7; 1694, No. 31; *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 490.
14. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 198; I, No. 250.
15. *Ibid.*, I, Nos. 458, 867. GENEALOGY: *Isabel Luján*, Francisca Alfonsa Lucero de Godoy, José D. de Armijo, María Isabel Armijo, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
16. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 818; II, No. 250.
17. *Ibid.*, II, No. 89.
18. *DM*, 1693, No. 5; 1695, No. 8.
19. See Gómez del Castillo. GENEALOGY: *Juana Luján*,

- Francisco Gómez del Castillo, María Antonia Gómez del Castillo, Margarita Lucero, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
20. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 187.
 21. *AGN, Tierras*, t. 426; *ibid.*, *Mex., Inq.*, t. 735, f. 306.
 22. *M-24, S. IId.*
 23. *All ibid.*, B. Sec.
 24. *B-16, Nambé*, M. Sec.
 25. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 196; *M-24, S. IId.*, B. Sec.
 26. *Ritch Coll.*, Box 1, No. 25.
 27. *Revolt*, II, p. 195.
 28. *Crusaders*, pp. 70, 144-147, 180.
 29. *Ritch Coll.*, loc. cit.
 30. *DM*, 1683, No. 1.
 31. *Ibid.*, 1697, No. 2.
 32. *Ibid.*, 1701, No. 4.
 33. *AASF*, No. 16; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 79.
 34. *M-24, S. IId.*
 35. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
 36. *BNM*, leg. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 814-816.
 37. *B-45, Taos*.

LUNA

DIEGO DE LUNA was still living shortly before the Reconquest, being mentioned as a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1689.¹ An old man by this time, he must have died soon after, for he is not heard of again. But members of his large family settled in the Río Abajo district. All the following Lunas apparently belong to this one family.

* * * * *

ANTONIO DE LUNA is the oldest man of this name appearing after the Reconquest, and only as an obituary. He was married to *Jacinta Peláez* when he died on August 9, 1729.² His widow then married Captain Antonio Montoya in 1737; surviving her second husband, she herself died at Tomé, January 27, 1766.³

The next generation contains several men, any or all of whom could have been Antonio's sons. These were: *Domingo*, *Joaquín*, *Felipe*, *Antonio*, *Bernardo*, *Salvador*, and *José*.

Of early Luna women, *María Rosa*, wife of Juan Chaves, died October 6, 1738; on October 12, her baby of the same name also died.⁴ *Gregoria* became the wife of Pedro Romero, August 26, 1728.⁵

Domingo de Luna married *Josefa Lucero*, December 21, 1745, with Antonio Baca and daughter Josefa Baca as witnesses.⁶ In 1758, they were sponsors together for Paulín, son of Juan and Francisca Baca.⁷

Their known children were: *José Manuel*, born March 5, 1747; *Vicente*, September 21, 1750; *María Manuela*, June 13, 1757;⁸ and *Antonio*, who married Catalina Pino. Vicente married Victoria Chaves in 1774, when both his parents are mentioned as dead.⁹

Domingo had been married a second time, to *María Baca*, daughter of Nicolás Baca and Teodora Fernández. She bore him a son, *Rafael Antonio*, March 25, 1773,¹⁰ who married Ana María Tafoya, November 11, 1793.¹¹ Domingo and his second wife were living at San Clemente in 1766, while he was suing for her inheritance at La Ciénega.¹²

Joaquín de Luna married *María Torres*, July 17, 1743, with Antonio Baca and wife Mónica de Chaves as witnesses.¹³ But she must have died soon after, for within the next two years he began to have children by a new wife, *Juana Angela de Salazar*.

These children were: *Miguel de San Juan*, September 10, 1745; *Bernardo Paulo*, July 9, 1747; *Antonio Xavier*, May 11, 1751;¹⁴ and

Tomás, who married Margarita Antonia Sena at Bernalillo in 1773.¹⁵ The eldest son, Miguel, widowed of Juana Rael de Aguilar, married María Catalina Valdés of Jémez jurisdiction.¹⁶ Bernardo married Catalina García and resided at Alameda.¹⁷

Felipe de Luna married *Bárbara Yturrieta* on September 8, 1753, with José de Luna and Rosalía Vallejo as sponsors; Juan Antonio de Chaves and his mother Antonia Baca were *padrinos* for the *velación* on September 20.¹⁸ This pair had quite a large family.

The boys were: *Francisco*, July 6, 1755; *Tomás Antonio*, December 28, 1765;¹⁹ *José*, who married María Paula D. y Chaves, September 14, 1799;²⁰ *Juan Dionisio*, who married Bárbara Antonia Romero, March 23, 1793;²¹ *Juan*, who married María Guadalupe García Jurado, June 15, 1782; *Pedro Secundino*, who married Joaquina Aguirre, May 23, 1802; *Manuel*, who married Luisa García, May 21, 1791; and *Mariano*, who married Bárbara Aragón, February 15, 1789.

Two daughters were: *Manuela*, who married José Torres in Belén, October 16, 1781;²² and *Guadalupe*, born September 19, 1773.²³

In 1790, their widowed mother, Bárbara Yturrieta, fifty-six years old, was living in the second Plaza of Belén with five sons, ranging from thirty-one down to thirteen years.²⁴

Antonio de Luna married a María Magdalena ———, December 22, 1735.²⁵

Bernardo de Luna married Antonia Quintana in 1743. That same year they had a daughter, *María Francisca*, June 16, 1743.²⁶ This girl, or another named simply María, married Ignacio Vallejo in 1756.²⁷

Salvador de Luna died on November 6, 1743, while in Guadalupe del Paso. It was not known if he was married or single, wrote the Padre, "for he was an outsider."²⁸

José de Luna married Rosalía Vallejo, April 29, 1743,²⁹ while a Bernardo Vallejo married a *Juana de Luna*, June 21, 1759.³⁰

ANTONIO DE LUNA, son of Domingo de Luna and Josefa Lucero, was killed by Apaches prior to 1782. His wife was *María Catalina Pino*, sister of José Francisco Pino. He left four children: *José Enrique*, *María Josefa*, *Antonio Encarnación*, and *José Bruno*. His brother Vicente is mentioned in the probate of the estate.³¹

The daughter, *María Josefa*, born April 24, 1774, became the wife of Ventura Chaves.³² Her widowed mother married Anacleto Miera y Pacheco. The three sons married as follows:

José Enrique Luna, born on July 18, 1771, married *Juana María Gabaldón* in 1795.³³ Their known children were:

José Tomás Mariano, born December 23, 1796; *José Toribio*, April 18, 1799; *José Valentín Mariano*, February 20, 1803; *María Soledad Emiliana*, baptized January 8, 1805, with Paulín Baca and Lugarda Tafoya as sponsors; *Juan Antonio*, December 27, 1808;³⁴ *Jesús María*, and *José Antonio*.

José Tomás married María Manuela Pino.³⁵ *José Toribio* married Manuela Montañón.³⁶ *José* (*Valentín*?) married Lugarda Baca in 1828, and *Jesús María* applied to marry Preciliana Salazar in 1848.³⁷ *José* (*Antonio*) married Isabel Baca, daughter of Juan Cruz Baca and María Luisa Castillo.^{37a}

Antonio Encarnación Luna married Antonia Marcelina Chávez, May 11, 1798.³⁸ A son, *Ramón*, married Guadalupe Sarracino, November 30, 1832, and a daughter, *Juana María*, married Salvador Apodaca, July 17, 1821.³⁹

José Bruno Luna married *María Juliana Gabaldón*. After his death she married José Antonio Otero, widower of Bárbara Sedillo, in 1827.⁴⁰

* * * * *

Bartolomé de Luna [*Oliva*?] *Bautista*, eighteen years old, and born in San Juan Teoteguacán, was among the Mexico City colonists of 1693. The son of Tomás Bautista, he

was a nephew of Gertrudis Bautista, wife of Tomás Palomino, with whom he was listed.⁴¹

1. OLC, p. 70.
2. Bur-2, Albuq.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. M-11, Isleta.
6. M-3, Albuq.
7. B-57, Isleta, June 28.
8. Ibid.
9. DM, 1774, no number.
10. B-57, Isleta.
11. M-52, Sta. Fe.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 991.
13. M-11, Isleta.
14. All in B-57, Isleta.
15. M-23, San Felipe (Pueblo).
16. DM, 1772, in Albuq., no number.
17. B-3 and B-4, Albuq., bapts. of children.
18. M-11, Isleta.
19. Both in B-57, Isleta.
20. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.
21. Ibid.
22. All in M-49, Isleta.
23. B-57, Isleta.
24. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

It is not known if he arrived in New Mexico, or if he had descendants by any other name.

25. M-11, Isleta.
26. M-29, Sta. Cruz; B-31, Sta. Clara.
27. M-11, Isleta.
28. Bur., Guadalupe del Paso (Juárez).
29. M-3, Albuq.
30. M-11, Isleta.
31. Sp. Arch., I, No. 462.
32. B-57, Isleta; Sp. Arch., I, No. 212.
33. B-57, Isleta; B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.
34. All in B-54, Tomé.
35. B, Belén, bapt. of child., Aug. 10, 1852.
36. DM, 1845, in Belén, no number; M, Belén, Oct. 3, 1845, daughter's marriage. GENEALOGY: Toribio Luna, María Encarnación Luna, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
37. DM, 1828 and 1848, in Albuq., no number.
- 37a. B-73, Tomé, bapt. of son, Jesús María y José, July 9, 1837; the family that became prominent in this century. Cf. Twitchell, *Old Santa Fe*, p. 465, and *Leading Facts*, Vol. II, pp. 493, 551.
38. Both in M-49, Isleta.
39. Ibid.
40. DM, 1827, in Belén, no number.
41. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

MADRID

LORENZO DE MADRID, *Sargento Mayor*, returned to New Mexico in 1693 with his second wife, *Ana de Almazán*. Just before the Reconquest he declared that he was an *encomendero* with forty-one years in royal military service. He and Ana had no children, but had reared six adopted ones: *Luisa*, thirty years of age, *Paula*, nine, *Eusebia*, eight, *Juan Francisco*, eight, *Cristóbal*, fourteen, and *Pedro*, still in the nursing stage.¹

In 1697 Lorenzo got into trouble with civil and church authorities for supposedly living in concubinage with a widow, Juana Domínguez; both parties denied the charges, especially Lorenzo, who boasted of his years and honors as oldest living Conquistador of the Kingdom.² But when he made his last will in 1715, this same Juana Domínguez was his third wife, old Ana having died in the meantime.³

ROQUE DE MADRID became *Sargento Mayor* of all troops by 1688, when he gave his age as forty-four.⁴ He took a leading part in the Vargas Expeditions of 1692 and 1693, and also in the serious Pueblo uprising of 1696.⁵

His wife, Juana López (*Pacheco, de Ar-*

vid), returned with him and their family, settling at Santa Cruz. They had a grown son, José, in 1702,⁶ and a daughter Josefa, who married Cristóbal de la Serna in 1694.⁷ Two other young Madrids of the same generation, also living at Santa Cruz, and married into the same Serna family, were in all likelihood the sons of Roque. They were *Pedro* and *Matías*.

Roque must have married again, for in 1723, *Julián Madrid*, born in New Mexico, the son of *Maestre de Campo* Roque Madrid, deceased, and of Josefa Durán, married Estefanía Martín in Santa Cruz.⁸ Roque had belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁹

José Madrid, son of old Roque, was mentioned as a soldier of Santa Fe, twenty years of age in 1698, together with Pedro and Matías Madrid.¹⁰ It is not known who his wife and family were, if any.

Pedro Madrid, soldier of Santa Cruz and twenty-five years old in 1698,¹¹ and his wife, Isabel de la Serna, had a son, Bernardo, who married Gertrudis Martín, July 7, 1714.¹² Another son, Nicolás, married Antonia Luján, August 29, 1735. Both Pedro and Isabel were already dead.¹³

Matías Madrid, resident of Santa Cruz, and twenty-three years old in 1698, was a wedding sponsor with his wife *Antonia de la Serna* for Lázaro Durán and Gregoria de la Serna.¹⁴ They had two daughters: *Isabel*,

who married Agustín Sáiz in 1709,¹⁵ and *María*, who became the wife of Juan Trujillo of Santa Cruz in 1715.¹⁶ By this time he was a captain. He died on February 18, 1727.¹⁷

1. AGI, Guadalajara, leg. 139.
2. AASF, No. 17.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 502.
4. DM, 1688, No. 1.
5. First Expedition, pp. 184, sqq.; Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373; Bancroft, Hist. of N. M., p. 207.
6. Bancroft, NMO, 1702.
7. DM, 1694, No. 11.
8. Ibid., 1723, No. 3.

9. OLC, p. 58.
10. DM, 1698, No. 11.
11. Ibid..
12. M-24, S. Id.
13. M-27, S. Juan.
14. DM, loc. cit.
15. Ibid., 1709, No. 9.
16. Ibid., 1715, No. 6.
17. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

MAÉS

LUIS MAESE and his wife, *Josefa de Archuleta*, might have returned to Santa Fe in 1693, but it is certain that two daughters of theirs, *Antonia* and *Francisca*, were living there in 1727, when they sold some paternal lands. Both parents were referred to as dead.¹

Antonia had married Mateo Martín, and was a widow in 1767 with two twin sons, both named Joaquín Martín, and known as "los Joaquinaes."²

Francisca had married Simón Nieto, a Santa Fe soldier, and was dead by 1728.³

Miguel Maese had returned to New Mexico with his wife *María Perea*. But, sometime before 1701, on a trip back to Santa Fe from Guadalupe del Paso, he was killed by Apaches. His widow then married Agustín Luján.⁴ In her last will, made in 1715, *María Perea* mentioned her only child by Miguel, *Catalina Maese*, who was married at that time to Juan Antonio Domínguez.⁵

In this will she also mentioned a boy, *Mi-*

guel Maese, fifteen, whom she had reared from birth.⁶

Other early Maese people, who cannot be classified for lack of data, were the following:

Cristóbal Maese and his wife, *Gertrudis Sánchez*, were living in Santa Fe in 1705.⁷

Alonso Maese married *Catalina Hurtado* at Bernalillo, November 13, 1701.⁸

Juan Maese was living in Santa Fe in 1708 with his wife, *Rufina Severiana*.⁹

Marcial Maese, also called *Marcial Sangil*, was married to *Rosalía Abeytia*. They had at least two sons: *Antonio*, born April 5, 1734, and *Bartolomé*, December 17, 1735.¹⁰

The Maese families which remained at Guadalupe del Paso (Socorro, San Elzeario, Ysleta, and Senecú) kept the old spelling of the name even to this day. During the past century, the descendants of those who returned to New Mexico dropped the final vowel, and pronounced it as one syllable, "Més."

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 16.
2. Ibid., No. 40.
3. Ibid., No. 642.
4. DM, 1701, No. 5.
5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 680.

6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., II, No. 105; DM, 1705, No. 6.
8. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
9. Sp. Arch., II, No. 150.
10. B-2, Albuq.

MAESTAS

JUAN DE MESTAS PERALTA returned to Santa Fe in 1693 with his wife, *Casilda López de Osura*, who died soon after and was buried in Santa Fe. When Juan applied to marry *María Trujillo* in November, 1695, he stated that he had been born in Santa Fe, but did not know who his parents were.¹ By 1710 he had established himself at Pojoaque, giving his age as fifty-eight in 1714.² In 1715, he and a son, Mateo, received permission to visit New Vizcaya, very likely to see relatives who had remained at Guadalupe del Paso.³

The only son by the first wife was this *Mateo*, who married *Rafaela Cortés* in 1720.⁴

María Trujillo bore Juan the following large family: *María*, born February 7, 1707,⁵ who married *Lorenzo Inocencio Velásquez*; *Casilda*, who married *Nicolás Sisneros* in 1714; *Juana*, who became the wife of *Pedro Sisneros* in the same year;⁶ *Antonio*, who married *María Luisa Montoya* in 1728;⁷ *Joaquín*, born March 25, 1713, who married *Teresa Tafoya*; *José*, born March 25, 1715; *Manuela*, born April 1, 1720;⁸ *Juan Manuel*, born June 17, 1709, who married *Francisca Martín*; *Francisco Xavier*, born April 14, 1711; *Josefa Micaela*, born May 18, 1717;⁹ and *Ventura*, who married *Catalina Jurado*.

Joaquín Mestas married *Teresa Tafoya*, by whom he had a son, *Manuel*, born in 1742.¹⁰

After her death he married *Victoria Sánchez*, May 16, 1756,¹¹ by whom he had the following children:

Juan Ignacio, born April 20, 1763; *José Joaquín*, February 14, 1760;¹² *Josefa*, April 18, 1771;¹³ and *Gertrudis*, wife of *Cristóbal Larrañaga*.¹⁴

Ventura Mestas married *Catalina Jurado*, daughter of *Juan Jurado* and *Rosa de Misquia* (most likely of *Guadalupe del Paso*), who left him two children in 1767, *Antonia* and *Juan Ignacio*.¹⁵

Antonia, the first wife of *Juan Bautista Durán*, was dead by 1767.¹⁶

Ventura was married a second time, to *María Juana Vigil*.¹⁷

Antonio Mestas married *María Luisa Montoya* at Santa Cruz in 1728.¹⁸ They had these children: *María Juliana*, June 5, 1729; *Antonio*, June 9, 1731; *Pedro Joaquín*, March 30, 1735.¹⁹

During the Nineteenth Century the name came to be spelled "*Maestas*," probably influenced by the family name of *Maes*, which was pronounced "*Més*." But in spite of its corrupted spelling, "*Maestas*" is still pronounced "*Mestas*."

1. DM, 1695, No. 14.
2. Ibid., 1710, No. 15; 1714, No. 7.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 183a.
4. DM, 1720, No. 1.
5. B-18a, Nambé.
6. Both in M-24, S. IId.
7. DM, 1728, No. 1.
8. These three in M-24, S. IId., M. Sec.
9. These three in B-18a, Nambé.
10. B-31, Sta. Clara.

11. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
12. Both in B-27, S. Juan.
13. B-14, Cochiti.
14. B-24, S. IId., bapt. of child, Mar. 22, 1780.
15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 419.
16. Ibid., II, No. 845.
17. Ibid., No. 667.
18. DM, 1728, no number.
19. All in B-16, Nambé.

MALDONADO

SEBASTIAN ANTONIO MALDONADO was a witness, forty-two years of age, at the marriage of *Antonio Durán y Chaves* at Ber-

nalillo in 1718.¹ In 1714 an order had been issued in Mexico City for the arrest of the soldier *Sebastián Maldonado*, for murdering a

governor down in New Spain; it was proclaimed in New Mexico in April, 1715.² If this was the same man, he had not been arrested three years later. However, nothing more is known about him.

José Maldonado, a soldier of Santa Fe, married *María Luisa Tenorio*, March 19, 1754.³ When he made his last will in 1789, he was Second *Teniente* of the garrison. After naming his wife, he gave these seven children as

1. DM, 1718, No. 10.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 211.
3. M-50, Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 598.

their progeny: *José Miguel*, *Gaspar*, *Teodora*, *Francisca*, *José Miguel*, *Baltasar*, and *Antonio*.⁴ Gaspar and the younger José Miguel enlisted as soldiers in 1779 and 1783.⁵

He died on June 14, 1789, and was buried in the military chapel.⁶

A ——— *Baldonado* (Christian name omitted) and his wife, *Catalina Vallejo*, had a son *Fabián*, born February 2, 1744.⁷

5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
6. Bur-51, Castrense.
7. B-57, Isleta.

MANZANARES

Ana (Antonia) de Sandoval y Manzanares had come up to New Mexico before the 1680 Pueblo Rebellion. She was a daughter of Mateo de Sandoval y Manzanares and wife of *Blas de la Candelaria*. She returned to the Río Abajo area after the Reconquest with her Candelaria children.¹

A child, Andrés, was baptized in Albuquerque, December 16, 1709, the son of Feliciano Manzanares and Petronila de Ávila;² however, this couple seems to be none other than Feliciano Candelaria and Petrona Varela.

1. See Candelaria.
2. B-2, Albuq.
3. DM, 1694, No. 17.
4. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 187, 498.

María de Manzanares was the wife of Crisóbal Trujillo.³

Tomasa de Manzanares, a nineteen-year-old girl, lived in the Santa Cruz country in 1713; and as late as 1748, a woman of the same name was practicing the art of herb-healing, "for lack of surgeons in the Kingdom."⁴

Juan Manzanares and his wife, *María Madrid*, had a child, *Bárbara*, born on May 28, 1737.⁵ He acquired land in Chama in 1751.⁶

Andrés and *Manuel Manzanares*, probably his sons, were living in Pojoaque in 1769.⁷

5. M-31, Sta. Clara.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1045.
7. Ibid., Nos. 588, 589.

MANCHEGO

Manuel Manchego, a weaver, sixty-nine years old, lived in Belén in 1790 with his wife, *Rosa Miranda*. They had three sons, twenty, thirteen, and eleven years of age, and four daughters, sixteen, six, four, and two.¹ He died on December 22, 1802, leaving

his wife with two sons and two daughters.²

A son, *Juan Francisco*, married *María Gertrudis Silva* in Belén, May 2, 1793.³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
2. B-54, Tomé, Bur.. Sec.
3. Ibid., M. Sec.

MARES

JOSÉ MARES, who did not know who his parents were, married *Ana Rodríguez*, fifteen-year-old daughter of Lorenzo Rodríguez and Teresa López Olguín, in 1716.¹ They had at least two sons, *Nicolás* and *José*, who was evidently the "José Julian," twenty-five years old, who enlisted as a soldier in 1746.²

Simón de Ortega and a *María Mares* were marriage witnesses in 1694.³

Nicolás Mares, a soldier of Santa Fe, made his last will in 1766. His parents were José

Antonio Mares and Ana Antonia Rodríguez, both deceased. His wife was *Josefa de los Reyes de Vargas*, to whom he had been married for thirty-two years. He also mentioned a brother, José.

Their ten children were: *Lorenzo, Manuel, Luis, Cristóbal, José, María de la Luz, Francisco Esteban, José Manuel, Juan Domingo*, and *Nicolás*.

A *Manuel Mares* made his last will in Santa Fe in 1804.⁵

1. DM, 1716, No. 9.
2. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
3. DM, 1694, No. 6.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 567.
5. Ibid., No. 604.

MARIÑO

LUIS MARIÑO married *Isabel de Aguirre* on May 21, 1778.² He was a native of San Miguel el Grande, and thirty-three years old in 1790, residing at Los Padillas with his wife, thirty-one years of age. They had three boys, seven, six, and four years old, and two girls, nine and seven.³

One known son, *Rafael*, married Bernarda Luna, July 23, 1810.⁴ A son, *José Dolores*, was born on September 18, 1825.⁵

Luis was most likely a brother of Fray José Mariño, also a native of San Miguel el Grande, who was the thirty-six-year-old Padre at Acoma in 1776.⁵

1. M-49, Isleta.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
3. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.

4. Ibid., B. Sec.
5. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Acoma.

MÁRQUEZ

Few members of the prominent and numerous Márquez family of the preceding century returned with the Reconquest; the few who did are hard to place.

FRANCISCO MARQUEZ and his wife, *Estela Luján*, were living in Santa Cruz in 1709, when their son *Juan* married *Josefa Apodaca* on August 18.¹ In all probability, a

Diego Márquez who married *Juana Martín Serrano* was another son.

Juan Márquez and *Josefa Apodaca* had the following children: *Manuela*, who became the second wife of *Cristóbal Baca* in 1734; *María*, wife of *Andrés Sandoval*; *Domingo*,

born on August 11, 1726; *Antonia Simona*, June 4, 1728; and *Alejandro*, in 1731.²

Their mother died in Santa Fe, March 2, 1758.³

Diego Márquez made his last will at Santa Cruz in 1729, in which he named his wife, *Juana Martín Serrano*, and their three children: *María Estela*, wife of Domingo Montes Vigil; *Diego*, eighteen and single; and *Francisca*, wife of Pablo Trujillo.⁴

Their son, *Diego II*, married Gertrudis Esquivel in Santa Fe, August 25, 1730.⁵

* * * * *

Juan Márquez, a different man from the preceding namesake, married a widow, *Magdalena Baca*, January 16, 1735.⁶ The following year he was prosecuted for adultery with another woman,⁷ and on February 23, 1741, *Magdalena* was found dead in bed,⁸ murdered by her husband. They had no children; her heirs were two boys by her first husband: *Nereo* and *Cristóbal Manuel Montoya*.⁹

Nicolás Márquez had been the husband of *Ana María Montoya*, who married *Diego Arias de Quirós* in 1694.¹⁰ She had two Márquez children: *Antonia* and *Mateo*.

1. DM, 1709, Nos. 6, 12.
2. These three in B-27, S. Juan.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 513; two girls evidently named for Márquez grandparents.
5. DM, 1730, no number.
6. M-50, Sta. Fe.
7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 437.
8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

Antonia, wife of Agustín Sáez, had died before 1709. *Mateo* married *Agustina Romero* in Santa Fe in 1702;¹¹ they had a daughter, *Ana María*, who married Domingo Valdés.

This Nicolás Márquez might well have been the son of Catalina Márquez by her infamous husband, Nicolás de Aguilar, of the preceding century.

* * * * *

DIEGO MARQUEZ DE AYALA was a native of Zelaya in New Spain who joined the colonists of 1693. He was the son of Don Juan, nineteen years old, with an aquiline face, large eyes, the left one darker than the other. His wife was *María de Palacios Bolívar*, fifteen, daughter of Antonio and born in Vera Cruz; she was fair with a round face and big eyes.¹²

Diego was a coppersmith by trade.¹³ But by 1716 he held the rank of captain in the militia.¹⁴ Either he or his contemporary of the same name (without *Ayala*) was a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.¹⁵

A known child of his, *María*, became the wife of Lázaro Trujillo.¹⁶ Another was, in all probability, a *Juana Márquez de Ayala* who was the wife of José Antonio Naranjo.

9. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
10. DM, 1694, No. 32.
11. Ibid., 1702, No. 3.
12. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54a; I, No. 404; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
13. DM, 1705, No. 12.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 404.
15. OLC, p. 70.
16. B-17, Nambé, 1797, second M. of son Mariano.

MARTÍN BARBA

Some members of this pre-Rebellion family very likely came back to New Mexico in 1693 as plain "*Martín*." Hence they would be hard to separate from any Martín Serrano

people who also dropped the second part of the name.

We do know that one Martín Barba came back as *Juan Luján*.

MARTÍN SERRANO

I. LUIS MARTÍN SERRANO of the preceding century, and his wife *Catalina de Salazar*, had many descendants to resettle New Mexico in 1693 through at least two sons, **Luis II** and **Pedro**. (The progeny of his brother **HERNÁN** are treated further on.)

1. LUIS MARTÍN SERRANO II and his wife, *Antonia de Miranda*, had these children, as well as they can be distinguished and sorted out: *Luis III* (not heard of again after the Reconquest), *Domingo* (?), *Antonio*, *Francisco*, *María*, wife of Antonio Luján, and *María Rosa*, married to Nicolás López.

Domingo Martín Serrano (was he a son of Luis II or Hernán II?) was married to Josefa de Herrera. A witness in 1694, he declared that he was born in Santa Fe, giving his age as forty-seven in that year, and as eighty in 1726.¹ He died at the age of ninety on February 27, 1735.² His children were:

Diego, who married Pascuala de Soto at Santa Cruz in 1694;³ *María*, wife of Juan Luján; *Blas*, who married Rosa de Vargas Machuca in 1705;⁴ and *Matías*, husband of Josefa Luján Domínguez.⁵

Antonio Martín Serrano, son of Captain Luis Martín, was twenty-six in 1681 and thirty-three in 1690.⁶ He was married to Ynez de Ledesma before 1680, then by 1703 to *María de Carvajal*, a native of Querétaro and widow of José Cortés, when Antonio is referred to as "*El Tecolote*." He was married a third time, to *Gertrudis Fresquí*, August 25, 1725, at Santa Cruz. He was living in Chimayó when he died at the age of eighty.⁷

In 1696, after his first wife's death, he had asked to marry Josefa Luján, daughter of Domingo Luján, but she changed her mind.⁸

He then married *María de Carvajal* in 1698, when he gave both his parents' names and said that he was a charter settler of the new town of Santa Cruz.⁹ It is not known who his children were, if any.

Francisco Martín Serrano, son of Luis Martín, still living in 1694, and of Antonia Miranda, had lost his wife, *Juana Laurera*, when he married *Juana García* in Santa Fe, October 26, 1694.¹⁰ This second wife, Juana García de los Ríos,^{10a} made her last will in 1752, where she named their twelve children:

Juan Martín, *Nicolás*, *Lorenzo*, *María*, *Francisco Xavier*, *Marcial*, *Ana*, *Petrona*, *Josefa*, *Ángela*, *Manuel*, and *Blas* (the last two dead).¹¹ Of these, *Francisco* (*Xavier*) married Felipa Ribera at Albuquerque in 1721;¹² *Marcial* was sued for heart-balm by Ynez Griego in 1736,¹³ but married Gabriela de Atienza on August 28, 1737.¹⁴

Margarita, a daughter by the first wife, married Juan Andrés Apodaca in 1707.¹⁵

2. PEDRO MARTÍN SERRANO DE SALAZAR and his wife, *Juana de Argüello*, also returned in 1693 to re-settle the ancestral La Cañada country.¹⁶ He was dead by 1700, when a son got married. But Juana, seventy years old in 1718, was still living with her daughter Josefa, widow of Andrés Archuleta, in Santa Fe.¹⁷

The known sons were: *Miguel*, husband of Leonor Domínguez de Mendoza; *Antonio*, who married Ana María Gómez, and then Magdalena Sedillo; *Francisco*, "*El Ciego*," married to Casilda Contreras; and *Sebastián*, husband of María Luján.

Three known daughters were: *María*, widow of Juan Olguín, who married Tomás de

1. DM, 1694, No. 26; 1726, No. 2.

2. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.

3. DM, 1694, No. 9.

4. Ibid., 1705, No. 1.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 231.

6. Revolt, II, pp. 167, 197; DM, 1690, No. 1.

7. DM, 1725, No. 7; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 304 sqq.

8. DM, 1696, No. 16.

9. Ibid., 1698, No. 11.

10. Ibid., 1694, No. 8.

10a Perhaps of family of Diego Velásquez and Juana del Río (q.v.).

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 353.

12. DM, 1721, No. 1.

13. Ibid., 1736, no number.

14. M-27, S. Juan.

15. DM, 1707, No. 2.

16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 818; II, Nos. 67, 68.

17. Ibid., I, No. 505.

Bejarano; *Juana*, widow of Francisco de Apodaca, who then married a different Juan Olguín in 1695, and then Felipe de Arratia; and *Josefa*, wife of Andrés de Archuleta.¹⁸

Miguel Martín Serrano married *Leonor Domínguez de Mendoza* in 1707.¹⁹ Both are mentioned in a hexing case in 1708. His wife's aunt, *Petrona Domínguez*, was married to a *Simón Martín*.²⁰

Antonio Martín Serrano was twenty-seven when he married *Ana María Gómez* of Guadalupe del Paso, at Santa Fe in 1700. His father *Pedro* was here mentioned as deceased.²¹ He next married *Felipa de Villavicencio*,²² widow of *Gabriel de Ansures*, and then *Magdalena Sedillo*, widow of *Juan de Dios Martínez*, in 1734.²³

One known daughter of his, by his first wife, was *Ynez Martín*, who married *Juan José Pacheco* in 1732.²⁴ This pair was living at La Soledad in 1758, when her father was mentioned as dead.²⁵

Francisco Martín Serrano, called "*El Ciego*," must have been blind, or very much nearsighted, to deserve the nickname. His wife was *Casilda Contreras*.²⁶ He was living at El Embudo with his wife in 1764 when he made his last will.²⁷

Of their children, *Salvador Manuel* married *Feliciana Rael de Aguilar*, April 25, 1743;²⁸ *Juan Francisco* married *Paula Villalpando*; *María Luisa* was born on May 20, 1729;²⁹ and *Josefa* married *Luis Suazo* of Guadalupe del Paso, October 2, 1734.³⁰

One son, *Juan Francisco*, made his last will at El Embudo in 1767, naming *Paula Villalpando* as his wife, and their eleven children:

Rosalía (dead), *Valentín*, *Tomás* (dead), *Tomás II* (dead), *Juan Gabriel*, *Margarita*, *Miguel*, *Rosalía*, *Juan Bautista*, *José*, and *Ana María*.³¹

Another son of old Francisco might have been an *Antonio*, married to *Catalina de Villalpando*, who made his will at Embudo in 1763. Their children were: *María*, second wife of *Marcial Torres*, and *Pascuala*, wife of *Joaquín Torres*, son of *Marcial* by a first wife.³²

Sebastian Martín Serrano is the most famous of the whole clan. He and his wife, *María Luján*, were still in Santa Fe in 1698, when he gave his age as twenty-seven.³³ But within a few years he had moved north to the ancestral Río Arriba country.³⁴ In 1714 he was *Alcalde* of Santa Cruz.³⁵ He built up his large grant at La Soledad, north of San Juan Pueblo, and there reared a large family; he himself became a legendary figure as an Indian campaigner.³⁶ The chapel that he built at La Soledad was mentioned by *Father Domínguez* in his report of 1777.³⁷ In 1730 he was made to vacate grant lands in Taos Valley that were too close to the Pueblo, and he brought suit against Governor *Bustamante* for the loss of crops and stock. His complaints, proven false, brought him a fine for perjury and misrepresentation.³⁸

His wife, *María Luján*, made her last will in 1765, when she declared that she was the legitimate daughter of *Don Fernando Durán y Chaves* and *Elena Ruiz Cáceres* (another example of interchanging this name with *Luján*). Her father was, then, not the progenitor of the post-Reconquest family of the Río Abajo, but the *Sargento Mayor* whose family was massacred in Taos in 1680. *María* might have been made captive as a baby,^{38a} or she was with relatives away from Taos at the time; anyway, some of her husband's

18. GENEALOGY: *Josefa Martín Serrano*, *Hilario Archuleta*, *Julio Archuleta*, *María Ignacia Archuleta*, *María Josefa Quintana*, *Desiderio Roybal*, *Romualdo Roybal*, *Nicolasa Roybal*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.

19. DM, 1707, No. 1.

20. Sp. Arch., II, No. 137b.

21. DM, 1700, No. 1.

22. Sp. Arch., I, No. 686.

23. B-16, Nambé; M-27, S. Juan.

24. M-27, S. Juan.

25. Sp. Arch., I, No. 687.

26. Ibid., II, No. 137b.

27. Ibid., I, No. 565.

28. M-50, Sta. Fe.

29. B-27, S. Juan.

30. M-27, S. Juan.

31. Sp. Arch., I, No. 600.

32. Ibid., No. 987.

33. DM, 1694, No. 8; 1695, No. 10; 1698, No. 1.

34. Sp. Arch., I, No. 484; II, Nos. 154, 137b.

35. Bancroft, NMO, 1714.

36. An interesting account by Twitchell in Sp. Arch., I, p. 431; the story rings true, but dates and persons are jumbled.

37. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, S. Juan.

38. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.

38a. See First Expedition, p. 156.

lands in Taos Valley were those she had inherited from Don Fernando. (q.v.).

Maria mentioned her husband as already dead, and named their children as follows: *Marcial*, *Margarita* (dead), *Rosa*, *Manuel*, *Ángela*, *José Antonio*, *Josefa*, *Juan*, and *Francisco* (the last three dead). The estate of Captain Sebastián Martín was probated again in 1772, with the last wills of both parents in evidence. Lands in question included those in Taos Valley, Truchas, and Chamisal; surviving children and grandchildren also found mention.³⁹

Their eldest son, *Marcial*, the executor of his father's will, married *Lugarda Medina*, who bore him a son, *Salvador*, April 6, 1726.⁴⁰

Juan Manuel Martín, who married *Elena Roybal*, with Bernardo Roybal and Margarita Martín as sponsors, September 27, 1731,⁴¹ was, to all appearances, Margarita's brother, the "Juan" mentioned in the will.

Of the daughters, *Margarita* had married Juan de Padilla early in the century,⁴² and later became the wife of Bernardo Roybal in 1731; on the same day, September 26, her younger sister, *Ángela*, married Bernardo's younger brother, Ignacio.⁴³ Here are three Martins, two sisters and one brother, married to three Roybals, two brothers and one sister.

* * * * *

II. HERNÁN MARTÍN SERRANO, who survived his brother LUIS I, and was so healthy and active when "more than eighty" during and after the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, appears to have had three wives, at the least: *María Montaña*, *Catalina Griego*, and *Josefa de la Asunción González*. Having been born at San Gabriel del Yunque around the year 1606, he actually was about seventy-four in 1680; and if he did come back to New Mexico in 1693, he was then about eighty-seven years old.

His children by the first wife appear to have been: *Juan*, husband of Ana López de

Gracia; *José*; *María*, wife of Bartolomé de Ledesma (all dead before 1680); *Cristóbal*, certainly known to be María Montaña's son, who married Antonia Moraga;⁴⁴ and *Pascuala*, daughter of Hernando Martín and María Montaña, who married Diego Durán in Santa Fe in 1694.

Cristóbal Martín II, twenty, son of Hernando Martín and Catalina Griego, married a *Juana de la Cruz* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1697. Evidently he had remained there with some of his mother's people, Juan Griego being a witness.⁴⁵

Children by Josefa de la Asunción González were: *Mateo*, who married Antonia Maese; *Andrés*, husband of Lucía de Torres; *Tomasa*, first wife of Bernardino de Sena;⁴⁶ and *María*, married to Bernardo (or Bernardino) Fernández. Their mother, Josefa de la Asunción, survived her aged husband for many years, ending her days in the house of the Vicar, Don Santiago Roybal.⁴⁷ The Vicar's sister, Manuela Roybal, had married Bernardino de Sena after Tomasa Martín's death.

Cristóbal Martín Serrano returned in 1693 with his wife, *Antonia Moraga*, and their known children: *Cristóbal*, who married María Montoya at Bernalillo in 1698, after being rejected by Gerónima Baca that same year;⁴⁸ *Diego*, who married Manuela de Vargas in 1714 at Santa Fe;⁴⁹ *María*, wife of Manuel Antonio Domínguez;⁵⁰ and *Josefa*, mentioned with her mother and brethren in 1713.⁵¹

Cristóbal and his wife were arguing for lands in Chimayo in 1714.⁵² In 1715, Antonia de Moraga and two sons, Diego and younger Cristóbal, got leave to visit relatives in Sonora.⁵³ Her husband died at Santa Cruz at the age of seventy, November 28, 1736.⁵⁴

46. GENEALOGY: *Tomasa Martín González*, Tomás Antonio de Sena, Graciana Prudencia Sena, Manuel Ribera, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

47. Sp. Arch., I, No. 40.

48. DM, 1698, Nos. 3, 11, 18.

49. Ibid., 1714, No. 6.

50. Ibid., 1723, No. 5.

51. Sp. Arch., II, No. 197.

52. Ibid., No. 496.

53. Ibid., No. 183a.

54. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.

39. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 195, 698.

40. B-27, S. Juan.

41. Bur-16, Nambé, M. Sec.

42. GENEALOGY: *Margarita Martín*, Micaela Padilla, Josefa Labadía, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

43. M-27, S. Juan.

44. Sp. Arch., I, No. 491.

45. DM, 1697, No. 5.

Mateo Martín and Antonia Maese had twin sons, both named Joaquín, and called "*los Joaquinaes*," born in Santa Fe in 1730, five years before their mother married Mateo. Their grandmother was Josefa de la Asunción, widow of Hernando Martín.⁵⁵

They also had a daughter, *Ynez Griego* [adopted?], who sued Marcial Martín, son of Francisco Martín, for breach of promise in 1736.⁵⁶

Andrés Martín, brother of Mateo and son of Josefa de la Asunción, inherited his mother's lands in Chimayó.⁵⁷ On March 3, 1723, he married *Lucía de Torres*, a widow.⁵⁸

This seems to be the same Andrés Martín who moved from the Santa Cruz country down to Alameda, where he married *Quiteria García de Noriega*, August 16, 1734.⁵⁹ They had a son, *Juan Pablo Toribio*, born April 23, 1745,⁶⁰ and a daughter, *María Vibi-ana*, who became the wife of Eusebio Durán y Chaves.⁶¹

Andrés next married *María Dolores Galle-gos*, July 15, 1747;—this young wife brought suit against Eusebio de Chaves in 1765 for beating up her fifty-seven-year-old husband, and his own father-in-law. Andrés was still living in 1812, being then eighty years old.⁶²

* * * * *

Other Martín Serrano people of the Reconquest period, surely the sons and daughters of any of the foregoing heads of families, cannot be placed in their proper categories without additional data.

Miguel Martín Serrano, residing at Santa Cruz in 1713, was married to *María Archuleta*, daughter of Juan de Archuleta and Isabel González. In his last will, drawn up in 1753, he listed their children: *Agustín*, *Juan*, *Pablo*, *Isidro*, *Juan Pablo*, *Manuela*, and

José.⁶³ One son, Juan Pablo, was the principal witness in a celebrated case in 1728 involving one Francisco Xavier Romero.⁶⁴ An Isidro Martín, soldier of Santa Fe in 1757, married to the widow of Francisco Trujillo, and step-father to Antonio Trujillo, seems to be another of his sons.⁶⁵

Miguel died in 1754; one of his daughters (Manuela) was mentioned as the wife of Francisco Quintana.⁶⁶

Alejo Martín was living in Santa Fe in 1701 with his wife, *María de la Roche*, or *Rocha*.⁶⁷ Shortly after, he moved to the Río Arriba area. He and Captain Sebastián Martín witnessed a wedding officially at La Soledad, December 25, 1729.⁶⁸ In all likelihood, he was Sebastián's brother, as some of his children used the "*Martín Serrano de Salazar*" name.⁶⁹

A son, *Nicolás Jacinto*, married *María de la Serna* at Santa Cruz in 1712, and these had a child, *Juan Ricardo*, April 8, 1731.⁷⁰

A daughter, *María*, was the wife of Diego de Torres.⁷¹

An Alejo Martín who married Catalina de Ribera on February 20, 1730,⁷² might be the old man himself, or else a son of the same name.

Diego Martín was already married to *Teresa de Herrera* in 1706. Both were sponsors at the marriage of Diego Lucero and Ana María Martín, February 3, 1726.⁷⁴ Diego Martín died on October 1, 1743.⁷⁵

Antonio Martín, husband of *María de Herrera*, died on March 17, 1749.⁷⁶

This looks like another case of two brothers marrying two sisters.

Diego Martín, a younger man, and *Rosa de Atienza*, had the following children: *María Antonia*, February 9, 1726; *Juan Ignacio*, March 18, 1729; and *Diego*, May 22, 1731.⁷⁷

55. Sp. Arch., I, No. 40.

56. DM, 1736, no number..

57. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

58. M-16, Nambé.

59. M-3, Albuq.

60. B-3, Albuq.

61. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 605, 609.

62. M-3, Albuq.; Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 590, 605.

63. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 509, 546.

64. Ibid., II, No. 353.

65. Ibid., I, No. 980.

66. Ibid., II, No. 529.

67. Ibid., I, No. 480. She was a native of the Province of So-

nora. (Marriage of daughter María.)

68. M-27, S. Juan.

69. Sp. Arch., I, No. 752.

70. DM, 1712, No. 4; B-27, S. Juan.

71. Sp. Arch., I, No. 752. GENEALOGY: *María Martín*, *Nicolás Torres*, *Mariano Torres*, *María Rita Torres*, *José Chávez*, *Eugenio Chávez*, *Fabían Chávez*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.

72. M-50, Sta. Fe.

73. Sp. Arch., I, No. 401.

74. M-27, S. Juan.

75. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.

76. Sp. Arch., I, No. 33; Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.

77. All in B-27, S. Juan.

In 1740, Diego Martín and a different woman, *Juana de Ansures*, had a legitimate son, *Baltasar*.⁷⁸

Ignacio Martín married *Mariana Giltoméy*, January 17, 1730. They had a son, *Simón*, October 28, 1730.⁷⁹

It can be seen how large this Martín Ser-

78. *Ibid.*

rano family was from the start, since practically all of its members returned with the Reconquest. During the Nineteenth Century they gradually came to be known as "*los Martines*," and the later addition of a final *z* turned this plural form into the patronymic "*Martínez*." But this was the name of different families treated next.

79. M-27 and B-27, S. Juan.

MARTÍNEZ

(Various)

Don Felix Martínez was one of the "hundred" soldiers recruited by Vargas in Spain. He was a native of Galicia. After signing up at Zacatecas in April, 1693, he came up to Guadalupe del Paso to play an active role in the Reconquest. He was Vargas' Adjutant in 1694, Commander of the Guadalupe del Paso Presidio in 1695, and of Cavalry in 1705.¹ He is mentioned as having been escorted back to Mexico City by Pedro Durán y Chaves just prior to 1713,² but is listed as acting or interim Governor of New Mexico in 1715-1717, after which he left New Mexico.³ There is no evidence of his having had a family in New Mexico.

* * * * *

Manuel Martínez de Gamboa was in the Velasco list of 1693. He was eighteen years old, the son of Nicolás and a native of Mexico City; he had a round face and a large scar down the entire left side of his face and forehead. His wife was *Ysabel Cano Montezuma*, sixteen, the daughter of Don Manuel de Proenza, and also born in Mexico City; she had big eyes and a pointed nose.⁴

The other Velasco list had a *Doña Juana Cano Montezuma*, a widow, with her mother, *Doña Polonia García*, and four children: *Isabel María*, seventeen; *Manuel*, fourteen; *Josefa*, ten; and *Alonso Francisco*, six.⁵ This appears to have been a superior sort of family which, unfortunately, backed out, leaving only the girl, *Ysabel*, who meanwhile had

married young Manuel Martínez de Gamboa. But there is no evidence to show that even this young pair ever reached New Mexico.

* * * * *

JUAN MANUEL MARTÍNEZ DE CERVANTES, son of the same, twenty-seven years old and a native of Mexico City, came with the colonists of 1693. He had a dark, round face, large eyes, and a broad nose. His wife was *Catalina de los Angeles*, twenty-four, the daughter of Francisco Collacos, and also a native of Mexico City; she had a dark, aquiline face, large eyes and forehead.

With them came a thirty-six-year-old servant, *Cecilia de la Cruz*.⁶

The wife died on the journey during childbirth, at the post of Ojo Caliente, Hacienda of Tabalopa and Paso del Norte, in April, 1694. Her husband reached Santa Fe with the colonists, and he settled in Santa Cruz, where he married another native of Mexico City, *María de Guadalupe Navarro*, sixteen, daughter of Antonio Navarro and Antonia González de Vargas, both deceased. He gave his own parents as Juan Martínez de Cervantes and María Antonia Chirinos. Here he also gave his own last name as "*Chirinos*."⁷

This is the name he went under when working in the reconstruction of San Miguel Chapel in 1710,⁸ and also when he married again in this same year; his third wife was *Juana Montoya*, widow of Francisco Palomino Rendón.⁹

He had two daughters by his second wife: *Lucía*, who married Juan Cayetano Lobato of Santa Fe; and *María de Guadalupe*, who married José Trujillo of Santa Cruz. Both marriages took place in 1716, and both girls were using the "Chirinos" name.¹⁰ This surname did not survive; if Juan Manuel had any male children, they might have reverted to "Martínez."

Juan de Dios Martínez, sixty years old and a native of Mexico City, and Pedro Martínez, thirty and a native of Puebla, and also married, appeared together as testimonial witnesses for the marriage of María de Guadalupe Chirinos. Hence, they may have been closely related.

Juan de Dios was married to Magdalena Cedillo, who, after his death, married a widower, Antonio Martín, in 1734.¹¹

Pedro had appeared as a witness before, in 1708, when he said that he was born in Puebla, was married, and resided in Santa Fe.

He signed his name "Pedro Martínez."¹² It is not known who his wife was, or his children, if any.

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SALVADOR MARTÍNEZ CLEMENTE, place of origin not known, married *Rosalía García de Noriega* early in the century. They appeared together as sponsors, October 8, 1728.¹³ Known children of theirs were:

Antonio Facundo, born December 6, 1731; *Luis*, March 7, 1734; *Vicente*, October 28, 1745; *Coleta Bárbara*, in 1750;¹⁴ and *Joaquín*, who married Teresa Tenorio de Alba, October 20, 1749.¹⁵

Salvador was accused of trying to kill his father-in-law, Luis García, by running him down with his horse.¹⁶

The Martínez people were few when compared with the old Martín Serrano group. But when the latter became "Martínez" also, this name became, perhaps, the most numerous in New Mexico, especially in the north.

1. AGL, Mex., And., leg. 377.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 198.
3. NMHR, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 158.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
5. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
6. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
7. DM, 1696, No. 1.
8. Kubler, pp. 11, 17, 20.

9. DM, 1710, No. 16.
10. Ibid., 1716, Nos. 10, 13.
11. B-16, Nambé.
12. DM, 1708, No. 1.
13. B-2, Albuq.
14. B-2 and B-3, Albuq.
15. M-50, Sta. Fe.
16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1221.

MARZELINO

(See *Ladrón de Guevara*)

MASCAREÑAS

JOSÉ MASCAREÑAS, twenty-six years old, the son of Felipe, and born in Mexico City, brought his family with the colonists of 1693. He had a medium build, large eyes, and scars on the eyebrow and chin. His wife, *María de Acosta*, eighteen, the daughter of Nicolás, was also born in Mexico City; she was of medium height, dark, with large eyes and a small nose.

They had an eight-year-old daughter, *Josefa Melchora*, born in Mexico City, who had a broad face, large eyes, and a thick nose.¹

Jose was a *calderero* by trade.² He gave his age as twenty-seven in 1695, and twenty-eight in 1697, giving Mexico City as his birthplace. First he lived in Santa Cruz, and then was in Santa Fe, when he signed his name as "José Bernardo Mascareñas."³ In 1701 he and

his wife were living in Bernalillo, where a boy, *Francisco*, was born on February 27.⁴ Another child, *María*, is treated further on in connection with the Archibeque family.

Their father must have died in the early part of the century, as their mother had married a Juan Nolasco Armijo or Agüero, and died prior to 1732.⁵ The children were known in Santa Fe as "the orphans of José Mascareñas" in 1736.⁶

One girl, *María*, was reared in the house-

hold of Juan de Archibeque, who had a natural son by her. This boy, *Juan*, was reared in his father's house and bore his name. But after Archibeque's death he took his mother's name instead.⁷

Francisco Mascareñas is heard of in connection with his nephew, the son of Archibeque and his sister *María*,⁸ and finds mention in other documents, but nothing is known of his wife and family.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790, 795.
3. DM, 1695, No. 1; 1697, No. 3.
4. B-13, Bern.

5. M-3, Albuq.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 754.
7. Ibid., I, Nos. 13, 339; II, No. 373.
8. Ibid.

MATA

José de Mata, forty-six, was with the exiled colonists at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681.¹

Baltasar de Mata married *Isabel de Chaves*,

widow of Jacinto Peláez, in 1705.² They had two children: *Pedro*, born August 12, 1708,³ and *Margarita*, October 30, 1705,⁴ who became the wife of Bernabé Baca.

1. DM, 1681, No. 3.
2. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

3. B-2, Albuq.
4. B-13, Bern.

MEDINA

JUAN LORENZO DE MEDINA and his wife *Antonia Sedano* were among the colonists of 1693.¹ He was twenty years old, the son of José, and born in Mexico City, of medium height, with joined eyebrows, large eyes and nose. She was fourteen, the daughter of Pedro and a native of Querétaro, fair and pockmarked, with a scar on the left eyebrow.² Her sister, *Josefa*, was the wife of Nicolás Jirón.³

It is not known if Juan Lorenzo and Antonia had any children. He was married a second time, to *Juana Anaya Almazan*, by whom he had during five years of married life up until his death: *Juan Francisco*, *María Antonia*, and *Margarita Antonia*.⁴ He died on July 4, 1731.⁵

DIEGO DE MEDINA, who did not know who his parents were, was born in the City of Durango. He was a soldier in Santa Fe in 1694 when he married *María Zapata Telles Jirón*.⁶ Two known children of theirs were *Ramón* and *Josefa*. The girl married Diego Romero of Santa Cruz in 1714.⁷

Ramón de Medina, soldier of Santa Fe, the son of Captain Diego de Medina, deceased, and *María Telles Jirón*, had been married to a *Juana Rodríguez*. After her death he married *Valentina Montes de Oca*.⁸

* * * * *

JUAN DE MEDINA, twenty, the son of Melchor, and born in Mexico City, was de-

scribed as tall, long-faced, with large eyes, a thick nose, and a scar on the left cheek. His wife was *Juana Márquez*, twenty-six, of medium height, with a dark aquiline face and big eyes.⁹

Either this Juan, or the one first treated, was the carpenter who made the altar for the Conquistadora Chapel in 1714.¹⁰

* * * * *

Other Medinas of the Reconquest period were several women, the wives or mothers of new colonists. For example, two daughters of *Alonso de Medina*, who died before the colony set out for New Mexico, were *Manuela* and *María*, wives of Miguel de la

Vega y Coca and of José Luis Valdés, respectively. Then, *Andrea de Medina* was the wife of Nicolás Rodríguez, and *Micaela de Medina* of Simón de Molina.

Juan Antonio de Medina married *Francisca Fernández*, April 19, 1739.¹¹

Salvador de Medina and his wife *Manuela Martín* were witnesses for the marriage of *Juan Tiburcio de Medina* and *Manuela Márquez*, February 6, 1759.¹²

These people were descended from any of the above-mentioned distinct families, but more data is necessary to link them definitely.

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
3. Ibid., I, No. 508.
4. Ibid., I, No. 1226.
5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
6. DM, 1694, No. 23.

7. Ibid., 1714, No. 3.
8. Ibid., 1718, No. 1.
9. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
10. OLC, pp. 39, 76.
11. M-27, S. Juan.
12. B-16, Nambé, M. Sec.

MEUSNIER

Pedro Meusnier did not settle in New Mexico proper, but the facts incidental to his coming and his marriage affect two other Frenchmen who did stay; moreover, his name is encountered in histories of the period covering Nueva Vizcaya and what is now Texas.

Meusnier married *Lucía Madrid*, a native of Guadalupe del Paso, the daughter of Pedro Madrid and Yumar Varela, both pre-Revolt New Mexicans. He was a native of Paris, the son of Luis Meusnier and Ysabel German. "Juan de Archibec" and "Santiago

Grolé," soldiers of Santa Fe, stated that they had known Meusnier for fifteen years, having left France together in 1684 with the "General, Monsiur de La Sala," who considered Pedro as though he were his own son; for old Meusnier, treasurer of the French King, had entrusted the boy to the General's personal care.

The marriage took place at Guadalupe del Paso, on December 28, 1699.¹ Earlier in the same year, Pedro had given testimony for Grolé's marriage. At that time he gave Paris as his birthplace, and his age as twenty-six.²

1. DM, 1699, No. 9.

2. Ibid., No. 5.

MIERA

(Miera y Pacheco)

BERNARDO MIERA Y PACHECO, a Captain of the Cavalry of Cantabria, was a native of Valle de Carriedo of the Mountains of

Burgos in Spain. His father was a Don Luis de Miera who served under the Conde de Aguilar in the Army of Philip V. His grand-

father, Don Antonio Pacheco, Governor of Navarra and Colonel of the "Terzio" of Lombardy, died in the battle of Mantua. His mother's name was Isabel Ana Pacheco.¹

Bernardo arrived in Santa Fe as early as 1756, when he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Galisteo and Pecos.² In a Memorial which he wrote to the Spanish King, he said that he had arrived at El Paso del Norte in 1743, where he first resided and participated in five campaigns. From there he moved to Santa Fe with his family at the beginning of Governor del Valle's term, when he was made *Alcalde* and War Captain of Pecos and Galisteo.³ Outlining his ancestry, as previously given, he asked for military titles for himself and for his son, Anacleto.⁴

Bernardo was an accomplished jack-of-all-trades. He tried, though he failed, to recast old ordnance pieces in Santa Fe.⁵ He carved the wooden statue of St. Philip the Apostle still to be seen on the high altar at San Felipe Pueblo.⁶ And he accompanied Fathers Domínguez and Veléz Escalante as guard commander and explorer on their famous tour of exploration, from which noteworthy maps from his hand came into being, including a detailed map of New Mexico in 1779. He was also a charter officer and first secretary of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light.⁷

The wife who came with him was *Estefanía Domínguez de Mendoza*, evidently a member of the old New Mexico family which settled in the Chihuahua country instead of returning north with the Reconquest. She died in Santa Fe on December 13, 1783; her husband followed her on April 11, 1785.⁸

They had two sons: *Anacleto* and *Manuel*.

Anacleto (also *Cleto*) *Miera y Pacheco* was born in Chihuahua around the year 1742. As a member of the Santa Fe garrison in 1790 he gave his age as forty-eight. His wife, *Catalina Pino*, was thirty-seven, and they had five sons, eighteen, twelve, ten, three, and one, and three girls, fifteen, nine, and six.⁹

He had first married *Maria Felipa Tafoya*,

May 29, 1768,¹⁰ by whom he had some of the children just enumerated. These were: *María Josefa*, born September 12, 1769; *Francisco Xavier*, February 19, 1772; *Teresa Rosalía*, November 8, 1773; and *María de las Nieves*, August 6, 1776.¹¹ Of these girls, *María Josefa* married José Francisco Ortiz, and *Teresa* became the wife of Antonio Ortiz, both of Santa Fe. *María de las Nieves* was involved in an affair in the Rio Abajo country in 1805.¹² Their *Tafoya* mother had died on April 9, 1782.¹³

Anacleto then married *Catalina Pino*, widow of Antonio de Luna, November 20, 1782.¹⁴ In 1786, while residing in Santa Fe, as a Sergeant of the Presidio, he was suing Miguel Lucero for property at Tomé that belonged to his wife's Luna children.¹⁵ In 1805 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Alameda, but by 1815 *Catalina Pino* was a widow once more.¹⁶ Of their children, two sons are known: *Manuel* and *Ignacio*, who married two sisters on the same day, May 16, 1820. Manuel married *María Vibiana Rael*, and Ignacio married *María Quiteria Rael*, daughters of Eusebio Rael and *María Tomasa Montoya*.¹⁷

Manuel Miera y Pacheco, "soldado distinguido" of Santa Fe, widower of Barbara Torres, and son of Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco and Doña *María Estefanía Domínguez de Mendoza*, married *María Josefa Quintana*, daughter of Juan Quintana and Paula Sánchez, at Santa Cruz, May 24, 1781.¹⁸ He had been born at Guadalupe del Paso, and gave his age as thirty-six when he enlisted in 1779.^{18a}

Manuel and his first wife had been wedding sponsors at Laguna in 1774.¹⁹

Two children by his second wife were: *Joaquín* and *Ignacia*. The boy married *Cayetana Montoya* in 1824, and the girl married *Ramón Trujillo* in 1818.²⁰

* * * * *

Don José de Mier was an *Alférez* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1694.²¹ He had taken part as an officer in Vargas' staff during the Recon-

quest of 1693. But he did not establish himself in New Mexico. Records at Juárez point to the probability of his having founded the

prominent family of this name there, which must not be confused with the Miera y Pacheco surname and family.

1. BNM, t. 10, pt. 2, ff. 4080-81; HSNM, Mil. Papers.
2. Bancroft, NMO, 1756.
3. Ayer Coll., Sp. Amer., No. 1134.
4. Ibid.
5. Bancroft, loc. cit.
6. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, S. Felipe.
7. NMHR, Vol. III, No. 12, pp. 41-72; *ibid.*, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.
8. Bur., Castrense.
9. Twitt. Coll., No. 297; HSNM, loc. cit.
10. M-50, Sta. Fe.
11. All in B, Sta. Fe.

12. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1829.
13. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.
14. DM, 1782, no number.
15. Sp. Arch., I, No. 597.
16. *Ibid.*, I, No. 381; II, No. 1869.
17. M-50, Albuq.; DM, 1820, in Albuq., no number.
18. M-31, Sta. Cruz; DM, 1781, in Sta. Cruz, no number.
- 18a. HSNM, loc. cit.
19. M-12, Laguna, May 25.
20. DM, 1818 and 1824, in Sta. Cruz, no number.
21. *Ibid.*, 1694, No. 2.

MIÑON

Juan Miñon (Jean Mignon) was a Frenchman who landed in Santa Fe in the middle of the century. At the time of his marriage, July 23, 1752, he is referred to as a Frenchman, and his bride, *Regina Roybal*, as an Indian, the widow of Francisco.¹ She was one of the many non-Pueblo Indian captives reared in the household of Ignacio Roybal at Jacona;² Ignacio donated land in Santa Fe to Miñon in 1775.³ He died on December 20, 1762.⁴

His known children were: *Santiago*, No-

vember 12, 1752; *Micaela Bautista*, May 2, 1754; *María Josefa*, November 2, 1755; *Ynez Sebastiana*, January 22, 1758; and *Juan Antonio*, February 27, 1762.⁵

Juan Antonio Miñon of San Isidro Labrador, Rio de Tesuque, son of Juan Miñon and "*La Gavacha*," both deceased, married *María de la Luz Quintana*, daughter of Juan Quintana and Juana Montoya at Santa Cruz, September 23, 1785.⁶

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. B-24, S. IId., April 28, 1748.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 551.

4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
5. All in B, Sta. Fe.
6. M-31, Sta. Cruz; DM, 1785, in Sta. Cruz, no number.

MIRABAL

JOSÉ DE MIRABAL, child of Juan López de Mirabal, native of Mexico City and deceased, came in 1693 with his widowed mother, *Antonia de Tordezillas*, in the family of Miguel de Figueroa Núñez de Chávez, who was married to José's sister, *María de Mirabal*. José, born in Mexico City, was then ten years old; he had a white and ruddy complexion, an aquiline face, large eyes and forehead.¹

It is not known if this family actually reached New Mexico.

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CARLOS JOSÉ PÉREZ MIRABAL and

his wife *Beatriz de Tafoya Altamirano* were wedding sponsors in 1734, February 13, and again on September 14, 1738.² In most cases he dropped the "Pérez" part of the name. He lived in the Santa Clara area during the first half of the century,³ but seems to have moved to Santa Fe by 1758, then to the Rio Abajo, to judge from his connections with the González Bas family.⁴ Two known sons were: *Juan Paulino*, born July 3, 1741,⁵ and *Miguel*, who lived at San José de las Huertas in 1808.⁶ Don Carlos was still alive in 1784.⁷

His place of origin is not known. From his age, full name, and his place of marriage and

early residence, he seems to have been a brother of Fray José Pérez Mirabal, mission-

ary of the Rio Arriba Pueblos from 1722 to 1763.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 401; M-31, Sta. Clara, July 29, 1743.
4. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 178, 651.

5. M-31, Sta. Clara, B. Sec.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 605.
7. Bancroft, SWO, 1784.

MIRANDA

MATÍAS DE MIRANDA was a native of the Mines of Sombrerete, the son of Benito de Miranda and María de Aguilar. His first wife was Ynez Núñez de Ybarra y Bracamontes. After coming to New Mexico he married *Catalina Durán y Chaves* in 1711.¹ The ceremony was performed by Fray Antonio de Miranda, stationed at Albuquerque; hence it seems as though Matías was his brother. Several cases are known of some missionary's brother coming to New Mexico and

settling there; it happened in every century, including our own times.

Francisco Xavier de Miranda, who sold some land in Atrisco in 1735,² might have been a son of Matías; also a descendant, perhaps, was a *Jacinto Miranda* living in the Rio Abajo in 1771.

1. DM, 1711, No. 1.
2. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 321, 601.

MOLINA

SIMÓN DE MOLINA first came to New Mexico as a convict in 1677, when he was described as the son of Don Tomás, born in Mexico City at San Juan, of medium height, with a broad face and large eyes and nose. He was sentenced to six years of military service without pay.¹ In 1680 he escaped the Indian massacre with the New Mexican people; from Guadalupe del Paso he went to Mexico City to see his family, returning in 1681 to enlist as a soldier. He was then thirty-three years old, and was described as having a fair complexion and ruddy face, with a scant beard and straight hair.²

Simón went back home to Mexico City prior to 1693, and there he joined the colonists under Velasco. He was described again as the son of Tomás, born in Mexico City at San Juan, forty years old, pockmarked, with large eyes and a rather thick nose. His wife was *Micaela de Medina*, daughter of Cristó-

bal, and born in the same place as her husband; she was thirty, with an aquiline face and large eyes.

They brought three children, all born in Mexico City: *María Teresa*, four, with a dark face, big eyes and a thick nose; *Paula Antonia*, three, who looked like her sister; and *Nicolás Francisco*, one year old, fair with large eyes.³ Their father's civilian trade was that of a carpenter.⁴

While building the new Mission at Nambé in 1696, Simón was killed by the rebel Indians at San Cristóbal with Fathers Arbizu and Carbonel.⁵ Poor Simón, twice attracted to New Mexico after his first involuntary trip, and having escaped one Indian massacre in 1680, he was destroyed by another one sixteen years later.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-24.
2. Revolt, I, pp. 148-9; II, pp. 71, 134.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
4. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.
5. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.

MOLINAR

Antonio Molinar, a native of Sombrerete, thirty-three years old, was a soldier of Santa Fe in 1694.¹ He was the son of Domingo de Molinar, deceased, and Isabel de Montemay-

or, both natives of Sombrerete. On April 6, 1696, he married *Josefa de Gongora* in Santa Fe.²

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 4, 15.
2. Ibid., 1696, No. 5.

MONDRAGÓN

SEBASTIAN SANCHEZ DE MONDRAGÓN, or, **DE MONROY**, returned with the Vargas Reconquest. A widower in 1693, he got married on December 27; the wedding feast was going on just as the Tanos Indians within the walls of Santa Fe were about to rebel and start Vargas' famous battle for Santa Fe.¹ The bride's name was a *María*, called "*María de Mondragón*," widow of *Sebastián "Monroy"*, when she died in 1727.²

Juan Alonso Mondragón and his wife, *Sebastiana Trujillo*, or *Martín*, were living in the Pojoaque area in 1715. He was twenty-eight years old.³ In 1719 he said that he was forty-four, a native of New Mexico, and a resident of Santa Cruz.⁴

Known children of theirs were: *Juana*, born February 30 (sic), 1711;⁵ *Catalina* (per-

haps) mentioned with *Juan Alonso* in 1719;⁶ *Francisco Xavier*, born September 20, 1721;⁷ and *Salvador*, mentioned with his mother, February 2, 1742.⁸ Very likely another daughter was a *María de Mondragon*, wife of *Miguel Carrillo*.

A relic of the preceding century was old *Sebastiana de Mondragón*, who returned with the Reconquest to claim property in Santa Fe owned by her father, *Juan de Mondragón*, prior to the "uprising of the Indians." Her (grand) daughter was *Tomasa Martín Serrano*, wife of *Bernardino de Sena*, whom she called her son-in-law.⁹ Hence, her daughter, the mother of *Tomasa*, was *Josefa de la Asención González*.¹⁰

Old *Sebastiana* died on November 25, 1728, a widow eighty-eight years old.¹¹

1. Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 25, ff. 109-10.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 740; II, No. 239c.
4. DM, 1719, No. 1.
5. B-33, Sta. Cruz.
6. DM, loc. cit.
7. B-33, Sta. Cruz.
8. B-24, S. Id.

9. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 289, 826.

10. GENEALOGY: *Sebastiana de Mondragón*, *Josefa de la Asención González*, *Tomasa Martín González* (or *Serrano*), *Tomás Antonio de Sena*, *Graciana Prudencia Sena*, *Manuel Ribera*, *María Guadalupe Ribera*, *María Dolores Alarid*, *Romualdo Roybal*, *Nicolasa Roybal*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.

11. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

MONTAÑO

Alonso Montaña and *María de la Cruz* had a daughter, *María de las Nieves*, who married a *Sebastián Luis*, native of San Miguel el Grande, at Santa Fe in 1699.¹

Alonso is the only male member of the old New Mexico *Montaña* family, if indeed he

belonged to it, to return with the Reconquest. It is not known if he had any male descendants to pass on the name.

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JUAN ANTONIO MONTAÑO DE SOTO-

MAYOR and his wife, *Isabel Jorge de Vera*, returned with Vargas in 1693 and settled in Santa Fe; after her husband's death, Isabel moved to the Rio Abajo.

His antecedents are told in the preceding century. Twice referred to as a native of Mexico City, he appeared as a witness in three nuptial investigations of 1694.² But he was dead by 1696 when reference was made to his widow, Isabel Jorge de Vera, as a grand-daughter of Captain Antonio Baca of pre-Revolt times.³ She died on November 25, 1736.⁴

Three known sons were *José, Juan*, and *Lucas*. Three of their daughters, *Leonora*, *Magdalena*, and *Juana*, married three Durán y Chaves brothers, Luis, Antonio, and Nicolás,⁵ respectively. A fourth, *Polonia*, became the wife of Salvador de Santisteban.

José Montañón, living in Santa Fe, was twenty years old in 1695.⁶ He married *María de Cuéllar* and went to live in the Rio Abajo, where in 1715 he wounded a man, because of jealousy, at the home of his mother-in-law, then married to Tomás Garcia.⁷ He was still living in 1734 when he and María were sponsors for a child of his sister Juana and Nicolás de Chaves.⁸ In 1750 he trespassed on Alameda Pueblo lands and got a fine imposed by Governor Gachupín.⁹ He is in all probability the José Montañón who died a "*muerte violenta*" at Tomé, June 29, 1756.¹⁰

His widow was still much alive in 1772 as one of the first settlers of the Rio Puerco country with three of her sons.¹¹

Their children were: *Pedro*, who married Paula Gallegos in 1748;¹² *Joaquín*, who died at the age of eleven, April 28, 1742;¹³ *Juan Bautista*, husband of Rosalia Jaramillo; and *Bernabé Manuel*, who married Eduarda Ytur-

rieta, or Varela. The latter two were among the first Rio Puerco settlers with their mother.

Juan Montañón, known as "*el Cuate*," was very likely José's twin.¹⁴ He married *Juana Gallegos*, sister to a Joaquín Gallegos,¹⁵ by whom he had two children: *Quiteria*, born January 23, 1729,¹⁶ and *Nicolás*.¹⁷ When their mother died on March 6, 1729,¹⁸ two months after the girl's birth, the children must have been reared by the Tomás Garcia family, since both bore this name up to the time of their marriage, but reverted to Montañón after that time. Both were married on the same day, August 16, 1734: *Nicolás* to a Quiteria Romero, and his sister *Quiteria* to Andrés Martín Serrano.¹⁹

It seems as though their father married again. Two sons of Juan Montañón and Ignacia Lucero appear in the records, *Luis*, who married Luisa Jaramillo, January 26, 1745, and *José*, who married María Benavides, October 20, 1770.²⁰

Lucas Montañón, unlike his brothers, stayed in Santa Fe, where he had married *Juana de Anaya Almazán* prior to 1710.²¹ He died after eleven years of marriage, and his widow married twice after that. In her last will, in 1736, she named her five children by Lucas Montañón: *María Gerónima*, *María Josefa*, wife of Manuel Martín, *Antonio Urbano*, *María Gertrudis*, and *Lucas Tadéo*.²²

Of the girls, María Geronima had married José Rodríguez in 1729,²³ and María Josefa de la Candelaria had married Manuel Martín of Santa Cruz in 1730.²⁴

One son, Antonio Urbano, married Juana María Ortega, November 31, 1740.²⁵

1. DM, 1699, No. 3, incomplete.

2. Ibid., 1694, Nos. 19, 25, 29.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 411.

4. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

5. GENEALOGY: *Juana Montañón*: a) María Antonia D. y Chávez, María Manuela Romero, José Chávez I, José Chávez II, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

b) Gertrudis D. y Chávez, Agustina Silva, Lugarda Tafoya, Pablo Baca, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

6. DM, 1695, No. 17.

7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 215.

8. B-2, Albuquerque, Feb. 3.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 29.

10. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 277.

12. M-3, Albuquerque.

13. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 299.

15. Ibid., No. 416a.

16. B-2, Albuquerque.

17. DM, 1767, in Albuquerque, no number.

18. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

19. M-3, Albuquerque.

20. Ibid.

21. DM, 1710, No. 2.

22. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1226.

23. DM, 1729, No. 1.

24. Ibid., 1730, No. 3.

25. M-50, Sta. Fe; See Urban.

MONTES

(*Montes de Oca*)

PEDRO MONTES DE OCA was a native of Zacatecas, twenty-one or twenty-two in 1694.¹ He was a soldier at Santa Fe in this same year when, widowed of his first wife, *Micaela Garcia*, he married *Beatriz Sedillo de Salazar*, herself a new colonist from Sombrerete. Pedro gave his parents as Domingo Montes de Oca and María de la Concepción, residing in the Pueblo de Escapusalco.² Beatriz was dead by 1718 when their daughter, *Valentina*, married Ramón de Medina.³ Pe-

dro belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁴

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Nicolás de Montes and his wife, *Nicolasa de Herrera*, were in the earlier Velasco list of 1693,⁵ but it is not known if they actually reached New Mexico.

1. *DM*, 1694, Nos. 4, 10, 15.

2. *Ibid.*, No. 13.

3. *Ibid.*, 1718, No. 1.

4. *OLC*, p. 72.

5. *BNM*, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.

MONTES VIGIL

(See *Vigil*)

MONTIEL

José de Montiel, thirty-eight, was at Guadalupe del Paso in 1705.¹ He was a native of

Talpujagua and related to Juan de Alderete.²

1. *DM*, 1705, No. 8; 1710, No. 8.

2. *Ibid.*, 1691, No. 4; 1693, No. 1.

MONTOYA

ANTONIO MONTOYA and his wife, *María Hurtado*, were witnesses for the wedding of Andrés Hurtado (her brother) and Antonia Domínguez at Guadalupe del Paso in 1689.¹ They returned home with Vargas four years later with a large increase over the three children of 1680. In 1707, by then a Captain, Antonio gave his age as sixty, and sixty-six in 1715.² In 1716 he took part in the Moqui campaign with the Santa Fe Militia.³ A 1704 suit shows that his father had owned land in Santa Fe before the Rebellion.⁴ Antonio died before 1725, the year his widow made her last will. He had been *mayordomo*, in

Vargas' name, of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora in 1696.⁵

In her last testament, *María Hurtado* declared that she and Antonio had been married for forty-six years, and then named their children: *Juan Antonio*, *Andrés*, *Angela*, *Juana*, *Antonia*, *Nicolasa*, *Antonio*, *Manuela*, *Tomasa*, and *María*. She also mentioned a grandson, *Miguel Ortiz*.⁶ She died on March 22, 1726, and was buried in the Conquistadora Chapel of Santa Fe.⁷

Of these children, *Andrés* married *Antonia Lucero*, and then *María Sisneros*; *Antonio* is very likely the man of this name whose

young wife, Catalina de Ribera, died early in June, 1727.⁸ Of the girls, *Juana* married Francisco Palomino Rendón in 1693,⁹ and then Juan Manuel Chirinos in 1710; and *María* became the wife of Miguel de la Vega y Coca in 1699.¹⁰

Andrés Montoya, son of Antonio and María Hurtado, lived in Santa Fe until his death, where he acquired considerable property.¹¹ He also was *Alcalde Mayor* of the three north Queres Pueblos in 1731-32.¹² He appears to be the man who furnished the *vigas* and other lumber for the Santa Fe parish church in 1714 and the chapel of San Miguel in 1710.¹³

Andrés made his last will in 1740. After giving the names of his parents, he declared that he had ten children by his first wife, *Antonia Lucero de Godoy*, and none by the second, *María Sisneros*.

These children were: *Josefa*, wife of José Santisteban; *Manuela*, late wife of Joaquín Sánchez; *Andrés*, married to Ana Baca; *Isidro*, husband of Manuela Silva; *José*, married to Juana Quintana; *Francisco*, husband of Juana Baca; *Antonio*, husband of Ynez Baca; *Cristobal* (dead); *Nicolás* and *Diego*, both single.¹⁴ Of the children just mentioned, Josefa had first married Manuel Silva in 1717, and then Santisteban in 1720; Francisco married Juana Baca, on June 14, 1733.¹⁵

Captain Andrés Montoya died on August 31, 1740; his first wife had died on December 6, 1736.¹⁶

DIEGO MONTTOYA went to live in the Indian-occupied city of Santa Fe as soon as the colonists arrived there in 1693. But, warned beforehand of the impending rebellion, December 27, he left to join the others in the camp outside the walls.¹⁷ Two or three years later he moved down to Bernalillo with other old settlers who preferred the Rio Abajo.

Diego and his wife, *Josefa de Hinojos*, had at least five children: *Salvador*, who married Manuela Garcia de la Riva;¹⁸ *Juana*, first wife of Pedro Durán y Chaves;¹⁹ *Antonio*,

who married Bernarda Baca; *Isabel*, wife of Miguel de San Juan; and another girl, name not known, who was the second wife of Baltasar Romero.

Salvador Montoya married *Manuela Garcia de la Riva* in Bernalillo on April 25, 1700,²⁰ where he had gone to live with his parents after the Reconquest, and in 1715 he was a Regent of the "Kingdom."²¹ He was a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.²²

He made his last will in 1727, while residing in Santa Fe as "*Regidor*." After naming his parents and his wife, he declared the following three sons and two daughters as his children: *José Francisco*, *Miguel*, *José Manuel*, *Francisca*, and *Josefa*.²³

Of the sons, *José (Francisco)* was born on July 30, 1701, and was living in Valle de San Buenaventura in Nueva Vizcaya as late as 1733.²⁴ *Miguel* married Rosa Baca in 1729, and then Lucía de Chávez in 1734.²⁵ One of the girls, *Josefa*, became the wife of José Antonio Benavides.²⁶

Antonio Montoya, brother of Salvador, married *Bernarda Baca*, May 20, 1707.²⁷ In 1731 he was the Captain in charge of the distribution of alms from church titles, and of the sheep of the church used for relief of the needy.²⁸ The following year he was *Alcalde* of Santa Fe, on January 22, 1736, at the age of forty.³⁰ Antonio also belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.³¹

The known children by Bernarda Baca were: *María Francisca*, born September 15, 1708; *Juan Manuel*, May 11, 1710; *Miguel*, October 8, 1711;³² and *Bernardo Baltasar*, mentioned with his two brothers as grantees of the Old Pueblo of Abiquiú in 1741.³³

Antonio married again, this time a widow, *Jacinta Peláez*, in 1736.³⁴ He then bought property in Santa Fe,³⁵ but by 1745 he was living at Santa Rosa de Lima, Abiquiú, as a stockman and farmer, being then fifty-five years of age.³⁶ There he died on August 8, 1745.³⁷

Sample page of *Spanish Archives of New Mexico*, Vol. II, No. 179, dated September 16, 1712. Signatures of Lt. Gov. Juan Páez Hurtado, inaugurating the Santa Fe Fiesta, with Council Members: Alfonso Rael de Aguilar, Don Felix Martínez, Salvador Montoya, Miguel de Dios Sandoval Martínez, Lorenzo Madrid, Antonio Montoya, Juan García de la Riva, and Francisco Lorenzo de Casados.

FELIPE MONTTOYA and his wife *María de Paredes* also came to Bernalillo after the Reconquest battles were over. There two known children of theirs were married: *María* became the wife of Cristóbal Martín of Santa Cruz in 1699, and *Clemente* married

Josefa de Herrera (Luján) at Santa Cruz, September 19, 1701.³⁸ Their parents were dead in this latter year.³⁹

Clemente Montoya made his last will in 1753, in which he lists his seventeen children by two wives.⁴⁰

1. DM, 1689, No. 2.
2. Ibid., 1707, No. 2; 1715, No. 6.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 250.
4. Ibid., I, No. 481.
5. OLC, pp. 8, 64-5, 74-5.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 405.
7. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
8. Ibid.
9. GENEALOGY: *Juana Montoya*, María Estela Palomino Rendón, Antonio Ribera, Manuel Ribera, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
10. GENEALOGY: *María Montoya*, Feliciano de la Vega y Coca, Josefa Bustamante, Josefa Ortiz Bustamante, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
11. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 511, 526, 836, 837, 840.
12. Bancroft, NMO, 1732; Crespo, par. 255.
13. OLC, pp. 39, 72, 74-5; Kubler, p. 19.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 526.
15. M-50, Sta. Fe.
16. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
17. Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 25, ff. 108-10.
18. GENEALOGY: *Salvador Montoya*, Miguel Montoya, Barbara Montoya, María Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
19. GENEALOGY: *Juana Montoya*, Diego Antonio Chávez,

María Guadalupe Chávez, María Isabel Armijo, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

20. B-13, Bern.
21. DM, 170, No. 6; 1707, No. 7; 1715, No. 8.
22. OLC, p. 70.
23. Sp. Arch., I, No. 512.
24. B-13, Bern.; Sp. Arch., I, No. 517.
25. M-3, Albuq.
26. Sp. Arch., I, No. 569.
27. B-13, Bern.
28. Crespo, pars. 277-7.
29. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.
30. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
31. OLC, p. 70.
32. All in B-13, Bern.
33. Sp. Arch., I, No. 571.
34. M-3, Albuq.
35. Sp. Arch., I, No. 272.
36. Bancroft, NMO, 1745.
37. Bur-33, Sta. Cruz.
38. DM, 1701, No. 3.
39. This is the only known link with the Paredes family of the seventeenth century; anyone connecting with *María* or *Clemente* would have good reason for claiming possible descent from Hernán Cortés, Conqueror of Mexico.
40. Sp. Arch., I, No. 494.

MORA

This name is hard to pin down, due to the fact that it is combined with several double surnames, and also for lack of early documentary evidence. A family of this name would have to be traced back, step by step, to arrive at any of the following sources.

Juan de la Mora was a native of Guadalajara serving as a soldier in Santa Fe in 1697, when he married *María de la Encarnación*, a native of Santa Fe of unknown parentage. He was twenty-seven years old, and she was thirty.¹

Antonio de Mora and his wife, not named, were in the early Velasco list of new colonists in 1693.² But it is not known if they actually came to New Mexico.

* * * * *

Francisco de la Mora was one of the three

deserters from the new colony on the way to Santa Fe.³ He was a native of La Villa de Zamora, and twenty-nine years old in 1694.⁴ In 1696, and even in 1708, he declared his age as "forty," and said that he was a settler of Santa Fe.⁵ He also appeared as a civil witness in 1696, and sold some lands at Santa Cruz in 1702.⁶

He might have been the Francisco Guerrero de la Mora, married to *María Luisa de Solorga* (*Senorga*?), whose daughter Francisca married Joaquín Sánchez at Albuquerque in 1725.⁷ The wife seems to be the Luisa de Senorga who came in 1693 as the wife of Diego de Salas,⁸ a man who was later tried for bigamy.

Alejandro Mora was godfather for a child on September 21, 1728.⁹ He could have been a son of the preceding couple. In 1751 he was tried for beating his wife.¹⁰

Juan de la Mora Pineda (See *Pineda*) could have contributed to this family name through some of his descendants, for the Pineda name did not last: likewise,

Juan García de la Mora (q.v.). In 1753, a Captain at Santa Cruz del Ojo Caliente, in Rio Arriba, was referred to as "Manuel Dias del Castillo, *alias Mora*."¹¹

Among the Frenchmen who came to New Mexico in 1739, there was a *Louis Morin*, or *Moreau*.¹² This man stayed in Santa Fe where, on October 12, 1740, as *Luis María Mora*, Frenchman, he married *Juana Muñiz*.¹³ It is not known if they had children to perpetuate his name in the hispanicized form the Padre used in recording the marriage.

1. DM, 1697, No. 4.
2. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.
3. Crusaders, p. 148.
4. DM, 1694, No. 21.
5. Ibid., 1696, No. 6; 1708, No. 2.
6. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 2, 292.
7. DM, 1725, No. 5.

8. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
9. B-2, Albuq.
10. Sp. Arch., II, No. 515.
11. Ibid., I, No. 544.
12. NMHR, Vol. XVI, No. 3, p. 262; *Colorado Magazine*, Vol. XVI, No. 5, pp. 167-8.
13. M-50, Sta. Fe.

MORAGA

Felipe Moraga, brother of Antonia Moraga, the wife of Cristobal Martín, was the only male member of this family to return in 1693. He was involved in a hexing affair with

San Juan Indians in 1703. By 1711 he had "left the kingdom."¹

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, ff. 306-8; Sp. Arch., I, No. 490.

MORÁN

Miguel Morán returned to his native Santa Fe in 1693 with his wife, *Celestina de la Cruz*. He gave his age as thirty in 1692 and 1694.¹ He was dead by 1728 when his son, *Antonio*, married *Juana Dorotea de Sila*, of unknown parentage.² Another son, *Nicolás*, widowed of *Micaela Gerónima de la Cruz*, married *Bernarda Varela*, May 6, 1743.³ Another son

could have been a *Juan Morán*, whose wife, *Micaela Cadena*, died on May 2, 1735.⁴

Their mother, *Celestina*, died in June or July 1737.⁵

1. DM, 1692, No. 4; 1694, No. 29.
2. Ibid., 1728, No. 5.
3. M-50, Sta. Fe.
4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
5. Ibid.

MORENO

Juan José Moreno was a native of Spain, and forty-two years old in 1745; he had been living in Santa Fe as early as 1732.¹ In 1756 he made his last will, in which he named his childless wife, *Juana Roybal*, and an adopted daughter, *Antonia Dominga*.² He was a char-

ter officer of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light.³

The girl belonged to the numerous family of *Juana Roybal*'s brother, *Mateo*, and later became the wife of *Juan Antonio Alarí*.

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1732 and 1745.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 552.
3. NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 187.

MORQUECHO

Vicente Morquecho was a native of Guichapa, Valley of Mexico, and forty-seven years old in 1790, then living in Santa Fe with his (second) wife, *Rosalía Torres*, thirty-one years of age. They had two daughters, nineteen and seven years old.¹ He was thirty-one when he enlisted in 1776, and gave his par-

ents as Cristóbal Morquecho and Ana María Gutiérrez.²

His first wife had been *Agustina Rodríguez*. A daughter, *María*, was born to them at Chama on April 23, 1770,³ and was very likely the nineteen-year-old girl mentioned before.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.
2. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

3. B-31, Sta. Clara.

MOYA

ANTONIO DE MOYA was a mason by trade who joined the colonists of 1693 with his wife, *Francisca Antonia Morales*, or *de Guijosa*. He was a native of Mexico City, born at Santa Teresa, the son of Juan, and twenty-one years old. He had a broad face, large eyes and forehead, and a rather wide nose. His wife, seventeen, the daughter of Juan, and born in Mexico City at Las Escalerillas, had a round face and big eyes.¹

By 1715 Antonio was dead and his widow was married to Andrés de la Paz.² Francisca herself passed away on April 20, 1752, "more than eighty years old."³

Their children were: *Pedro Antonio*, *Lucas Miguel*, and *María Francisca*, the eldest. For

she had been born on the way from Mexico City at the Presidio del Gallo; in 1709 she married Juan Esteban de Apodaca in Santa Fe.⁴

Pedro Antonio Moya and his sister *Francisca* were sponsors for Indians at Taos in July, 1715. There he died, leaving a widow, *Ana María Domínguez*, December 8, 1716.⁵

Lucas Miguel Moya became the third husband of *Juana Anaya Almazán*, and in five years of married life had two children by her: *Lucas de Jesús* and *Pedro Antonio*.⁷ She died on November 17, 1736.⁸ Lucas was a charter officer of Our Lady of Light.⁹

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5; Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 54; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 9, 309.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 514; DM, 1709, No. 5.
5. B-45, Taos.

6. Ibid., Bur. Sec.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1226.
8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
9. NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.

MUÑIZ

ANTONIO MUÑIZ was a native of Zelaya in New Spain. As a twenty-seven-year-old soldier of Santa Cruz, he married *Angela de Olivas*, twenty, a native of Sombrerete. His

parents were Lorenzo Muñiz and Ana María de la Cruz, both deceased.¹ He appeared as a witness on two occasions.²

A daughter, *Gertrudis*, married Antonio

Vásquez in 1714, when both her parents were mentioned as dead,³ and after his death she married Francisco Dias Blea in 1722.⁴

1. *DM*, 1695, No. 2.
2. *Ibid.*, 1694, No. 3; 1698, No. 7.
3. *Ibid.*, 1714, No. 11.

José Muñiz and his wife, not named, are entered in the other Velasco list,⁵ but it is not known if they arrived in New Mexico.

4. *Ibid.*, 1722, No. 1.
5. *BNM*, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.

NARANJO

DOMINGO NARANJO was an Indian of New Spain who cast his lot with the Taos Indians when the Pueblos rebelled against the Spanish colony in 1680. He seems to have died by the time Vargas' Expedition came to Taos in 1696. But a son of his, *José López Naranjo*, "*lobo de Yndio mulato*," had joined the Spaniards.¹

José López Naranjo, it appears, had joined the forces of Vargas before 1696, possibly when the First Expedition visited the Pueblos in 1692. For he appeared as a marriage witness for some Tiguas at Guadalupe del Paso in that year, when he gave his age as twenty-two.² During the Indian uprising of 1696, he was referred to as a Spaniard by Roque de Madrid, when Naranjo was rendering valuable services to Vargas through his Indian contacts.³ In 1702 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Zuñi, and very hopeful about pacifying the Moqui Pueblos.⁴ He was Captain of thirty Indian scouts in the Sandia Apache campaign, when Vargas died, in 1704.⁵ In 1715 he commanded the Pueblo Indian forces in the Navajo campaign of that year.⁶ He left his name on Inscription Rock during one of his Zuñi and Moqui excursions.^{6a}

José married a bastard daughter of a Matías Lujan of Santa Cruz.⁷ He acquired lands across the Rio del Norte from Santa Cruz, south of those owned by an Antonio Salazar.⁸ One known son of his was *José Antonio*.

José Antonio Naranjo married *Juana Márquez de Ayala*. They had a son, *José Antonio*, who married *Manuela Armenta*, and a daugh-

ter, *Catalina*, who was the wife of Salvador de Torres.⁹ Most likely another son was *Geronimo Naranjo*, who married *María Trujillo*, February 2, 1743, with Salvador de Torres and *Catalina Naranjo* as sponsors.¹⁰ And possibly another son was *Matías Naranjo*, living in the same district with his wife *María Varela*, who bore him two children: *José Joaquín*, March 28, 1741, and *Gabriela*, March 25, 1743.¹¹

In 1731, Naranjo killed a man and "fled the Kingdom."^{11a}

José Antonio Naranjo II, son of *José Antonio Naranjo* and *Juana Márquez de Ayala*, married *Manuela Armenta*, daughter of *Antonio Armenta* and *Juana Abeytia*, on September 4, 1749.¹² His military career had taken him to the Capital; two years previously he had asked for the title of "*Capitán de Gente de Guerra*" in Santa Fe, which was granted.¹³ He made the most of it, and this did not settle well among the officials and people. In 1759 they charged that Naranjo's title was as a Captain for Indian troops only, and that he had acquired it by representing himself to the Viceroy as a descendant of Spanish Conquistadores, whereas his great-grandfather was none other than the Indian Domingo Naranjo who had apostatized in 1680; his grandfather, *José López Naranjo*, had been of great help to the Spaniards as a Captain, but a Captain of Indians only. Some citizens, who took Naranjo's part in this controversy, were from the Chimayó district.⁴

In 1766 Governor Gachupín reviewed Naranjo's rustling activities in Guadalupe del

Paso as well as New Mexico proper, and called him to Santa Fe from Taos.¹⁵ As a result, the Viceroy ordered Naranjo's title revoked in 1767, as well as his arrest for sedition two years later, at which time the Viceroy also discussed the matter of founding settlements for the restless *genízaros*.¹⁶ Here, no doubt, were the first stirrings of the Santa Cruz-Chimayó insurrections of the following century.

1. AGN, *Tierras*: Civil, t. 426, ff. 72-84.
2. DM, 1692, No. 3.
3. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.
4. Bancroft, NMO, 1701; *Crusaders*, p. 348.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 99.
6. Bancroft, NMO, 1715.
- 6a. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 474.
7. AGN, loc. cit.
8. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 52.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 643.

Other recorded activities of Naranjo are a real estate deal with Diego de Torres in 1752, a trial in 1756 for mistreating his Armenta wife, and still other charges for assault in 1758.¹⁷

A Diego Naranjo, thirty years old, was in Santa Fe in 1698.¹⁸ He was, perhaps, a brother of José López Naranjo.

10. M-31, Sta. Clara.
11. Ibid., B. Sec.
- 11a. Sp. Arch., II, No. 363.
12. M-50, Sta. Fe.
13. Sp. Arch., II, No. 478.
14. AGN, loc. cit.
15. Ibid., ff. 85-8, 94.
16. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 613, 651, 2580.
17. Ibid., I, No. 643; II, Nos. 535, 923.
18. DM, 1698, No. 16.

NAVARRO

Antonio Navarro and his wife, Antonia González de Vargas, were both dead in 1696, when their sixteen-year-old daughter, María de Guadalupe, married Juan Manuel Chirinos. She had been born in Mexico City.¹

* * * * *

Blas Navarro and his wife, Matiana Gómez, had a daughter, Juana de Torres, twenty-one, born in Leon, who married Felix de Aragón in Santa Fe, in 1694.²

A Luisa Navarro received mention in passing, in 1704, in Santa Fe.³

Juan Martín Navarro was the son of Jacinto de Quesada and Micaela de Quintanilla, all native of San Felipe de Jesus on the Rio de Conchos. He married María García de Noriega at Ysleta del Paso in 1704.⁴

José Navarro and Antonia Archuleta had a daughter, Rosa, who married Cristóbal Durán at Socorro del Paso in 1719.⁵

1. DM, 1696, No. 8.
2. Ibid., 1694, No. 22.
3. AASF, No. 15.
4. DM, 1704, No. 3.
5. Ibid., 1719, No. 5.

NIETO

CRISTÓBAL NIETO returned to Santa Fe with the Reconquest with his wife, Petrona Pacheco, and their family. He received a grant of land on August 5, 1697.¹ Petrona, widow of Cristóbal Nieto, died on May 18, 1750.²

Of their known children, María Magdalena married Francisco de Tapia, and Lucía be-

came the wife of Salvador Olguín. Nothing is known so far of the other two legitimate children, and the three others which Petrona had during her twelve-year captivity among the Indians.

Simón Nieto, perhaps a son of Cristóbal,

was a soldier of Santa Fe in 1700.³ Still soldiering in 1728, he had lost his wife, *Francisca Maese*, daughter of Luis Maese. Simón sold some land in Santa Fe in that year.⁴

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 638.
2. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 639.
4. Ibid., No. 642.

NOÁNEZ

Juan Antonio de Unanue was in Santa Fe as early as 1731, apparently as a government clerk.¹ He and his wife, *María Francisca García* had a son, *Juan Cayetano*.

Felipe de Unanue appears as an official witness in 1746.² In 1747 he and Polonia Baca were sponsors for the marriage of Juan Bautista Durán and Barbara Baca.³ Polonia married Clemente Gutiérrez in 1755, but she might have been married previously to Unanue.

Were these two men brothers, or father and son?

Juan Cayetano Unanue, son of Juan Antonio Unanue and María Francisca García, was twenty-three when he enlisted in 1757.^{3a} He and his wife, *Ana María Garduño*, were living in Santa Fe where these three sons were born: *José Miguel*, June 5, 1760; *Juan Antonio*, March 6, 1762; and *Francisco Gerónimo*, September 17, 1770.⁴ Juan Cayetano bought a house in Santa Fe in 1766.⁵

The family still resided in Santa Fe in 1790. Juan Cayetano was fifty-eight years old, and a farmer. Ana María was fifty-one. With them lived a son, twenty (Francisco Gerónimo).⁶

José Miguel Unanue, the eldest son, and thirty-one in 1790, was married to Andrea Candelaria, twenty-eight. They had two sons, five and three years of age, and a girl, seven.⁷

Francisco Gerónimo, the youngest, married Barbara Maese. In 1821, their son, *José Guadalupe NUANES* went to Albuquerque and married Antonia García, daughter of Juan García and Isabel Romero.⁸

A Felipe Noanes married *Manuela Montaña* in Albuquerque, April 5, 1832.⁹

Here, and throughout the following century, may be seen the evolution of "Unanue" to the present "Noáñez" and "Nuáñez."

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1731; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 236, 316, 515, 517, 357.

2. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 213, 340.

3. M-11, Isleta, July 6.

3a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

4. All in B, Sta. Fe.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1023.

6. Ibid., II, No. 1096a.

7. Ibid.

8. DM, 1821, in Albuq., no number.

9. M-5, Albuq.

NÚÑEZ

TOMAS NÚÑEZ DE HARO was living at Ysleta del Paso in 1684 with some of the New Mexico exiles. His wife was *Juana Durán*, daughter of Nicolás Durán.¹ His own parents were Alonso Núñez and Francisca García,

and he had been born in Zacatecas. He next married a *Gerónima López* and with her came up to New Mexico at the time of the Reconquest; she died in Santa Fe, and fourteen months later, at Santa Cruz, he married

another (and younger) *Juana Durán*, April 6, 1697. She was twenty, the daughter of Salvador Durán and Ana Márquez.²

Tomás was "sixty" in 1729 and 1731, and still residing in Santa Cruz.³ He also belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁴

* * * * *

JOSÉ NÚÑEZ came with the new colonists of 1693. He was twenty-two, the son of Nicolás, and born in Mexico City. He had a

round face and a mole on the chin. With him came his twelve-year-old wife, *Gertrudis de la Candelaria Herrera*, the daughter of Tomás, and a native of Zelaya; she was dark and pockmarked, with large eyes. José was a tailor by trade.⁵

José was killed on the way from Zacatecas to New Mexico, when a wagon fell on him at a place called "Las Cruces." Gertrudis then married Juan de Dios Sandoval Martínez.⁶

1. AGN, Prov. Int., t. 37, pp. 100-4.

2. DM, 1697, No. 1.

3. Ibid., 1729, No. 2; 1731, no number; Crespo, par. 229.

4. OLC, pp. 72-3, 75.

5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 790-5.

6. DM, 1695, No. 1.

O, de la

JOSÉ DE LA O was the armorer of the Presidio in Santa Fe who succeeded Martín Yrigoyen at the start of the nineteenth century. Yrigoyen's wife was Gertrudis de la O,¹ very likely an elder sister of José. His full name was José Santiago, the son of Tiburcio de la O and María Josefa Herrera. He was born at the Presidio of Guajoquilla in New Vizcaya, and was twenty-four when he signed up as armorer in 1805.²

José's wife was *Ana María Sena*, by whom

he had the following children: *José Toribio*, September 11, 1803; *José Santiago Mariano*, July 26, 1805;³ *María Guadalupe*, August 22, 1807; *José Luis*, August 27, 1809; and a second *María de Guadalupe*, May 2, 1812.⁴ The second son, Santiago, was twenty-five years old and married when he enlisted in 1832.⁵

1. B-66, Castrense, Aug. 8, 1805, Aug. 22, 1807.

2. HSNM, Militia Papers.

3. These two in B, Sta. Fe.

4. These three in B-66, Castrense.

5. HSNM, loc. cit.

OJEDA

Bartolomé de Ojeda was a literate Indian leader of Zia who was very active on the side of the Spaniards and especially the missionaries during the Indian uprising of 1696.¹

Antonio de Ojeda, origin unknown, was

the husband of *Bernardina Bernal*, of New Mexico, whose daughter, *Juana de Ojeda* married Nicolás Benavides in 1702.²

1. Old Santa Fe, III, pp. 332-73.

2. DM, 1702, No. 1.

OLGUÍN

JUAN OLGUÍN (*Holguín*), Captain, was the sole survivor of the once prominent López Holguín family to return to New Mexico with his family; other Olguíns remained at

Guadalupe del Paso. The son of Salvador Olguín and Magdalena Fresqui, both deceased, he had lost his first wife, *María Luján*, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1693. In 1695

he married *Juana Martín de Salazar*, widow of Francisco de Apodaca, in Santa Fe.¹ He belonged to the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.²

Juan had taken part in Vargas' Expedition of 1692, when he rescued two captive nieces, the daughters of José (de Leyva) Nevares.³ While *Alcalde Mayor* of San Juan de Jémez, he was killed during the uprising of 1696, as also a son of his, name not given, at San Diego de Jémez. Two Spanish women and another youth also perished; but, according to the testimony of a captured Indian, the two women and two youths were made captives instead.

Two of Juan's sons by his first wife were *Salvador* and *Antonio*.

Salvador Olguín, the son of Captain Juan

Olguín and María Luján, both deceased, married *Lucía Nieto* in 1705. He was twenty-four at the time.⁵ His name is carved on El Morro with those of three other contemporaries.^{5a}

Antonio Olguín, son of the same parents as Salvador, married *María Magdalena Brito de Leon* in 1710.⁶

Tomás Olguín, probably another son, was an officer in the Moqui campaign of 1716.⁷

Bartolomé Olguín and *María Romero* had a son, *Bartolomé*, born July 19, 1730, at Chama.⁸ In 1751 he asked for Picuris lands, but these were not granted.⁹ Either the father or the son tried in vain to obtain a grant in 1763.¹⁰

1. DM, 1695, No. 8.

2. OLC, p. 69.

3. First Expedition, p. 184.

4. Crusaders, p. 251; Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-73.

5. DM, 1705, No. 14.

5a. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 474.

6. Ibid., 1710, No. 11.

7. NMHR, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 158-226.

8. B-27, S. Juan.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 649.

10. Ibid., II, No. 576.

OLIVAS

JUAN BAUTISTA DE OLIVAS (*Olivos*) was a native of Zacatecas, and forty-eight years old in 1695.¹ His wife was *Magdalena Juárez*, also a native of Sombrerete. Their daughter, *Angela*, twenty, married Antonio Muñiz in 1695 at Santa Fe.² *Juana Bautista de Olivas*, wife of Santiago Romero of Santa Cruz in 1719,³ was most likely another daughter.

José Bautista, also testifying at a nuptial in-

vestigation in 1695, was twenty-six years old, and a native of Sombrerete.⁴ In all likelihood he was a son of Juan.

This family was very likely related closely to that of Gertrudis *Bautista*, a native of Mexico City and daughter of *Martín Bautista*. With her and her husband, Manuel Palomino, came her nephew, *Bartolomé de Luna Bautista*.⁵ (Perhaps the scribe intended to write "*de Oliva Bautista*.")

1. DM, 1695, No. 12.

2. Ibid., No. 2.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 742.

4. DM, 1695, No. 20.

5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

OLONA

MIGUEL DE OLONA was a Spaniard from Aragón who was registered in 1790 with his New Mexico family: his wife, *María Luz Ortiz*, thirty-four, with a twelve-year-old daughter, and a son who was six.¹

His wife was an illegitimate daughter of Rosa Bustamante, by a certain José Baca, who had been born on February 16, 1755, less than two months after her mother's marriage to José Antonio Ortiz; the latter knew all about it and generously gave her his name. She married Miguel de Olona, on

April 21, 1773, and her origin was forgotten until 1814, when Pedro Bautista Pino used the hidden fact to break the Bustamante will.²

The Olona children were: *Miguel II*, twenty-eight years old in 1814 and residing in Tomé; *José de los Reyes*, also at Tomé; and *María Rosa*, wife of Manuel Tafoya of Santa Fe.³

The elder Miguel had troubles in 1777 with the Padre of Santa Fe regarding the enslavement of an Indian woman.⁴

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.

2. HSNM, Estate of Rosa Bustamante.

3. Ibid.

4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe: note, Dec. 15.

ORTEGA

TIBURCIO DE ORTEGA was secretary of the 1692 Santa Fe Council at Guadalupe del Paso.¹ As late as 1695, two years after the Reconquest, he was still at Guadalupe del Paso acting as notary for the friars.² But in 1715 he was back in New Mexico as *Alcalde Mayor* of Jémez, Zia, and Santa Ana.³ From Vargas' arrival until 1712 he held the office of "Protector of the Indians" for the Crown; Lieutenant Governor Valverde threw him into prison because of his opposition to Indian slave-labor.⁴

Gerónimo de Ortega married *Sebastiana de Jesús*, July 9, 1715.⁵ She was an adopted daughter of Sebastián González Bas. Their eleven children are mentioned in the probation of her estate in 1744; *Antonio*, *Juana María*, wife of Antonio Urban Montañón, *Gertrudis*, and *Lucía*; and seven minors: *Francisco*, *Tomás*, *Juan Francisco*, *Antonio José*, *Felipa*, *Sebastiana*, and *Victoria*.⁶

Gerónimo was married a second time, to *Rosa de Archibeque*, when he died in 1750. Three children by her were: *Gerónima*, *María Antonia*, and *María Guadalupe*.⁷

Mateo de Ortega, twenty, a native of Guadalupe del Paso, of unknown parentage, married *Antonia Luján*, eighteen, in Santa Fe, June 14, 1697.⁸ She once accused a San Juan Indian woman of making her worse through her healing art.⁹ They had a daughter, *Margarita*, who married Joaquín de Anaya in 1716.

A Mateo Ortega, his son if not himself, was the husband of *María Rosa Mestas*, living in the north country, who had the following children: *Juan Manuel*, born December 28, 1731; *José Alejandro*, March 21, 1734; and *Juan*, February 11, 1739.¹⁰

Antonio de Ortega, most likely the eldest son of Gerónimo de Ortega, first married *Rosa Baca*, daughter of Antonio Baca.¹¹ They had four children during twenty-nine years of married life, mentioned in his last will in 1785: *Domingo*, *Alejandro*, *Petrona*, and *Catalina*. Alejandro was the only one living.¹²

Antonio next married *María Antonia Romero*. During seventeen years of marriage they had two boys and a girl: *José*, *María*, and *Francisco*.¹³

The wills of later Ortegas may be found in *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 654, 659, and 660. The Ortega wives of Pedro López del Castillo and Cristóbal Varela, both of Albuquerque, undoubtedly belonged to this old Ortega family, and were possibly daughters of Tiburcio de Ortega.

Nicolás de Ortega was a native of Villa de San Felipe, in Nueva Vizcaya, the son of Lorenzo Gómez and María Marmolejo. He was twenty-seven in 1696, when he came to Santa Fe and married *Juana Garcia*, widow of Francisco Hernández.¹⁴

1. Cf. *Sp. Arch.*, II, p. 81; *First Expedition*, p. 119.
2. *DM*, 1695, No. 4.
3. Bancroft, *NMO*, 1715.
4. *BNM*, leg. 6, No. 11.
5. *M-24, S. II*.
6. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 336.
7. *Ibid.*

8. *DM*, 1697, No. 2.
9. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 225.
10. All in *B-16, Nambe*.
11. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 101; II, No. 403.
12. *Ibid.*, I, No. 661.
13. *Ibid.*
14. *DM*, 1696, No. 13.

ORTIZ

NICOLÁS ORTIZ and his wife, *Doña Mariana Coronado*, joined the new colonists with their family of six in 1693.¹ At Zacatecas, on November 30, he was referred to as a *Sargento* with a family of seven,² but the other Velasco list shows him as a civilian colonist, not as a soldier, and with only six children.³ A girl by the name of *Ana*, six years old, must have died before the caravan started north from Zacatecas.

This was the description of the family: *Nicolás Ortiz*, forty, son of the same and born in Mexico City, of medium height, with a sharp nose, large eyes, and bald head. His wife was the daughter of Francisco Hernández, and born at Jimiquilpa; she was twenty-eight, with a broad face and a mole on the cheek.

Their six children were: *Josefa*, fourteen, born in Pachuca, having a dark aquiline face, a high forehead, and a sharp nose; *Manuela*, three, born in Mexico City, with a ruddy aquiline face, black eyes, and small nose; *Nicolas II*, ten years old, born in Mexico City, having a freckled aquiline face, a high forehead, and a broad nose; *Antonio*, eight, also born in Mexico City, reddish, with a rather thick nose and large eyes; *Luis*, six years of age, born in Mexico City, also reddish, with big eyes and a small flat nose; and *Francisco*, one year old, a native of Mexico City, white and ruddy, with an aquiline face and large eyes.⁴

Sebastiana Ortiz, twenty-seven, wife of Ignacio de Aragón, was also a daughter of Nicolás and a native of Mexico City;⁵ hence, in all likelihood, a sister of Nicolás Ortiz, head of the family just described.

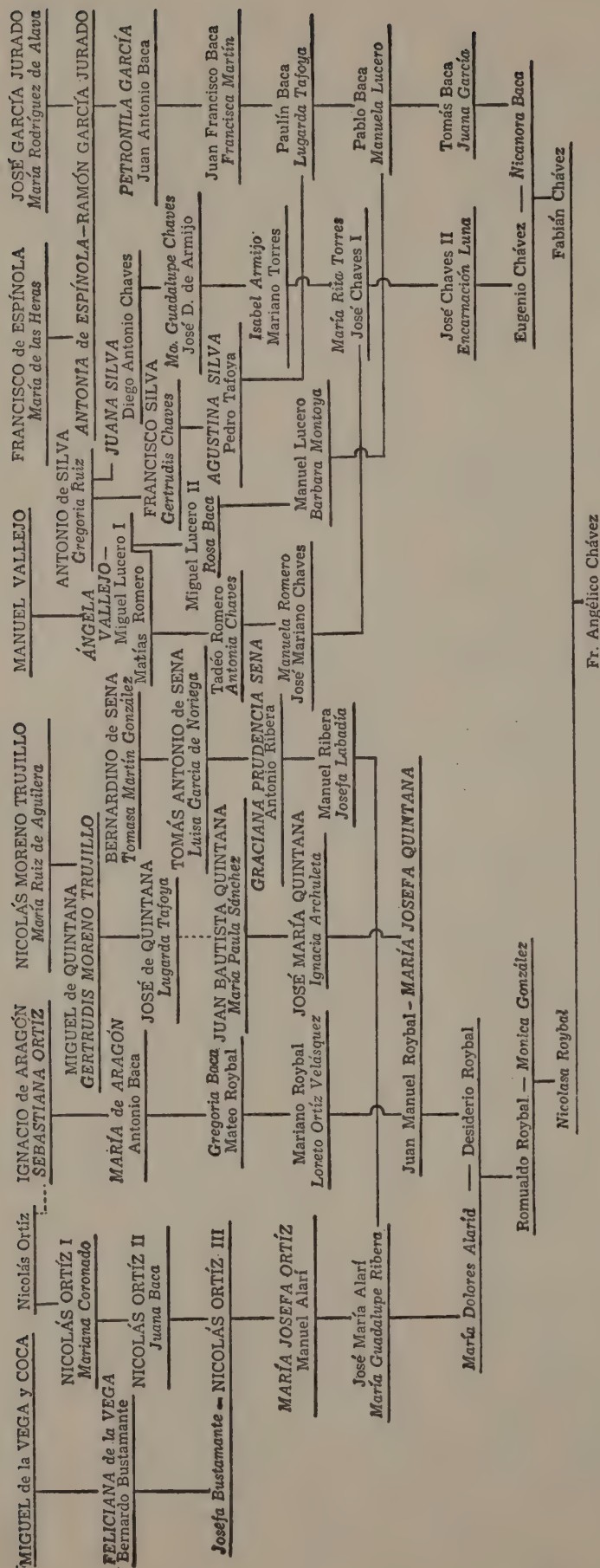
Nothing more is known about the parents, or about the girls, and very little about the boys, except the junior Nicolás.

Antonio Ortiz deeded his Santa Fe house to (brother) Nicolás Ortiz in 1714.⁶

Luis Ortiz, with Bernardino Fernández, was sent to Mexico City in 1714, to take a convicted murderer for final disposition. The prisoner escaped them on the way, and Ortiz returned with the news and was jailed.⁷ He and a Nicolás Ortiz went together as soldiers in the Moqui campaign of 1716.⁸

Francisco (Nicolás) Ortiz was banished with his family to the post of Bernalillo by Governor Cuervo in 1705.⁹

Nicolás Ortiz II, "Niño Ladrón de Guevara," used this lengthy name in 1720, when he appeared as a nuptial witness, being then thirty-seven years of age.¹⁰ He used it again in his last will, applying it also to his departed father; here he gave his mother's name as María Ana de Vargas Barba Coronado.¹¹ In 1702 he married *Juana Baca* at Bernalillo on November 12.¹² They were sponsors at Ber-



ESPAÑOLES-MEXICANOS CHART.—The term "Español" was first applied to Spanish people born in the New World; Spaniards born in Spain were designated according to their Province, such as "Castellanos, Gallegos, Andaluces, Estreños," etc. Likewise, the only "Mexicanos" in colonial times were the Nahuatl (Aztec) Indians native to the Valley of Mexico. Spanish people born or residing in the City or Valley of Mexico were called "Españoles-Mexicanos." Those families sent to Vargas in 1693 were handpicked by the Viceroy himself. This diagram shows how six of them (left) contributed to a Santa Fe-Rio Arriba Roybal family, and four (right) to a Rio Abajo Chávez family. Though two distinct groups, they were integrated in the over-all New Mexico Family through other strains, especially the Bacas. (See BACA Chart.)

nalillo for some Apache captives in 1705.¹³ In 1713 he was a Captain of the Santa Fe militia,¹⁴ but in the 1716 Moqui Campaign he is designated as an ordinary soldier¹⁵ (but this Nicolás might have been a younger Nicolás, perhaps the son of Luis Ortiz, with whom he was listed). In this year Nicolás had received permission to go on a trip outside New Mexico.¹⁶

Nicolás had received a citation for military valor in 1697 from Governor Vargas himself; it stated that he had come from Mexico City to "this Kingdom" as a colonist in 1693, when twelve years old; that in 1696 he had distinguished himself at the battles of the Black Mesa, of the Mountains of Taos and Picurís, during the Ute attack at the San Diego de Jémez Mesa, and also at Chimayó and the Cañada of Santa Clara.¹⁷

Well established in Santa Fe, Nicolás acquired many pieces of property, among them a house directly in front of the Church of St. Francis; he was also involved in some property suits.¹⁸ His widow and sons sold their more important site to Governor Codallos in 1746, to clear the space in front of the parish church.¹⁹ Nicolás made his last will in 1742, naming his parents, his only wife, and their three sons: *Francisco*, *Nicolas III*, and *Toribio*.²⁰

Before her marriage to Ortiz, Juana Baca had an illegitimate daughter, *Ana María*, who married a José Griego;²¹ he must have died young, for his widow was only twenty-six when she died on June 27, 1729.²²

* * * * *

The families of the three sons of Nicolás Ortiz II and Juana Baca are as follows, according to documentary evidence.

Francisco Ortiz married *Francisca Montoya* around the year 1730. He was *Alcalde* of Santa Fe in 1744; in the same year he registered a mine in the Picurís country.²³ He died on March 11, 1749, and his widow followed on April 8, 1750.²⁴

He had made his last will shortly before, in which he stated that he and Francisca had

been married for nineteen years. The ten children named in the will were:

José (died in infancy), *Ana María*, *Nicolás* (died when four), *Luis Fernando* (died when two), *Santiago*, *Juana Manuela*, *José Miguel*, *Nicolás Francisco*, *Antonia Teresa*, and *María de Loreto*.²⁵

Nicolás Ortiz III married *Gertrudis Páez Hurtado*, daughter of the Lieutenant General, Juan Páez Hurtado, on May 28, 1730.²⁶ She died after twenty years of married life on April 12, 1750, when Nicolás was the *Teniente* of the Santa Fe Presidio.²⁷ They had five children,²⁸ whose marriages were as follows:

Antonio José, born September 6, 1734, who married Rosa Bustamante, December 31, 1754;²⁹ *Juan Antonio*, who married *María Loreto Ribera*,³⁰ and *Teodora*, wife of Nicolás Rael de Aguilar.³¹ The two others were *Gaspar*, who married Josefa Martín, October 23, 1765, and then Dolores Alarid, November 27, 1810;³² and *Tomás*, who married *María Rosa de los Reyes Martin* at the same ceremony in Santa Clara in 1765 (two brothers marrying two sisters). The last two are mentioned as their sons when they enlisted as soldiers in 1771 and 1779.^{32a}

Nicolás III married a second time, ten months after Gertrudis died. He gave the full "Ortiz Niño Ladrón de Guevara" name, February 6, 1751, when he married Doña Josefa Bustamante, adopted daughter of Don Bernardo Antonio de Bustamante y Tagle.³³ Josefa and Rosa Bustamante (the latter married Nicolás' eldest son) were otherwise considered full sisters and actual daughters of Don Bernardo.³⁴ In 1769, Captain Nicolás was killed by savage Indians during a campaign, and was buried in Santa Fe on September 4, 1769.³⁵ In memory of his death, and to obtain divine aid during the Cumanche menace of the times, his widow, Doña Josefa, was instrumental in re-establishing the fiesta and Confraternity of La Conquistadora.³⁶

Josefa also donated vestments to the military chapel of Our Lady of Light, as well as paintings and other gifts to the church at

Pojoaque.³⁷ She sold her Santa Fe property to Antonio José Ortiz, her brother-in-law and step-son, in 1789,³⁸ and eventually lost her Pojoaque estate to him for not being able to meet a loan,³⁹ so that by 1790 she was depending on a small insurance from the "Monte Pio" of the Presidio.⁴⁰

The known children of Nicolás Ortiz III and Josefa Bustamante were: *Ana María Feliciano*, born August 18, 1761,⁴¹ who married José Campos Redondo; *María Josefa de Jesús*, December 18, 1762,⁴² who married Manuel Alarí; *Feliciano María Joaquina*, August 1, 1765; and *José Vicente*, April 5, 1767.⁴³ This boy enlisted as a soldier in the Santa Fe Presidio in 1779.^{43a}

Toribio Ortiz married *Leonarda de la Vega y Coca* on June 14, 1735.⁴⁴ In 1758 he was after part of the Cienega grant which had belonged to his late father-in-law, Miguel de la Vega y Coca.⁴⁵

His known children were: *María Isidora*, born April 6, 1750; *María Barbara*, December 8, 1751; *María Josefa*, April 5, 1753; *María Gertrudis*, December 16, 1754; *María Guadalupe*, October 27, 1757; *José Antonio*, March 12, 1759;⁴⁶ and *Antonio Matías*, who ran away and perished with the demented José Reaño, husband of his first cousin, Ana María Ortiz.⁴⁷

Toribio was *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1774, and was also a charter officer of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light.⁴⁸

Manuel Ortiz was a contemporary of the three sons of Nicolás Ortiz II, and therefore, most likely, his nephew, the son of Antonio, Luis, or Francisco, about whose lives so little is known. Manuel married *Marcelina de la Vega y Coca*, on November 6, 1735.⁴⁹ Their known children were as follows:

Mateo Mauricio, born September 6, 1750;⁵⁰ *Manuel José*, May 11, 1748; *Manuel Antonio*, December 28, 1749; *Ana María Monica*, May 13, 1752; and *Salvador Manuel*, April 14, 1754.⁵¹

After his wife's death Manuel married *Tomas Romero*, a widow, on May 3, 1757.⁵² They had at least four children before she died, September 5, 1779.⁵³ These were: *Ventura José*, July 20, 1758; *Manuel Antonio*, February 2, 1760; *José Antonio*, July 14, 1762; *José Alejandro*, in 1764.⁵⁴

* * * * *

PEDRO ORTIZ DE ESCUDERO was a totally different Ortiz, yet perhaps related to his contemporary, the original Nicolás Ortiz. Pedro was a silversmith born in Oaxaca, the son of Pedro Ortiz Escudero and Lucía de Quiñones. He was twenty when he married *Ana Páez Hurtado*, daughter of Juan Páez Hurtado by his first wife. The wedding took place in Santa Fe, January 6, 1715.⁵⁵ In 1713 Pedro was listed with the soldiers of the Presidio,⁵⁶ and in March 1716, he asked for permission to leave New Mexico and return to New Spain.⁵⁷ Whether or not this permis-

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 814-16.
2. Ibid., pp. 830-4.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., I, Nos. 1072, 1073.
7. Ibid., II, No. 187.
8. NMHR., Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 181.
9. Sp. Arch., II, No. 119.
10. DM, 1720, Nos. 3, 5.
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 647.
12. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
13. Ibid.
14. HSNM, No. 2102.
15. NMHR, loc. cit.
16. Sp. Arch., II, No. 183a.
17. BNM, leg. 4, No. 1a; Fr. Morfi copied this item in 1781 from "originals" in possession of Don Antonio José Ortiz.
18. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 498, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1078; II, Nos. 145b, 150, 317a.
19. Ibid., II, No. 181.
20. Ibid., I, No. 647.
21. Ibid., No. 964.
22. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
23. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 27, 763.
24. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

25. Sp. Arch., I, No. 648.
26. M-50, Sta. Fe.
27. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
28. Sp. Arch., II, No. 841.
29. Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec.; M-50, Sta. Fe.
30. Santa Fe County, Vol. R, pp. 212-14, in Santa Fe Court House.
31. Sp. Arch., II, No. 841; M-50, Sta. Fe., Dec. 31, 1754.
32. M, Sta. Clara; M-51, Castrense.
32a. HSNM, Militia Papers.
33. M-50, Sta. Fe.
34. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 652, 662.
35. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
36. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Miscellaneous; El Palacio, Vol. 54, No. 10, pp. 304-5.
37. Ibid.
38. Sp. Arch., I, No. 662.
39. Ibid., I, No. 120; II, No. 980.
40. Twit. Coll., No. 179.
41. Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec.
42. B-62, Sta. Fe. GENEALOGY: *María Josefa Ortiz Bustamante*, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
43. Ibid.
43a. HSNM, Mil. papers.
44. M-50, Sta. Fe.
45. Sp. Arch., I, No. 652.

sion was granted is not known. If he stayed, the preceding Manuel Ortiz could well have been his son.

An *Antonio Escudero* married *Gertrudis Madrid* on January 19, 1753.⁵⁸ Nothing more is known about him.

46. All in B, Sta. Fe.

47. Bancroft, NMO, 1763.

48. OLC, p. 11; NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.

49. M-50, Sta. Fe.

50. B-16, Nambé.

51. All in B., Sta. Fe.

52. M-50, Sta. Fe.

53. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

54. All in B, Sta. Fe.

55. DM, 1715, No. 8.

56. HSNM, No. 2102.

57. Sp. Arch., II, No. 297a.

58. M-50, Sta. Fe.

OTERO

PEDRO OTERO married *María Juliana Alarí* as "*Pedro Durán y Chaves*" on September 2, 1759.¹

Some of their children were: *José Lorenzo*, born July 8, 1773, the son of *Pedro Chaves* and *Juliana Alarí*;² *Antonio Rafael*, December 3, 1775, the son of *Pedro Otero* and *Juliana Alarí*;³ *Vicente Antonio*, December 25, 1781, the son of *Pedro Chaves* and *Juliana Alarí*;⁴ and *José Estanislao*, son of *Pedro Otero* and *Juliana Alarí*, and husband of *Margarita García*.⁵

Pedro Otero was mentioned as an eye-witness in 1769 in a case involving *Efigenia Chaves*, wife of *Jacinto Sánchez*.⁶ Now, *Efigenia* was a daughter of *Pedro Durán y Chaves* and his first wife, *Juana Montoya*. Old *Pedro* had a minor son by the name of "*Pedro*"⁷ who is not mentioned by name in his father's will; therefore, he was one of the four minor children, none mentioned by name, of his second wife, *Gertrudis Sánchez*. Since there had been no *Otero* family in all of New Mexico, it seems as though *Pedro Otero* is this young *Pedro Durán y Chaves*. But where did he get his name? As the youngest orphan by a second wife of so a vast a family, broken up by litigations besides, he might have been reared in the household of the pastor of *Albuquerque* in those times, *Fray Cayetano Otero*, the only *Otero* individual in New Mexico up to that time.

José Lorenzo Otero and his wife *Maria Sedillo* lived in *Valencia*. Their existence is known from the marriage of a son, *Antonio*, to *Feliciana Sanchez*.⁸ They are also men-

tioned as grandparents in the baptisms of some children of *Antonio* and *Feliciana*.⁹

Another son was *José Antonio*, married to *Petra Sedillo*; the grandparents are given in the baptism of a son, *Manuel de Jesús*, April 4, 1836.¹⁰

A third son was *José de Jesus*, married to *María Aguirre*; grandparents given in baptism of child, *Juan Pablo*, June 8, 1836.¹¹

Antonio Otero, son of *Pedro Otero* and *Juliana Alarí*, was thirty-one when he enlisted as a soldier in 1813.¹¹ He is most likely *Antonio Rafael*, born in 1775, since there are no other *Oteros* in New Mexico. He and his wife *Lugarda García* are also known from the baptisms of their grandchildren.

One son, *Francisco Antonio*, who married *Elena Aragón* on May 6, 1823,¹² had several children at whose baptisms *Antonio Otero* and *Lugarda García* are given as paternal grandparents: *Juana María*, June 24, 1825;¹³ *Manuel de la Trinidad*, February 28, 1829; *Manuel Antonio*, October 17, 1840;¹⁴ and four others in between.

Another son was *Miguel*, married to *Josefa Chaves*. *Miguel's* parents are known in the same way, two of whose children were: *José Gregorio*, May 19, 1833, and *José Andrés*, December 9, 1835.¹⁵

A third son, *Juan*, was married to *Josefa Sánchez*; *Juan's* wife and parents likewise known through the baptism of a son, *José Margarito*, February 22, 1841.¹⁶

Old *Antonio*, his wife *Lugardia García* still living, died on March 30, 1845.¹⁷

Vicente Otero was reported by his family to local historians as the son of Pedro Otero, who came to Santa Fe from Spain and married a "Miss Alarid" of Santa Fe.¹⁸ He would be the *Vicente Antonio* born in 1781. Vicente was married to *Gertrudis Chaves*, by whom he had several children, the following appearing in the records:

Miguel Luis Senón, born June 23, 1829;¹⁹ *María Candelaria*, February 6, 1827;²⁰ *Antonio José*, married to Francisca Chávez;²¹ *Pedro*, who married Serafina Otero at San Miguel, June 14, 1840;²² *Juana*, wife of Mariano Yrisarri;²³ *Juliana*, married to Pablo Salazar;²⁴

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. B-3, Albuq.
3. B, Sta. Fe.
4. B-4, Albuq.
5. B-71, Tomé; bapt. of son, Juan Rafael, Mar. 1, 1824.
6. AGN, Tierras, leg. 426, III, ff. 7-11.
7. DM, 1766, in Albuq., Vallejo-Hurtado.
8. Ibid., 1824, no number.
9. B-73, Tomé. Antonio José, April 28, 1834; Francisco Antonio, Feb. 5, 1839; María Carlota, Feb. 21, 1846.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. M-56, Tomé.
13. B-71, Tomé.
14. B-72, Tomé.
15. Ibid.

Juan, who married Mercedes Chaves, May 27, 1837; *Manuel Antonio* who married María Victoriana Chaves y Perea, March 19, 1844;²⁵ and *María de Jesús*, wife of Vicente Armijo.²⁶

Estanislao Otero, son of Pedro Otero and Juliana Alarí, both deceased, married *Barbara Garcia* on August 2, 1813.²⁷ Their known younger children were: *María Agapita*, January 18, 1829; *José Ponciano*, November 27, 1831;²⁸ *Petra*, wife of José Antonio Otero (q.v.); and *Antonio José*, married to María Gertrudis Herrera.²⁹

16. Ibid.
17. Bur-54, Tomé.
18. Anon., *Hist. of N. M.* (N.Y., 1907), pp. 536-7; Twitchell, *Leading Facts*, Vol. II, pp. 273-4n.
19. B-72, Tomé.
20. B-71, Tomé.
21. B-73, Tomé; bapt. of four children, 1838-46.
22. M, San Miguel del Vado.
23. M-11, Tomé; March 26, 1836; DM, 1836, in Albuquerque, no number.
24. B-72, Tomé; bapt. of son, Jan. 18, 1828.
25. Both in M-49, Isleta.
26. B-73, Tomé; bapt. of son, Feb. 26, 1835.
27. M-56, Tomé.
28. Both in B-72, Tomé.
29. B-73, Tomé; bapt. of son, Oct. 17, 1845, at Manzano.

PACHECO

JUAN PACHECO returned to New Mexico at the time of the Reconquest, perhaps with his wife *Antonia de Arratia*, if she was still living. His family went to live inside the Indian-occupied city of Santa Fe upon arrival, but had to vacate it and join the other colonists outside when the Tanos decided to resist Vargas.¹ Juan gave his age as fifty-two in 1694.² He was an officer of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1693.³

His children were: *Silvestre*; *Josefa*,⁴ widow of José Baca, who was murdered by her brother Silvestre; *Maria*, mother-in-law of Roque de Madrid, who had died before 1693; and, very likely, *Petrona*, wife of Cristóbal Nieto who was captured in 1680 and rescued in 1692.

Silvestre Pacheco killed José Baca, husband of his sister Josefa, during an altercation at

Guadalupe del Paso in 1687.⁵ In 1708 he is mentioned in Santa Fe with his father, sister Josefa, and other relatives.⁶ It is not known who his wife was, or if he had any children. He sold his lands in Santa Fe at this time to Antonio Montoya and Nicolás Ortiz, as he was leaving "the Kingdom" with his family.⁷

Matías Pacheco and *Felipe Pacheco*, perhaps brothers, were relatives of Josefa Pacheco, very likely her nephews, who were living with her and her second husband, Juan de Tafoya, in 1706-7. Matías was twenty years old at this time, when he deposed that he did not know who his parents were.⁸

He later married *María Cisneros*, and was dead by 1728 when their daughter, *Teodora*, married Juan Antonio Cabrera.⁹ Another daughter, *Valentina*, was the wife of José González and a niece of María Griego.¹⁰

Felipe Pacheco, mentioned with Matías, was a *Sargento* by 1731 and living at or near San Juan Pueblo.¹¹ His wife was *Rosa Martín*. Some of their children were: *Juan José*, who married Ynez Martín, May 9, 1732;¹²

Isabel, married to Francisco Xavier Sánchez, August 20, 1743;¹³ *José Antonio*, born February 2, 1727; *Salvador Vicente*, April 19, 1729; *Diego Antonio*, November 19, 1730; and *Cayetano*, February 18, 1732.¹⁴

1. *Ritch Coll.*, Box 1, No. 25, f. 108.
2. *DM*, 1694, No. 1.
3. *OLC*, p. 63.
4. GENEALOGY: *Josefa Pacheco*, Juana Baca, Nicolás Ortiz III, Josefa Ortiz Bustamante, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
5. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 45.
6. *Ibid.*, I, Nos. 485, 486, 487, 488.

7. *Ibid.*, Nos. 486, 487, 679.
8. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 735, f. 304; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 134b.
9. *DM*, 1728, No. 2.
10. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 337.
11. Crespo, pars. 227-9.
12. *M-27, S. Juan; Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 686-7.
13. *Ibid.*
14. These four, *Ibid.*, B. Sec.

PADILLA

JOSÉ DE PADILLA and his wife, *María López*, not being refugees from the Kingdom of New Mexico, remained at Guadalupe del Paso instead of coming up with the Vargas Reconquest. He was still living there, at Senecu, in 1699.¹ From the marriages of their children we learn that his wife was dead by 1711, while José himself died less than two years later.² His known sons were: *José*, *Diego*, and, most likely, *Juan Antonio*.

José de Padilla II, born in Guadalupe del Paso, there married *Antonia de Herrera* in 1711.³ His wife died on November 30, 1729.⁴ He appears to be the same man, if not a son of the same name, who married *María Rosa Ladrón de Guevara*, May 7, 1732.⁵

Diego de Padilla came to New Mexico proper and married *Catalina (Gutiérrez) de Salazar*, November 3, 1706.⁶ She died and Diego then married *María Vásquez Baca*, also of Bernalillo, in 1713.⁷ They were wedding sponsors together as late as 1730.⁸

He made his last will in 1736 at El Puerto de San Andres, Isleta jurisdiction, where he had lived and acquired property, known as "*lo de Padilla*." He named one son by his first wife, *Pedro Nolasco*, and also an older natural son, born prior to his first marriage but reared by him, who went under the name of *Luis Suazo*.

His second wife bore him eight children: *Francisco*, twenty-four and executor of the

will; *Manuela*, wife of Francisco Chavez; *Diego*, seventeen; *Nicolás*, fourteen; *Bernardo*, twelve; *Tomasa*, eight; *Pedro*, six, and *María Barbara*, three.⁹

Other facts about some of these children are as follows: *Francisco* married Isabel Baca on March 13, 1732;¹⁰ *Manuela* married Francisco Xavier Chávez on September 29, 1735;¹¹ *Diego* married María Luisa Chávez; she died on December 23, 1741;¹² *Bernardo* married Quiteria Chávez after she had illegitimate children;¹³ *Tomasa* became the wife of Tomás Chávez, December 3, 1742;¹⁴ *Pedro*, born May 26, 1731, married Victoria Chávez, January 28, 1755;¹⁵ *María*, born August 29, 1733,¹⁶ must have died young; *María Barbara*, born February 27, 1735, married Antonio Chávez, April 13, 1750.¹⁷ *Pedro*, referred to as the "seventh child," sold his father's estate to Clemente Gutiérrez in 1768.¹⁸

Juan Antonio Padilla came up from Guadalupe del Paso to the Santa Cruz-Rio Arriba area in the beginning of the century. He signed his name, "Juan de Padilla," in 1720.¹⁹ Since his arrival he had been married to *Margarita Martín*, daughter of Captain Sebastián Martín of La Soledad,²⁰ but had died by the year 1731, when his widow married Bernardo Roybal.²¹

Their daughter *Juana* was the wife of Carlos Fernández of Taos, who was after his wife's inheritance in 1744. Her younger sister, *Barbara*, was living with her, while

Julián and *Tomás*, minor children, went from the care of Bernardo Roybal (their step-father) to that of one of their Martín uncles. They had two half-sisters and one half-brother, "all Roybals," who stayed with their widowed father.²² Julian was born on April 12, 1726.²³ He and his sister Juana were witnesses at the marriage of another sister, *Micaela*, when she married Domingo Labadía in 1766.²⁴ Tomás was thirty-one when he enlisted as a soldier of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1766.^{24a}

1. DM, 1699, No. 9.
2. Ibid., 1711, No. 4; 1713, No. 1.
3. Ibid., loc. cit.
4. Bur, Guad. del Paso (Juárez).
5. M, Guad. del Paso (Juárez).
6. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
7. DM, 1713, No. 1.
8. M-11, Isleta, April 30.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 685.
10. GENEALOGY: *Francisco Padilla*, Francisca Padilla, Mariano Torres, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
11. M-11, Isleta.
12. Sp. Arch., II, No. 460; Bur-2, Albuq.
13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 196.
14. M-11, Isleta.
15. B-57 and M-11, Isleta.
16. Ibid.

Felipe de Padilla, a native of the Rio Abajo was twenty years old in 1694.²⁵ He married *Juana María de Ogama* in 1698,²⁶ the daughter of Magdalena de Ogama. In 1703 he was still living in Santa Fe.²⁷ A daughter, *Juana*, married Florencio Garcia de Lira in Santa Fe in 1717.²⁸

Antonio Padilla married *Francisca Xaviera Vásquez*, November 7, 1728.²⁹ They had a son, *Andrés*, born May 4, 1730.³⁰

There is no way of classifying these two men.

17. Ibid.
18. Sp. Arch., I, No. 695.
19. Ibid., II, No. 310.
20. Ibid., I, No. 530.
21. M-27, S. Juan, Sept. 26; Bancroft, NMO, 1731.
22. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
23. B-27, S. Juan.
24. M-50, Sta. Fe. GENEALOGY: *Micaela Padilla*, Josefa Labadía, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
- 24a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
25. DM, 1694, No. 26.
26. Ibid., 1698, No. 1, incomplete.
27. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1071.
28. DM, 1717, No. 2.
29. M-11, Isleta.
30. B-57, Isleta.

PÁEZ HURTADO

JUAN PÁEZ HURTADO was born in Villafraanca de los Palacios, near Las Cabezas in Andalucía, the son of Domingo Hurtado and Ana Rubio y Vásquez, both deceased.¹ Vargas got him for the Reconquest of New Mexico and appointed him as the leader of other recruits, both military and civilian colonists.² He was Lieutenant Governor and General under Vargas during both his terms, and his actual commander of many of his expeditions. He was also the executor of Vargas' last will in 1704, interim Governor, and a very active *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity, as well as a member of that of San Miguel.³

His first wife was *Pascuala López Vera*, who died in 1693, shortly before the Reconquest Army and colony set out for New Mexico.⁴ He brought along his little girl, *Ana*, who later married Pedro Ortiz Escudero in Santa Fe.⁵

Juan himself married *Teodora Garcia de la Riva*, on June 20, 1704.⁶ Three known children of theirs were: *Antonia*, who became the wife of José Terrus;⁷ *Gertrudis*, first wife of Nicolás Ortiz III; and *Juan Domingo*. Juan died in 1742 and was buried under the main altar of La Conquistadora on May 5; his second wife was buried in the same chapel, November 17, 1736.⁸ His name is carved on El Morro, with the date "July, 1736."^{8a}

It seems as though his son, *Juan Domingo*, mentioned only once in the will of his Terrus brother-in-law,⁹ went to live at Guadalupe del Paso, being very likely the founder of a prominent family there later known as "Páez." His father was referred to simply as "Don Juan Páez" in at least one official document.¹⁰

The name "Páez," later "Páiz," begins to appear in Santa Fe registers from 1771 on,

and is most difficult to trace, for lack of wills and other civil documents. These people were

1. DM, 1704, No. 6.
2. *First Expedition*, pp. 55, 116; *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 402; *Bancroft*, NMO, 1694; *NMHR*, Vol. 25, No. 3, p. 248.
3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 99, 1027; *OLC*, pp. 66-7; Kubler, p. 19.
4. DM, loc. cit.
5. *Ibid.*, 1715, No. 8.
6. *Ibid.*, 1704, No. 6.

very likely some descendants who moved back north from Guadalupe del Paso.

7. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 966.
8. *OLC*, pp. 41, 66-7.
- 8a. *Mesa, Canyon*, etc., p. 475; Lummis also read his name in an inscription dated 1709, but actually it is "Ramon Garcia Jurado" (p. 472).
9. *Sp. Arch.*, loc. cit.
10. *Bancroft*, NMO, 1731.

PALOMINO RENDÓN

FRANCISCO PALOMINO RENDÓN was a native of Puerto de Santa María in Spain, the son of Juan Gallegos and Catalina Palomino Rendón. After four years in southern New Spain, and one at Guadalupe del Paso, he reached Santa Fe with the Reconquest colony in 1693, to marry *Juana Montoya* on December 17, a few days before the battle of Santa Fe. The final nuptial papers had been drawn up at Santo Domingo Pueblo on the way up to Santa Fe.¹ Francisco died before

1710, when his widow married Juan Manuel Chirinos.²

They had one daughter, *María Estela*, who married Juan Felipe de Ribera.³

This surname represents a family distinct from the "Rendón" family, and it ended with *María Estela*.

1. DM, 1693, No. 8.
2. *Ibid.*, 1710, No. 16.
3. GENEALOGY: *María Estela Palomino Rendón*, Antonio de Ribera, Manuel Ribera, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

PALOMINO

TOMÁS PALOMINO, his wife, and a "youth" joined the 1693 colonists at Zacatecas.¹ He was the son of Fernando, twenty-six years old, and was a native of Puerto de Santa María in Spain. He was of medium height, fair and pockmarked. His wife was *Gertrudis Bautista Ulibarri (Olivares?)*, twenty, a native of Mexico City at the Calle del Reloz, the daughter of Martín Bautista; she had an aquiline face, a high forehead, and small nose. They had a son, *Manuel Palomino*, fourteen years old, born in Mexico City; he was fair-complexioned, with large eyes and a rather broad nose.

With them also came a young nephew of his wife, Bartolomé de Luna Bautista.²

Tomás was perhaps related to Francisco Palomino Rendón, since both were from the same Spanish city. He settled in Santa Cruz in 1696, and sold his land grant in 1699 to Antonio de Silva.³ On March 4, 1703, he was killed by Indians inside the mission church of Zuñi with two other soldiers.⁴ His son is not heard of again, nor did the family name survive.

1. BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.
2. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
3. DM, 1694, No. 26; 1697, No. 1, *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 820.
4. *Doc., Hist. de Mex.*, p. 183.

PELÁEZ

JACINTO PELÁEZ, a native of Villanueva in Asturias, was the son of Gonzalo Peláez and Elvira Méndez. He was twenty-one when he married *Margarita Gómez Robledo* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1691.¹ Another Spanish soldier, Alonso Romero, had married Margarita's sister, María. Peláez denounced Romero as a bigamist and the charge was proven true.² The grant made to him by Vargas was at Jacona near San Ildefonso.³

Margarita bore him two daughters: *María*,

who married Juan Fernández de la Pedrera,⁴ and *Jacinta*, first married to Antonio de Luna and then to Antonio Montoya.

After Margarita's early death Jacinto married *Isabel de Chaves* in 1700;⁵ but he died shortly after, for in 1705 his widow married Baltasar de Mata.

1. DM, 1691, No. 2.

2. AGN, Mex., Ind., t. 507, f. 343.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1261.

4. GENEALOGY: *María Peláez*, María Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera, Manuel Alarí, José María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

5. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

PEÑA

BALTASAR FRANCISCO DE LA PEÑA was a native of Zacatecas, and a soldier of Santa Fe in 1694, when he married *Lucía Gutiérrez*. His parents were Francisco Gabriel de la Peña and Manuela Gómez de Medina, deceased.¹ He gave his age as twenty-three a couple of years after.²

Nothing more is known about him except that he later brought some boys, apparently nephews, from Mexico City to New Mexico, as shown further on.

José Miguel de la Peña seems to have been a son of Baltasar Francisco and Lucía Gutiérrez. He married *María Francisca Rael de Aguilar* on April 23, 1737; she was a sister of Nicolás Rael.³ Sometime in the third quarter of the century he was *Alcalde* at Jémez,⁴ and was living in Santa Fe in 1790, when he gave his age as seventy, and that of his Rael wife as sixty-five.⁵

They had a son, *Juan de Dios*, born March 18, 1748,⁶ who married Loreta Ortiz, by whom he had a son, Mariano. The father followed a military career.⁷

Another son, to all appearances, was *José Miguel II*, chanter in the church at Santa Fe,

who received a grant near Santo Domingo Pueblo.⁸ This homestead of his was known as "*El Rancho de José Miguel de la Peña*" from 1777 to 1780; by 1791 it was shortened to "*Rancho de Peña*," and from 1792 on it was "*Rancho de la Peña Blanca*." His wife was *Dolores Martín*.¹⁰

* * * * *

José Mariano de la Peña was born in Mexico City, the son of Juan Antonio de la Peña and María Antonia Álvarez. On March 10, 1783, he married *María Soledad Gutiérrez*.¹¹ In 1785 he declared that he had been brought to New Mexico, when eight years old, by a Don Baltasar (*illegible*).¹² In 1789 he was executor of the will of Clemente Gutiérrez, his father-in-law.¹³ He was living at Pajarito in 1790, when he was described as a native of Mexico City, thirty-one years old, and a merchant by profession. His Gutiérrez wife was twenty-six. With them was a brother, twenty-one, also born in Mexico City.¹⁴

A census in 1802-3 named him, his wife, and four children: *Mariana*, *Lorenzo*, *Rafael*, and *Bartolomé*.¹⁵

José de la Peña, a native of Mexico City,

who married *Francisca Silva*, widow of Manuel Salazar, December 2, 1802,¹⁶ was, no doubt, the younger brother of José Mariano just mentioned living with him at Pajarito in

1690. Besides, Juan Antonio de la Peña and María Antonia Alvarez are given as grandparents at the baptism of his daughter, María Francisca, August 1, 1810.¹⁷

1. DM, 1694, No. 15.
2. Ibid., 1696, No. 5; 1697, No. 4.
3. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., II, No. 841.
4. BNM, leg. 10, No. 12.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.
6. B, Sta. Fe.
7. B-65, Sta. Fe, bapt. of grandson, Fernando, April 18, 1812; HSNM, Estate of Rosa Bustamante; Sp. Arch., II, No. 1874.
8. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 699, 904; II, No. 1188.

9. M-35, Sto. Domingo.
10. Ibid., M. of son, Juan de Jesús, Sept. 1. 1825.
11. M-49, Isleta.
12. AGN, Tierras, t. 1257, ff. 1-2.
13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 371.
14. Ibid., II, No. 1092b.
15. AASF, No. 30.
16. DM, 1802, no number.
17. B-65, Sta. Fe.

PERALTA

Pedro de Peralta, fifty-five years old and a widower, was living in Santa Fe in 1710. He was a native of Valladolid.¹ His name appears in 1703 and 1705, but with no hints regarding his wife or family.²

Juan de Mestas Peralta returned in 1693, and he used this name only once, at his wedding. But there could have been others at the time, minors perhaps, or descendants of those who remained at Guadalupe del Paso might have come up later on.

Of the seventeenth-century Peraltas, only

1. DM, 1710, No. 12.
2. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 94, 116

PEREA

JUAN DE PEREA came up to New Mexico from Guadalupe del Paso with the Reconquest colonists. He and his wife were nuptial witnesses at Santa Fe in 1694.¹ He was a soldier, a "native of New Mexico," and thirty years old in 1697.² His wife, *Aldonsa Varela*, and he were both dead by 1701, when their daughter, *María (Luisa)*, widow of Miguel Maese, married Agustin Luján.³

Other known daughters were *Catalina*, the wife of Martín Hurtado, and another girl, apparently, the wife of Antonio Lucero de Godoy.

Francisco de Perea and *María Varela* had a

son, *Francisco*, born January 22, 1709.⁴

He might be the same man, or his son of the same name, who married *Rosa de Torres*, who bore him two children: *Lucas Francisco*, October 23, 1731, and *Isabel*, April 29, 1733.⁵

* * * * *

Esteban de Perea and his wife might or might not have come to New Mexico with the Reconquest. Both were dead by 1711, when their son, *Jacinto*, also a "native of New Mexico," married *Josefa Pacheco*, born in Santa Fe of unknown parentage.⁶ *Jacinto* was one of the few survivors of the Villasur Expedition.⁷ He bought and sold land in Santa Fe in 1761 and 1765.⁸

1. DM, 1694, No. 22.
2. Ibid., 1697, No. 2.
3. Ibid., 1701, No. 4.
4. B-2, Albuq.

5. Ibid.
6. DM, 1711, No. 5.
7. Ibid., 1720, No. 4.
8. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 644, 985.

PÉREZ

Jesús María Pérez Serrano, married to *María Candelaria Baca*, was living in Belén at the start of the nineteenth century. They had a daughter, *María Guadalupe*, born May 6, 1813, and a son, *José Miguel Antonio*, April 24, 1818.¹ He was, to all appearances, the son of Francisco Pérez Serrano, *Alcalde* of Albu-

querque in 1782, and brother-in-law of Governor de Anza.²

* * * * *

Francisco Perez de la Rosa. (See *Rosa*).

José Miguel Pérez registered a mine at Abiquiú in 1818.³

1. B-8, Belén.
2. AASF, No. 19.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 706.

PINEDA

JOSÉ DE LA MORA PINEDA was a military man who came from Mexico City, perhaps at the time of the Reconquest.¹ He seems to be the Juan de Pineda y Guzmán, twenty-three years old and a native of Sombrerete, who was in Santa Fe in 1695.² In 1708 he was mentioned as the husband of *Clara de Chaves*.³ Between the years 1715

and 1720 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Taos.⁴ He died on January 17, 1727.⁵

Jacinto Pineda, widower of *Simona Domínguez*, married *Juana de Castro Rodarte*, widow of Lazaro Saenz, May 16, 1751.⁶ His first wife had died on November 26, 1736.⁷

1. Ocaranza, pp. 133-6.
2. DM, 1695, No. 19.
3. Ibid., 1708, No. 3.
4. B-45, Taos; Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 54; Sp. Arch., I, No. 240.

5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
6. M-50, Sta. Fe.
7. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

PINO

JUAN BAUTISTA PINO was a traveling merchant from Mexico City who resided in the vicinity of Isleta Pueblo and Rancho de San Clemente as early as 1747.¹ It is not known if his wife, *Petra Teresa Dávila y Calle*, came with him and his two adult sons, likewise merchants and traders, who make mention of their parents later on. These sons were *Joaquín José* and *Mateo José*.

Joaquín José Pino, born in Mexico City and residing in Tomé, the son of Juan Bautista Pino and *Petra Dávila y Calle*, both deceased, married *Barbara Sánchez*, August 28, 1764.² New Mexico products, intended for

trade in Mexico City, were stolen from him at Santa Cruz in 1763.³ He died in 1768 at the age of fifty-nine at the Rancho de San Clemente.⁴

In this same year he had made his will, in which he again gave his parents and birthplace, declaring that he and Barbara had been married four years and three months. They had had three children: *Joaquín Mariano*, *Ana María (Catalina)*, and *Joaquín Mariano*. Only the girl was living.⁵ The second boy had been born on January 6 of this same year.⁶

Joaquín José named his brother Mateo José as executor, and also mentioned his bro-

thers-in-law, Juan Cristóbal Sánchez and Diego Antonio Sánchez, the latter married to Ana María del Castillo. Also mentioned were two step-children, *Cristóbal* and *Bartolo*. Among his many effects, he left fifteen published tomes by various authors, and six closely written sheets of persons who owed him money.⁷

Besides Cristóbal and Bartolo, his wife had another illegitimate son prior to her marriage with Pino, *José Francisco Pino*, who married Barbara Chávez in 1775,⁸ and then Juana María Baca in 1780.⁹ *Bartolo* (or *Bartolomé*) *Pino* married Manuela Chávez, and then Antonio Josefa Torres in 1790.¹⁰

The only surviving child of the marriage, *Ana María*, was *María Catalina Pino* (unless she, too, was illegitimate), sister of Bartolo,¹¹ who married Antonio de Luna,¹² and then Anacleto Miera y Pacheco, November 20, 1782, when Joaquín Pino and Barbara Sánchez were given as her deceased parents.

Mateo José Pino, executor of his brother Joaquín's will, turned down the assignment after his brother died, and sued the Sánchez in-laws, complaining about the poverty of his own large family.¹³ In 1752, referred to as a native of Mexico City, he had been suggested as a candidate for High Sheriff of the Holy Office in New Mexico.¹⁴

His wife was *Teresa Sánchez*, presumably a sister of Joaquín's wife, Barbara. They had several children: *Pedro José*, *Pedro Bautista*, *Joaquín Mariano*, *Mariano Antonio*, born February 6, 1752; *Juan Francisco*, March 19, 1753;¹⁵ *Alejandro Ricardo*, April 7, 1756, and *Carlos Casimiro*, baptized on December 15, 1761.¹⁶

Their mother, *Teresa Sánchez*, died on November 28, 1761,¹⁷ in childbirth evidently, and their father then married *María Concepción Roybal*, who bore him two children: *Francisco Mariano*, February 6, 1769, and *María Josefa Andrea*, December 8, 1763.¹⁸

Some of the children of Mateo José Pino married as follows:

Pedro José Pino apparently had brought his wife from Mexico City, or from Chihuahua, where the Pinos also traded.¹⁹ For her name was *María Josefa Caballero*, a name unknown in New Mexico. He was twenty-eight years old in 1767,²⁰ and was mentioned as already forty years dead in 1822 by his brothers.²¹ As *Alcalde Mayor* of Laguna he caused the friars much trouble and even held some of them in debt.²²

His known children were: *José Mateo*, born October 2, 1768; *Justa Gertrudis María*, July 19, 1772; *María Guadalupe Susana*, August 14, 1774;²³ and *José Manuel Francisco*, January 7, 1780.²⁴

Pedro Bautista Pino did not always use the "Bautista" part of his name early in his career, hence it is sometimes difficult to distinguish him from his brother, *Pedro José*, also referred to simply as "Pedro," until the latter's death about the year 1781.²⁵ *Pedro Bautista* resided at the Rancho de San Clemente near Isleta when he married *Manuela Gabaldón* in Santa Fe, December 24, 1772.²⁶ He was assistant *Alcalde* of Laguna in 1780 when he acted as godfather for a child of his brother *Pedro José*.²⁷ His first wife died within a decade after bearing the following daughters: *María Vicenta*, November 1, 1773;²⁸ *María Gertrudis*, July 9, 1775;²⁹ and the twins, *María Barbara* and *María de la Luz*, at Tomé, September 3, 1778.³⁰ *María Barbara* married Isidro Antonio Baca of Belen at Santa Fe in 1793.³¹ Another daughter, *María Rita*, married Juan Dionisio Baca, October 11, 1785.^{31a}

On September 30, 1781, *Pedro Pino*, widowed of *Manuela Gabaldón*, son of the deceased Don Mateo Pino and Tomasa (Teresa) Sánchez, married *Lugarda Lucero*, widow of Francisco Silva. The marriage took place in Santa Fe, though both parties gave Tomé as their residence. They were third cousins.³² They were still living at Tomé in 1790, when he gave his age as thirty-eight and *Lugarda's* as thirty-seven. They had five sons, twenty-two, eighteen, sixteen, nine, and seven, re-

spectively; and four girls, thirteen, ten, eight, and three.³³ But in 1786 they were living in Santa Fe, when they went to Tomé to act as sponsors for a grandchild.³⁴ At this period he held offices in Santa Fe or acted as an attorney.³⁵ Lugarda Lucero, "married first to Francisco Silva, and then to Don Pedro Bautista Pino," died on March 8, 1813, leaving eight children.³⁶ Some children by her were:

Juan Esteban, December 29, 1782, who married Nicolasa Troncoso;³⁷ *María Gertrudis*, July 5, 1786, who as the widow of Mariano Durán became the third wife of Juan Rafael Ortiz in 1816;³⁸ and *Juan Francisco*, August 22, 1788.³⁹

Pedro Bautista Pino then married *María Baca*, with a dispensation, on March 24, 1816.⁴⁰ Known children of this marriage were: *María Guadalupe de la Trinidad*, May 16, 1818; *Nicolás de Jesús*, December 4, 1819,⁴¹ who married Juana Rascón in 1842;⁴² *Miguel Estanislao*, May 6, 1821, who married *María de la Luz Ortiz*, December 31, 1842;⁴³ and *José Facundo*, November 27, 1823.⁴⁴

Pedro Bautista is best known for his being the first and only Deputy from New Mexico to the Spanish Cortes in 1810, when he composed an "Exposition" concerning New Mexico for the Court of Madrid.⁴⁵ His brother Joaquín, during a land dispute at Pajarito in 1821, still boasted of his brother Pedro Bautista who had been the "*Sr. Diputado en Cortes*."⁴⁶

Juan Francisco Pino, mentioned with his brother Pedro José in 1767,⁴⁸ married *María Victoria Chávez*, November 9, 1782,⁴⁹ by whom he had at least six children at Los Chaves. Of these, *Francisco* married Soledad Rael,⁵⁰ and *Mateo* married María Manuela Baca.⁵¹

Joaquín (Mariano) Pino, mentioned with his brothers in civil documents already cited, married *Josefa de la Luz Chávez*, widow of Felipe Varela, November 17, 1783.⁵² They had at least seven children.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 480.
2. M-3, Albuq.; DM, 1763, in Albuq., no number.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 562.
4. Bur-2, Albuq.
5. Twit. Coll., No. 2813.
6. B-3, Albuq.
7. Twit. Coll., loc. cit.
8. M-11, Isleta, May 3.
9. DM, 1780, no number; M-49, Isleta, Sept. 18; B-3, Albuq., sponsor with his mother, Dec. 11, 1774.
10. M-49, Isleta, Oct. 3.
11. Ibid., sponsors together, May 2, 1782.
12. GENEALOGY: *María Catalina Pino*, José Enrique Luna, Toribio Luna, María Encarnación Luna, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chavez, Fr. A. Chávez.
13. Twit. Coll., loc. cit.
14. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 592, ff. 1-34.
15. These two in B-57, Isleta.
16. These two in B-3, Albuq.
17. Bur-2, Albuq.
18. Both in B-3, Albuq.
19. Sp. Arch., II, No. 623.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid., No. 212.
22. BNM, leg. 10, Nos. 12, 42.
23. These three in B-57, Isleta.
24. B, Laguna (in Gallup); his godfather was Don Pedro Bautista Pino, Teniente of Acoma.
25. Sp. Arch., I, No. 212.

26. M-50, Sta. Fe.
27. B, Laguna, loc. cit.
28. B-57, Isleta, at San Clemente.
29. B-3, Albuq.
30. B-4, Albuq.
31. M-50, Sta. Fe.
- 31a. M, Laguna, in Gallup.
32. Ibid.
33. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.
34. B-54, Tomé, July 10.
35. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 54, 126; II, No. 2620; HSNM, Estate of Rosa Bustamante.
36. Bur-50, Sta. Fe.
37. B, Sta. Fe; Ibid., bapts. of these children, 1809, 1812, 1813.
38. Ibid.; M-52, Sta. Fe. Feb. 14.
39. Ibid.
40. M-52, Sta. Fe.
41. Both in B, Sta. Fe.
42. M-54, Sta. Fe, Feb. 16.
44. B, Sta. Fe.
45. Cf. Three New Mexico Chronicles; Note faulty genealogy in Introduction.
46. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 216, 217.
47. Bur-52, Sta. Fe.
48. Sp. Arch., I, No. 623.
49. DM, 1782, no number; M-49, Isleta.
50. B-54, Tomé, bapt. of son, May 23, 1825.
51. M-49, Isleta, Oct. 24, 1813.

PORRAS

Francisco de Porras, forty, the son of Juan, and born in Madrid, was listed among the colonists of 1693. He had a broad forehead and was blind in one eye. His wife, *Damiana*

González, was thirty years of age, a native of Mexico City, and daughter of Santiago; she had an aquiline face, a high forehead, and a broad nose.

They had one daughter, *María*, thirteen years old and born in Mexico City, who had a broad face.¹

Francisco was a Captain at Santa Cruz in

1696; his wife was a sister of Guadalupe Navarro, who married Juan Manuel Chirinos in 1696.²

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1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
 2. *DM*, 1696, No. 8.

PRADA

José Prada, a native of Chihuahua, was twenty-seven years of age in 1790 when listed among the soldiers of the Santa Fearrison. He had come as a widower prior to 1787, when he enlisted at the age of twenty-four. His parents were José Manuel Prada and María de la Rosa. His Santa Fe wife was *Lo-*

reta Sandoval, twenty-two in 1790; they had one son and three daughters.¹ Two known children were *José Manuel*, born January 1, 1798, and *María Antonia Josefa*, May 23, 1810.²

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1. *Twit. Coll.*, No. 179; HSNM, Mil. Papers.
 2. *B*, *Castrense*.

PRADO

Juan del Prado was a Spaniard from Galicia, married in New Mexico. He and fifteen other New Mexico soldiers fled to Mexico City from Abiquiú and Ojo Caliente in 1763. Among them was his brother-in-law, a son of Inocencio Velásquez.¹ But two years later he was back in Chama.²

While he was gone his wife, *María Antonia Velasco*, had a natural son, *Juan Julián*, January 28, 1764.³ In 1774, July 2, they had twin-boys, *Manuel* and *Juan Pedro*.⁴

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1. *Bancroft*, NMO, 1763.
 2. *Ibid.*, 1765.
 3. *B-31*, *Sta. Clara*.
 4. *Ibid.*

QUINTANA

MIGUEL DE QUINTANA came with the colonists of 1693. He was born in Mexico City, the son of José, and was twenty-two years old; he had a round face, small forehead, large eyes, and a hole (dimple) in the chin. His wife was *Gertrudis (Moreno) Trujillo*, fifteen, the daughter of Nicolás, and also a native of Mexico City; she had an aquiline face, large eyes, and a small nose.¹

A brother of his, José de Quintana, came as a soldier, and from his marriage, given further on, we learn that their parents in Mexico City were José de Quintana and Nicolasa Valdés de Cervantes.

Miguel lived in Santa Cruz all his life.² He died there on April 9, 1748, at the age of seventy.³ He had gained local fame as a poet and composer of *coloquios*, which got him into no small trouble with some injudicious friars at a time when he was mentally perturbed. Here he stated that he had a large family.⁴

His known children were: *Nicolás*, born September 2, 1712;⁵ *Micaela*, wife of Pedro Sánchez;⁶ and some other Quintanas of the same place and ages appearing together, who in all probability were his children: *Lugarda*, wife of Asencio Archuleta;⁷ *Juan, Francisco*,

ORIGINS OF NEW MEXICO FAMILIES

José, and Antonia, who married Juan Gómez del Castillo.

Nicolás Quintana and (mother) Gertrudis Moreno Trujillo were sponsors for a child of Juan Gómez del Castillo and (sister) Antonia Quintana in 1736.⁸ His wife was María Antonia de Herrera; they had a son, Hilario, born January 10, 1743.⁹

Juan Quintana married Francisca Xaviera Sánchez, September 6, 1734, with Pedro Sánchez and wife Micaela Quintana as witnesses,¹⁰ apparently Quintana brother and sister marrying Sanchez sister and brother. Juan was killed by Cumanches in 1773, leaving a son, José Julian, and other children with his widow.¹¹

Francisco Quintana married Juana Martín, September 12, 1737, a daughter of Miguel Martín.¹² A child of theirs, Manuela Antonia, was born at Abiquiú, August 12, 1741.¹³

If he is the same man later married to a Rosa Trujillo, he had two sons by her at Chama: Juan Francisco, February 3, 1764, and Tomás, January 1, 1766.¹⁴

José Quintana was older than the preceding sons. He was fifty years old when killed by savage Indians in August, 1748. His widow was Lugarda Tafoya. Nothing else is known about him.

Juan Bautista Quintana, a little too young to be a son of Miguel de Quintana, was the

son of any of the preceding brothers. He married María Paula Sánchez on April 17, 1746.¹⁵ They were still living at Santa Cruz in 1790, when he gave his age as sixty-two, and María Paula's as fifty-eight. They lived alone with two mestizo servants,¹⁶ as all their children were married. María Paula died a widow on May 23, 1815.¹⁷

Their known children were: José Julian, born January 31, 1749, who married María de Jesus Lucero, June 27, 1772;¹⁸ José María, born November 12, 1757,¹⁹ who married María Ignacia Archuleta;²⁰ José Mariano, born October 20, 1760;²¹ María Josefa de Jesús, who married Bernardo Antonio Baca of La Cieneguilla in 1781; María Josefa, second wife of Manuel Miera y Pacheco; and María Ignacia, who married José María Baca of La Cieneguilla in 1785.

* * * * *

JOSÉ DE QUINTANA, seventeen, and born in Mexico City, the son of José de Quintana and Nicolasa de Valdés y Cervantes, married Antonia (Luján) Domínguez in Santa Fe, May 31, 1696.²² He was still in Santa Fe in 1697,²³ but from 1709 on he was living in Bernalillo.²⁴ By 1722 he had the title of Captain, and was still a resident of Bernalillo when he sold Santa Fe lands that had belonged to his mother-in-law.²⁵

His known children were: Juan Manuel, born December 31, 1709, most likely the man who married Rosalia Garcia Hurtado at Albuquerque in 1731;²⁶ Manuela, born June 17, 1707; Juana, May 6, 1711;²⁷ and Josefa, mentioned in a land document.²⁸

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, pt. 1, pp. 830-4.
2. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 178, 330.
3. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.
4. Cf. "The Mad Poet of Santa Cruz," New Mexico Folklore Record, Vol. III, 1948-49, pp. 10-17.
5. B-33, Sta. Cruz.
6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 330.
7. Ibid., I, No. 968; his compadre Pedro Sánchez was executor of his will.
8. B-24, S. Ild., Dec. 11.
9. B-31, Sta. Clara.
10. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
11. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 723, 728.
12. M-29, Sta. Cruz; Sp. Arch., II, No. 529.
13. B-31, Sta. Clara.
14. Ibid.

15. M-27, Sta. Cruz.
16. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1110b.
17. Bur-34, Sta. Cruz.
18. M-25, S. Ild.; DM, 1772, in Albuq., no number.
19. B-34, Sta. Cruz.
20. GENEALOGY: José María Quintana, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
21. M-29, Sta. Cruz, B. Sec.
22. DM, 1696, No. 15.
23. Ibid., 1697, No. 3.
24. Ibid., 1708, No. 3; 1710, No. 9.
25. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 235, 508.
26. B-13, Bern.; DM, 1731, no number.
27. Both in B-13, Bern.
28. Sp. Arch., I, No. 235.

QUIRÓS

JOSÉ DE QUIRÓS, a native of Sombrerete, came to New Mexico shortly after the Reconquest with his wife, *María de la Cruz*.¹ In 1696 he was listed as a widower of Santa Cruz with a son eighteen years of age.² He was living there with Antonio de Armijo in 1715,³ who had married his daughter *María* in 1695.⁴ In that same year of 1715 he ran away to the mines of Chihuahua, taking a

young grandson, Juan de Armijo; the youth's mother was trying to get the boy back.⁵ It may be that the son mentioned in 1696 was actually his son-in-law, Antonio de Armijo, for the Quirós name is not met afterwards.

1. DM, 1695, No. 12.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.
3. Ibid., No. 7.
4. DM, loc. cit.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 239d.

RAEL

(*Rael de Aguilar*)

ALONSO RAE DE AGUILAR was at Guadalupe del Paso as early as 1683, when he married *Josefa (Ana) García de Noriega* on October 24.¹ He was a native of the City of Lorca in Murcia.² He took part in both Reconquest *Entradas* of 1692 and 1693, his name appearing in so many documents as Secretary of Government and War, Lieutenant General, *Alcalde* of Santa Fe, and Protector of the Indians, as to defy quoting countless sources.³ In 1697 he had been a *mayordomo* of La Conquistadora for Vargas.⁴ He died on April 10, 1735, and was buried in the Conquistadora chapel; his wife followed him on August 12 of the same year.⁵

Their known children were: *Alonso II*, *Eusebio*, *Juan*, *Antonia*, *Francisca*, who married *Felix Sánchez*, and *Feliciana*, wife of *Juan García de la Riva*.

One son, *Eusebio*, seems to have remained a bachelor all his life, although he could have had a wife and family about whom nothing is known.⁶ He served as an *Alférez* with his father in the Moqui campaign of 1716. In 1720 he was stationed with the guard at Laguna Pueblo.⁷ A servant of his died at Albuquerque in January, 1729.⁸ In 1733 he is mentioned with his brothers and sisters.⁹

Another son, *Juan*, twenty-four in 1723 and twenty-seven in 1727, is then mentioned as a

resident of Santa Fe,¹⁰ but is not heard of again.

Alonso Rael de Aguilar II, often referred to as "*El Mozo*," followed in his father's steps as a military figure. In 1715 he was involved in a serious case when he stabbed a soldier fatally and then sought sanctuary in various mission churches.¹¹ In 1745 he made his last will, in which he stated that he was a native of New Mexico who had lived in Santa Fe for forty-eight years.

His first wife was *Tomasa Montoya*, married eighteen years when she died, by whom he had the following six children: *Alonso III*, *Josefa*, *Francisca*, *Manuela*, *Margarita* (died when five), and *Julián Lorenzo*.

He had been married a second time, for eighteen years also, to *Melchora de Sandoval Martínez*, by whom he had two children, *Tomasa* and *José*.¹²

Tomasa Montoya had died on May 20, 1727, and was buried near the altar of La Conquistadora.¹³ *Alonso* then married *Melchora* at her home (because she was ill) on February 9, 1729.¹⁴ He died on May 15, 1745; *Melchora* lived on until October 21, 1783.¹⁵ Both *Alonso* and his father left behind a reputation of heavy gamblers.¹⁶

Of his children, *Alonso III* went to study

in New Spain in 1750,¹⁷ and is not heard of again; *Josefa* married Juan Manuel Sandoval in 1733;¹⁸ *Francisca* became the wife of Juan González in 1747;¹⁹ *Manuela* married Baltasar Baca (q.v.); *Julián Lorenzo* married Teresa González, and died on January 24, 1799, at the age of seventy-two,²⁰ and *Feliciana*, not

mentioned in her father's will, had married Salvador Martín in 1743.²¹

Of the two children by the second wife, *Tomasa* married Salvador de Ribera in 1747,²² while *José (Pablo)* married María Bárbara Baca; he enlisted as a soldier in 1759 when twenty-five years of age.²³

1. 1st M-Book, Guadalupe del Paso, Bandelier Notes.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 280.
3. E. g.: Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 31, 769; II, Nos. 250, 297a, 382; Crespo, par. 253; DM, 1691, No. 4; B-H, III, p. 336; Vargas Journals, etc.
4. OLC, pp. 19, 25.
5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
6. More than a generation later, when all the principals were long dead, Eusebio was accused of fathering Cristóbal and Miguel de Chaves by Antonia Baca, wife of Antonio D. y Chaves (HSNM, no number).
7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 311; NMHR, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 212.
8. Bur-2, Albuq.
9. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 239j, 382.

10. DM, 1723, No. 5; 1727, No. 5.
11. Sp. Arch., II, No. 239j.
12. Ibid., I, No. 765.
13. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
14. M-50, Sta. Fe.; DM, 1728, No. 3.
15. Bur-48 and 49, Sta. Fe.
16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 31.
17. Ibid.
18. M-50, Sta. Fe, May 10.
19. Ibid., Jan. 20.
20. Bur-2, Albuq.
21. M-50, Sta. Fe, April 25.
22. Ibid., July 17.
23. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1207; II, Nos. 841, 855; HSNM, Mil. Papers.

RAMÍREZ

Gregorio Ramírez, twenty, a native of Zacatecas and soldier of Guadalupe del Paso, married *María Fresqui* in Santa Fe in 1696.¹ He died in 1715.²

Nicolás Ramírez, twenty-five, also a native of Zacatecas, the son of José Ramírez, de-

ceased, and María Pineda, married *Isabel de la Rea Gaitán* in 1696.³ He was living at Santa Cruz in this same year.⁴ He worked as a laborer in 1610 during the reconstruction of San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe.⁵

Felipa Ramírez, sister of Nicolás and Lorenzo Ramírez, was the wife of an Antonio Pacheco of Santa Fe.⁶

1. DM, 1696, No. 2.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 239a.
3. DM, 1696, No. 7.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.
5. Kubler, p. 18.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1222.

RAMOS

Juan Antonio Ramos, eighteen or twenty and a native of Salvatierra, appeared as a witness in 1694.¹ He had known Diego Velasco of Guadiana for eleven years.² He gave his parents as Juan Ramos and Sebastiana de San Antonio when he married *Catalina Jirón* in Santa Fe in 1694.³

He died in 1715, his widow at this time being a *María Canseco*.⁴

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 5, 14.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., No. 26.

Nicolás Ramos, a resident of Santa Cruz, was dead by 1706 when his widow, *Ana Rodríguez*, or *Reinoso*, was mentioned as being forty-four years old. She was also known as "*La Rana*," and they had a daughter, *Antonia*.⁵ Ana de Reinoso, a widow eighty years old, died on May 24, 1727.⁶

4. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 239a, 239e.
5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 285.
6. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

REAÑO

(Riaño)

JOSÉ DE REAÑO was in New Mexico as early as 1732, married to *María Roybal*, widow of Miguel de Archibeque.¹ He made his last will in Santa Fe, April 15, 1743, in which he said that he was born in the Villa de Santillana in the Mountains of Santander, the son of Jacinto de Reaño and Teresa de Tagle Bustamante. (Hence, it appears that he was closely related to Governor Bustamante and came to Santa Fe in his household.) He had been married to *María Roybal* for fifteen years, by whom he had one son, *José*. His brother-in-law, the Vicar Roybal, was named an executor with Reaño's *concuño*, Juan José Moreno.²

His widow married Felipe Rojas y Sandoval on July 13, 1755.³

José Reaño II married *Ana María Ortiz* on June 14, 1747,⁴ by whom he had three children: *Antonio José Joaquín*, July 4, 1756; *Ma-*

ría Manuela, March 22, 1758; and *Ana María Josefa*, December 26, 1759.⁵

Around the year 1759, José was thrown off his horse, and later lost his mind as a result. While held in custody inside the Santa Fe Presidio because of his dementia early in 1763, he escaped after midnight of February 20, taking along a youth, Antonio Matías Ortiz, who was his wife's cousin, four *genízaros*, and some army horses. The following July a Nataje chieftain reported to the *Alcalde* of Galisteo that he had found the human remains of two *españoles* and three *genízaros* out on the bison plains. Arrowheads were found among the remains.⁶

Riaño is the correct spelling, but the name is spelled with an *e* in eighteenth-century documents. The name survives only among San Felipe and Santo Domingo Indians who adopted it, and they now pronounce it "*Reyno*."

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 373.

2. Ibid., I, No. 963.

3. M-50, Sta. Fe.

4. Ibid.

5. All in B, Sta. Fe.

6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 557; Bancroft, NMO, 1763.

RENDÓN

FRANCISCO RENDÓN was thirty-two years old in 1711 and living in Santa Fe.¹ He twice bought and sold land there between 1721 and 1739.² He participated as a soldier in the Moqui campaign of 1719 when he proved himself most useful as an interpreter

of Indian languages,³ a proficiency also noted years later, in 1732 and 1737.⁴

His wife was *Catalina Maese*, who died on May 20, 1751.⁵ A step-daughter was a Simona Antonia Domínguez.⁶ Francisco himself died on March 18, 1757.⁷

1. DM, 1711, No. 5.

2. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 743, 748, 839, 957.

3. NMHR, Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 190, 218.

4. AGI, Escribanía, leg. 239, No. 6755; Bancroft, NMO, 1737.

5. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

6. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 839, 680.

7. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

RESENES

Isidro Resenes, of San Luis Potosí, married

María Antonia Benavides, December 2, 1761.¹

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.

RIBA

Manuel George de la Riba Solar was a native of El Real de Santa Eulalia who came to the Río Abajo district and there married a *María Josefa Escobedo*, daughter of José Escobedo, deceased, and Teresa García, in 1763.¹

José María de la Riba was second in command at San Elzeario del Paso in 1799-1800, and came up to Sabinal with troops at this time.²

1. DM, 1763, in Albuq., no number.
2. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 1491, 1506.

RIBERA

JUAN DE RIBERA, son of Juan de Ribera and Luisa de Ocanto, came to New Mexico with the Reconquest, or shortly after, residing in Albuquerque in 1710, when he married *Juana Romero*.¹ He died prior to 1721, and his widow then married Cristóbal Gallegos in 1728.²

His known children by *Juana Romero* were: *Francisco Antonio*, July 6, 1710;³ *Felipa*, who married Francisco Martín of Chimagó in 1721;⁴ and *María Antonia*, wife of Salvador Varela.

* * * * *

FRANCISCO AFÁN DE RIBERA BETANZOS was living in Santa Cruz in 1718.⁵ He appears to be the Francisco de Ribera who was *Alcalde* of Santa Cruz in 1705,⁶ and is in all likelihood the Francisco de Betanzos who came with his widower father and younger brother in 1693. (See *Betanzos*.) A merchant by profession, he figured in a trial for assault and battery in 1724 when his stores of goods were embargoed; here it was mentioned that he was an original settler of Santa Cruz, and, though not married, had a large family to support.⁷

For some reason he left New Mexico and died in Nueva Vizcaya sometime before 1728, perhaps on a trading trip. He left an estate at Santa Cruz which was to be divided among the following "heirs": *Nicolasa del Castillo*,

wife of Antonio Romero; *Francisco del Castillo*, not heard from in twelve years; *Josefa del Castillo*, twenty years old; and *María del Castillo*, wife of Felipe Nereo Cisneros. The last two girls had been living with the Ignacio Roybal family for the past three years.⁸ Josefa married José Manuel Apodaca at Jacona on June 21, 1733, and died four years later in Santa Fe.⁹

When Ribera's estate was probated, a *María de Leyba*, or *María de Piña Días de Brito* (if the same person) was mentioned as the mother of these Castillo people.¹⁰ Moreover, "María de Leyba y Mendoza" had appeared in a land-suit with Francisco de Ribera in 1706.¹¹ And again, in 1737, "María de Piña" was mentioned as the mother of Francisco Xavier del Castillo.¹² But at no time is Francisco de Ribera referred to as husband or father.

It seems as though this "María" of the many surnames was the "María de Carvajal" who came with her husband, José Cortés del Castillo in 1693. After having these children, and after her husband's death, she could have married Francisco Afán de Ribera Betanzos. Or she could be the grandmother of the Castillos, Ribera having married her eldest daughter, *Andrea*, for example. Whatever the solution, these three girls, from whom later prominent families descended, belonged to the ill-fated Cortés families that settled in the Santa Cruz country.

SALVADOR MATÍAS DE RIBERA was born in Puerto de Santa María in Spain, and was twenty years old in 1695.¹³ Recruited at Zacatecas by Juan Páez Hurtado, he had arrived in Santa Fe in 1695 with his wife and family. Her name was *Juana de Sosa Canela*.¹⁴ In 1704 he lost his Vargas grant in the center of Santa Fe through a law-suit, and by 1713, his widow and son were after other grants in the Torreón de la Ciénega section of Santa Fe.¹⁵

Their only known child was *Juan Felipe*.

Juan Felipe de Ribera was twenty-two years old and married in 1716, when he stated that he had been born in Zacatecas,¹⁶ so that he was about four years old when his parents came to Santa Fe. He was a soldier all his life, and a charter officer of Our Lady of Light.¹⁷ He died on October 1, 1767,¹⁸ leaving his widow, *María Estela Palomino Rendón*, and several sons and daughters. By 1770, when their mother was seventy years old, there were seven children living, out of fifteen. Ten children, as found in records, are as follows:

Vicente, fourteen years old when killed by Apaches "en el monte," May, 1743;¹⁹ *Francisca*, who died while a girl, December 22, 1737, and was buried in the Conquistadora chapel;²⁰ *Lorenza*, who married Pablo Antonio Baca on May 24, 1743;²¹ *María de Loreto*, wife of Juan Antonio Ortiz;²² *Juliana*, married to José Rodríguez;²³ *Juan Miguel*, *Salvador*, *Antonio*, *Luis*, and *José*.²⁴ Luis (Felipe) enlisted as a soldier in 1757.^{24a} Of these sons, three married as follows:

Juan Miguel de Ribera was dead by 1770.²⁵ His widow, *Manuela Olguín*, married José Miguel Tafoya.²⁶ He had made his will in 1769, stating that in four years of marriage he and Manuela had two children, *Juana Antonia* and *Miguel de Jesús*.²⁷

Salvador de Ribera married *Tomasa Rael de Aguilar* on June 17, 1747.²⁸ He gave his age as seventy in 1790, being then married to *Juana Abeyta*.²⁹

Antonio de Ribera married *Graciana (Prudencia) Sena* on December 24, 1745.³⁰ He bought land in Santa Fe in 1762, and both he and Graciana were very active members of the Conquistadora Confraternity.³¹ He was nineteen when he enlisted as a soldier of Santa Fe; still listed at the Presidio in 1790, he gave his age as sixty-eight, and that of his wife as forty. A son, twenty-six and single, was living with them.³² Antonio died February 27, 1794,³³ and his wife followed, June 22, 1810, leaving four surviving children.³⁴

Their known children were: *Matías*, born March 7, 1750, who married *Juliana de la Peña*;³⁵ *María Josefa*, born March 6, 1752; *Viterbo*, March 11, 1754; *Manuel Antonio*, June 29, 1756,³⁶ who married *Josefa Labadía*, April 28, 1783;³⁷ *Antonio José*, born January 8, 1759, and who died November 30, 1765;³⁸ *Santiago Francisco*, November 30, 1760; *Nicolasa María*, September 12, 1748; *María Rosalia*, November 5, 1762; and *Julián Rafael*, April 13, 1765.³⁹ José and Matías enlisted as soldiers in 1779.^{39a}

1. DM, 1710, No. 10.
2. Ibid., 1721, Nos. 1, 4; M-3, Albuq., Aug. 16.
3. B-2, Albuq.
4. DM, loc. cit.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 298.
6. Ibid., I, No. 401.
7. Ibid., II, No. 330.
8. Ibid., No. 335.
9. B-16, Nambé, M. Sec.; Bur-48, Sta. Fe, Dec. 13.
10. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
11. Ibid., I, No. 401.
12. AGI, Escribanía, leg. 239, No. 6769.
13. DM, 1695, No. 13.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 491; DM, 1696, No. 9.
15. Ibid., I, Nos. 181, 481, 162, 491.
16. DM, 1716, No. 2.
17. Ibid.; Sp. Arch., II, No. 162; Bancroft, NMO, 1732; NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 188.
18. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. M-50, Sta. Fe.

22. Sp. Arch., I, No. 793.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
24a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
25. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
26. Ibid., No. 793.
27. Ibid., No. 788.
28. M-50, Sta. Fe.
29. Twit. Coll., No. 179.
30. M-50, Sta. Fe; velados, April 18, 1746.
31. Sp. Arch., I, No. 775; AASF, Bk. XXIV.
32. Twit. Coll., loc. cit.; HSNM, Mil. Papers.
33. Bur-51, Castrense.
34. Bur-50, Sta. Fe.
35. B-62, Sta. Fe; M-51, Castrense, Jan. 6, 1786, her re-marriage to Pedro Ortiz.
36. The three in B-62, Sta. Fe.
37. M-51, Castrense. GENEALOGY: Manuel Antonio Ribera, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
38. B-62 and Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
39. All in B-62, Sta. Fe.
39a. HSNM, loc. cit.

Juan de Ribera, living in Pojoaque, and a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1715,⁴⁰ cannot be placed in the preceding categories for lack of data. He was already married to *María García de Noriega* in 1702

40. OLC, p. 72.

(too old to be the son of Salvador Matías de Ribera), and was also mentioned as an uncle of *María (Griego) Bernal*.⁴¹ Hence he belonged in some way to the Ribera family of the preceding century.

41. AASF, No. 15; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 518, 291.

RINCÓN

Antonio Rincón de Guemes, the son of Don Andrés, thirty-six, and born in Mexico City, was tall and swarthy, with an aquiline face and large eyes. He signed up for the 1693 colony, with his wife, *Antonia de Valenzuela*. She was twenty-eight, the daughter of Juan, and also born in Mexico City, having an aquiline face and a sharp nose.

Their three children, all born in Mexico City, were: *José*, eight, having a round, reddish face, large eyes, and a broad nose; *Ma-*

ría, five, with a round face, big eyes and forehead; and *Manuel*, one year old, dark, with large eyes and forehead, and a small nose.¹ A certificate made out at the Cathedral of Mexico, April 15, 1693, testified to the fact of their previous marriage.²

A José Rincón sold some land in Santa Fe in 1755.³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1693, No. 3; 1694, No. 4.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 550.

RODARTE

Cristóbal (or Xavier?) de Rodarte was among the new settlers of Santa Cruz in 1696.¹ Perhaps he is the man of the same name in the Valverde campaign against the Utes and Comanches in 1719.²

Baltasar Rodarte, thirty-six, was living at

Santa Cruz in 1713.³ In 1703 he and his wife, *Francisca García*, were mentioned as residents of that place.⁴ A suit was filed against him in Santa Fe in 1702.⁵

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.
2. Baneroff, NMO, 1719.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.
4. AASF, No. 15.
5. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 87, 88.

RODRÍGUEZ

ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ VARELA (or Carcay) returned to Santa Fe with his wife, *Juana de Valencia*, in Reconquest times. In 1703 she was accused of sorcery.¹

Their known children were: *Micaela de la Rosa*, who married Juan de Estrada;² *Juana*, who married Antonio Velásquez;³ *Rosa*, and

Antonio.⁴ A son, not named, was the husband of a Juana Cortés.⁵

* * * * *

JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ was born in Santa María la Real de Nieva, bishopric of Segovia, and was living at Santa Cruz in 1696, when

he gave his age as forty-six.⁶ He had signed up with the colonists of 1693 as the son of Juan, forty years old, and a native of Santa María Real de Nieva; and was described as of medium height, with a round face, a broad nose, and a large number of moles on the face. His wife was *María de Samano*, twenty-eight, the daughter of Juan and a native of Mexico City. She was dark, with big eyes and a small, sharp nose.

They brought along three children, all born in the City of Mexico: *Gertrudis*, six, with large eyes and forehead, a small nose, and chestnut hair; *Juan Antonio*, four, with a round, ruddy face, large eyes, and a small nose; and *Juana*, two, same description as her brother.⁷

José Rodríguez married again. He and his second wife, *María López Conejo*, sold some Santa Fe property in 1718. They had a son, *José Antonio*, mentioned as a brother to *Gertrudis* and *Juan Antonio*.⁸

Juan Antonio Rodríguez, Captain, had been married to *Francisca Fernández de la Pedrera* for four years,⁹ when he made his last will in 1738. They had no children, but he mentioned two natural sons of his, *Francisco Xavier* and *Marcos*. Executors of the will were his Fernández father-in-law, his wife, and his brother José Antonio; he also mentioned his sister *Gertrudis*.¹⁰ He was buried in the Conquistadora chapel on January 2, 1738.¹¹

José Antonio Rodríguez, the son by *María López Conejo*, was married to *Juana Gertrudis de Tapia*, who died on May 24, 1727; their baby, *Juana Gertrudis*, seventeen days old, died on June 9.¹² He then married *Gerónima Montaña*, August 4, 1730.¹³ She died on December 11, 1760.¹⁴

FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ CALERO, a soldier and armorer in Santa Fe, married *Gerónima Baca* in 1698. He had left Mexico City on June 1 of that year with Governor Cubero, who testified to his freedom to marry.¹⁵ In 1704 he killed a certain *Luisa Gómez de Arellano*,¹⁶ and was most likely exiled for

it, for in 1715 he was residing at Guadalupe del Paso, when he said that he was born in Mexico City.¹⁷

* * * * *

Lorenzo Rodríguez, a soldier of Guadalupe del Paso and native of Zacatecas, was twenty years old in 1697.¹⁸ He married *Teresa García (López Olguín)*, born in the Río Abajo of unknown parentage. His own parents were *Nicolás Rodríguez* and *Ángela Ortega*, both deceased.¹⁹ In 1712 he purchased land in Santa Fe.²⁰

Their daughter *Ana* married José Mares in Santa Fe in 1716.²¹

Nicolás Rodríguez was among the 1696 settlers of Santa Cruz with *Agustín Rodríguez*, the latter's wife, *Nicolasa Ortiz*, and their daughter.²²

His wife was *María (López) de Tapia*. Apparently they moved down to Socorro del Paso, where two of their children were married: *Tomasa* to *Juan Olguín* in 1715,²³ and *Marcial (vaquero)* for the Governor to *Juana Ignacia Méndez*, whose parents were farming for the Governor at El Paso del Norte.²⁴

Agustín Rodríguez, just mentioned with his Ortiz wife and daughter at Santa Cruz, was born in Zacatecas and reared there with a *Cristóbal Rodríguez*, who married *Teresa de la Cruz*.²⁵

Cristóbal Rodríguez was born in Zacatecas, the son of *Juan Rodríguez* and *Isabel de la Cruz*, both deceased. His first wife had died there in 1694; now at Santa Fe, in 1695, he married *Teresa de la Cruz*, native of San Luis Potosí, and widow of *Nicolás Rodríguez*.²⁶

Nicolás Rodríguez and the above *Teresa de la Cruz* had a daughter, *María de la Rosa*, who married *Antonio de Herrera y Sandoval* in 1703. At this time her mother (re-married in 1695) was also dead.²⁷

The five families in this section, as can be

discerned, were people of low quality, recruited in a hurry at Zacatecas, or brought up by officials as family servants.

* * * * *

MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ, twenty-seven, the son of Juan, was born in Mexico City at the Calle del Reloz, and joined the 1693 colonists with his wife, *María de la Encarnación*. He was tall, with a round face, large eyes, and a sharp nose. She was the daughter of Antonio de Palacios, and born in Mexico City at the Alameda; her complexion was dark, her face pock-marked, and she had circles under the eyes. Manuel was a tailor.²⁸

* * * * *

SEBASTIÁN RODRÍGUEZ was Vargas' drummer and town crier, or herald.²⁹ He said he was fifty in 1692 (and forty in 1694), a native of Río Llanero, San Pablo de Loanda, in Guinea (Africa), the son of Manuel Rodríguez and María Fernández, both jungle Negroes of Loanda. On one occasion Sebastián was referred to as "*de nación moreno*," evidently a euphemism for "colored" in those days.³⁰

He had arrived at Guadalupe del Paso prior to 1689 with Governor Reneros de Posada, under whom he served for three years.³¹ In 1692 he asked to marry Antonia Naranjo, but she refused because of a rumor that he was already married. Here Sebastián was referred to as "*de nación Angola*."³² However, he did succeed in marrying a widow, *Isabel Olguín*, who was dead by 1697, when he married *Juana de la Cruz*, or *Apodaca*, in Santa Fe on May 12.³³ This Juana and her family

were involved in sorcery trials in Santa Fe in 1706.³⁴ She was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity.³⁵ Sebastián had property in Santa Fe, both by grant and by purchase, and he continued as official drummer even as late as 1704 when Vargas died.³⁶

Known children of his were *Melchor* and *Esteban*.

Melchor Rodríguez married a woman by the name of *Clara de Villareal* (or *Almazán*, or *de los Reyes*).³⁷ He bought land in Santa Fe in 1738, and was co-owner with his brother Esteban of other properties. As a child he was also connected with the hex practices just mentioned. His was one of the first twelve families that settled the village of Trampas.³⁸ Both he and his wife were sponsors in 1736.³⁹ She died in April, 1752, and her estate was probated the following year, when Melchor was mentioned as already re-married.⁴⁰

Their known children were: *Bernardina*, who died single on June 2, 1734;⁴¹ *Pedro Felipe*, mentioned in his mother's estate; and *Joquina*, wife of Juan José de Argüello.⁴²

Esteban Rodríguez succeeded his father as military drummer, and as such took part in the Moqui campaign of 1716.⁴³ He was also mentioned as official *pregonero* in 1732.⁴⁴ As late as 1757, the entire Spanish garrison of Santa Fe petitioned the Governor to recall Esteban to active service, in order to teach a successor the art of drumming.⁴⁵ In 1734 he had kidnapped a housewife of Santa Cruz, but the woman, Antonia Quintana, soon was returned to her husband.⁴⁶

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 306.

2. DM, 1694, No. 14.

3. Ibid., 1705, Nos. 2, 5, 6.

4. Ibid., No. 6.

5. Ibid., No. 1.

6. Ibid., 1695, No. 1; 1696, No. 8.

7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.

8. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 939, 756.

9. Married, Sept. 1, 1733 (M-3, Albuq.).

10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 756.

11. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

12. Ibid.

13. M-50, Sta. Fe.

14. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

15. DM, 1698, No. 5.

16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 953.

17. DM, 1715, No. 7.

18. Ibid., 1697, No. 4.

19. Ibid., 1696, No. 6.

20. Sp. Arch., I, No. 738.

21. DM, 1716, No. 9.

22. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.

23. DM, 1715, No. 2.

24. Ibid., 1717, No. 1.

25. Ibid., 1695, No. 20.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid., 1703, No. 2.

28. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.

29. El Palacio, Vol. 56, No. 5, pp. 131-133.

30. DM, 1692, No. 1; 1694, No. 32; 1697, No. 7; 1698, No. 6.

31. Ibid., 1689, No. 2.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid., 1697, No. 7.

34. AGN, loc. cit., t. 735, ff. 277-278, 292-295; AASF, No. 15.

35. OLC, p. 67; for her fateful life, see *Apodaca*, Maese, Montaña.

36. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 102, 730; II, Nos. 94a, 1028.

37. Ibid., I, Nos. 757, 960.

38. Ibid., No. 975.

39. B-24, S. II, May 10.

40. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1049.

41. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

42. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

43. Ibid., II, No. 250.

44. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.

45. Sp. Arch., II, No. 538.

46. Ibid., No. 400.

ROMERO

(Seventeenth-Century New Mexico Family)

FRANCISCO ROMERO DE PEDRAZA gave his age as forty-eight at Guadalupe del Paso in 1683, and as fifty-nine in Santa Fe at the time of the Reconquest.¹ He was *Alcalde* of Santa Fe the following year when he said that he was sixty; in 1699 his age was given as sixty-five.² He belonged to the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.³

In 1698, *Graciana*, an eighteen-year-old daughter of his, and of his wife *Francisca Ramírez de Salazar*, married *Cristóbal de Arellano*.⁴

Diego Romero de Pedraza remained at Guadalupe del Paso with his wife, *Isabel de Gracia*. He was dead by 1715, when their daughter *Gerónima*, fourteen years old, married her first cousin, *Dionisio (González) de Escalante*, soldier of Guadalupe del Paso.⁵

Matías Romero, son of *Bartolomé Romero* and *Luisa Varela*,⁶ returned in 1693 with at least his mother and a sister, *Juana*; this girl married *Juan de Ribera* at Albuquerque in 1710, when their father *Bartolomé* was mentioned as dead.⁷ *Matías* was, therefore, a nephew of the foregoing *Francisco Romero de Pedraza*. His name appears in civil documents in conjunction with that of a son, *Tadeo*.⁸

His wife was *Ángela Vallejo*, widow of *Miguel Lucero*, by whom he had these children: *Rosalía*, who married *Lugardo Vallejo* in 1730;⁹ *Quiteria*, wife of *Nicolás Montaña*;

Pascual, killed as a youth "by an arrow," November 20, 1744;¹⁰ and *Tadeo*, who married *Antonia Durán y Chaves*, March 20, 1751.¹¹

Antonio Romero de Pedraza married *Nicolasa del Castillo* on April 30, 1726.¹² He was, perhaps, a son of *Francisco Romero de Pedraza*. His residence and property were at *La Cieneguilla*, south of Santa Fe, in which general area his immediate descendants lived. *Antonio* died on November 19, 1736,¹³ and his widow, who had married *Miguel Ortiz*, died a widow on January 8, 1783.¹⁴

Their children were: *Juana*, wife of *Nicolás Chaves*, and then of *Cristóbal Montoya*,¹⁵ *María*, who married *Juan Antonio Baca*,¹⁶ *Miguel*, husband of *Rosa Montoya*,¹⁷ and *Domingo*.¹⁸

Baltasar Romero was twenty-six years old in 1699, when he stated that he was a native of New Mexico and a resident of *Bernalillo*.¹⁹ He married *Francisca Góngora* on January 22, 1703.²⁰ In 1732 he bought some land in *Taos* in favor of his brothers and sisters, *Juan José*, *Ana María*, *Antonia*, and *Domingo Mariano*, signing the deed with his sons, *Felipe* and *Pedro*.²¹

His known children were: *Gregorio*, born May 7, 1704;²² *María Gregoria*, January 19, 1707; *Felipe de Santiago*, May 7, 1709;²³ *José*,²⁴ and *Pedro*, mentioned above with his brother *Felipe*.

A *Baltasar Romero* and wife *Josefa de Herrera* had a son, *Pedro*, born at Guadalupe

1. DM, 1683, No. 2; 1693, No. 8.

2. Ibid., 1694, Nos. 23, 27; 1699, No. 1.

3. OLC, p. 69.

4. DM, 1698, No. 2.

5. Ibid., 1715, No. 4.

6. Relationship in DM, 1771, in Albuq., no number.

7. Ibid., 1710, No. 10.

8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 751; II, No. 746.

9. M-3, Albuq., May 10.

10. Bur-2, Albuq.

11. M-11, Isleta. GENEALOGY: *Tadeo Romero*, *María Manuela Romero*, *José Chávez I*, *José Chávez II*, *Eugenio Chávez*, *Fabián Chávez*, *Fr. A. Chávez*.

12. M-29, Sta. Cruz; DM, 1726, No. 2, incomplete; Sp. Arch., II, No. 235.

13. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

14. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.

15. Sp. Arch., I, No. 776.

16. See *Cabeza de Baca*.

17. Sp. Arch., I, No. 779.

18. Ibid., Nos. 776, 1003.

19. DM, 1699, No. 2.

20. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

21. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 54.

22. B-13, Bern.

23. Both in B-2, Albuq.

24. Sp. Arch., I, No. 765.

del Paso in 1699,²⁵ but this was most likely a different man—unless it was an Andrés Romero later living at Taos with a wife of the same name.

Andrés Romero and Josefa de Herrera were living in Taos, where a son, Miguel, was born on September 19, 1717, and a girl, Clara Rosa, in 1722.²⁶

Salvador Romero, a native of New Mexico, returned in 1693 with his wife, María López

25. B, Guad. del Paso (Juárez).
26. B-45, Taos.
27. B-13, Bern.

de Ocanto. A daughter, Pascuala, was born in Bernalillo on April 7, and baptised *in extremis* on April 11, 1702.²⁷ A grown daughter, Agustina, married Mateo Márquez in this same year;²⁸ and in 1714, a son Diego, married Josefa de Medina of Santa Cruz.²⁹

Several other Romeros, men and women, who appear in civil and church documents in the first quarter of this century, cannot be identified or classified for lack of more explicit data.

28. DM, 1702, No. 3; Sp. Arch., II, No. 91c.
29. DM, 1714, No. 3.

ROMERO

(Others)

José Antonio Romero was a native of Carmona, and twenty years of age in 1696, when a soldier in Santa Fe.¹ Nothing more is known about him.

Alonso Romero, a native of Sevilla, married María Gómez Robledo at Guadalupe del Paso, September 2, 1693, but he was found to be a bigamist and the marriage was annulled.² He had two still-born children by her, and did not return to New Mexico after his trial in Mexico City.³

Juan Romero, Alférez and miller, joined the 1693 colonists at Zacatecas with his wife, María de Ávila. He ran away from the colony, and very likely did not reach New Mexico.⁴

Juan Luis Rionuevo, origin unknown, married María Romero, widow of Juan Antonio López, in 1736.⁵ Because of family connections, he is otherwise referred to as "Romero." His second marriage was with Teresa Rodríguez Argüello, July 17, 1757.⁶

DIEGO ROMERO, not a true Romero, but the son of Alonso Cadimo, who had lived in the Felipe de Romero *estancia* before the 1680 Rebellion,⁷ returned to New Mexico with his wife, María de San José. He established himself at Taos where he acquired considerable land and the title of *teniente*. He had three children by his first wife: Francisco Xavier, Juan, and Ana María.⁸

In 1735, June 14, he married Bárbara Montoya,⁹ but died soon after.¹⁰ Of his three children, Francisco married Mónica Martín on September 9, 1737, and had three children, Juan and Juan Andrés, dead by 1770, and María Antonia, wife of Julián Luján.¹¹ Ana María married Antonio de Atienza, July 1, 1737.¹²

* * * * *

FRANCISCO XAVIER ROMERO was a native of Mexico City, the son of Matías Romero and Andrea de la Cruz, still living at the Barrio del Carmen in Mexico City, when their son came up to Santa Fe in 1693 and married María de la Cruz, widow of Cristóbal Domínguez.¹³ He moved to Santa Cruz

(Chimayó), where he was a shoemaker and also practiced medicine.¹⁴ In 1715 he was tried for killing someone's ox;¹⁵ for this reason, and very likely for others far more serious, he was exiled to Albuquerque. But in the following year the people of Santa Cruz petitioned the Governor for his return, because they needed a doctor. In 1728 he was convicted of soliciting a young male patient, a crime evidently committed more than once previously, according to testimonies given.¹⁶

In his 1728 defense, Francisco mentioned six legitimate children by his wife, María de

Ynojos, as well as two natural ones by someone else. His known children were: *Micaela*, married to Ambrosio de Balbeinci in 1719;¹⁷ *Juana María*, widow of Juan Antonio López, who married Juan Luis Romero (Rionuevo) in 1736;¹⁸ *Santiago*, husband of Juana Bautista de Oliden [Olivas?]; *Bernardo*; *Juan de Dios*, married to Efigenia Núñez;¹⁹ and *Nicolás*.²⁰

These Romero sons and their brother-in-law, Juan Luis Romero, were among the first settlers of Truchas.²¹

1. DM, 1696, Nos. 9, 11.
2. Ibid., 1693, No. 1; 1714, No. 7.
3. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 701, ff. 319-388.
4. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795, 830-834.
5. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
6. M-11, Isleta.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1002.
8. Ibid., Nos. 755, 759; Bancroft, NMO, 1731.
9. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
10. Sp. Arch., loc. cit., and No. 240.
11. Ibid., No. 590; M-27, S. Juan.

12. M-27, S. Juan.
13. DM, 1693, No. 10; 1714, No. 1.
14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 330.
15. Ibid., No. 239c.
16. Ibid., No. 353, incomplete; the missing section in Bancroft, NMO, 1728.
17. DM, 1719, No. 1.
18. See Note 5.
19. DM, 1717, No. 6.
20. Sp. Arch., I, No. 742; II, Nos. 310, 239c.
21. Twit. Coll., No. 4.

ROMO

JOSÉ ROMO DE VERA came from the City of Mexico prior to 1731 and settled in Santa Fe.¹ When he made his last will in 1754, he declared as his parents Don Francisco Pérez Romo and Doña Petronila de Vera, both deceased. His first wife had been *María Maldonado y Solís*, by whom he had nineteen children (in Mexico City), all now dead.

His second wife was *Ángela Valdés*, daughter of Domingo Valdés and Ana Márquez. Of

their three children, only one was living, *José Manuel*.² *Ángela* had died on April 13, 1749, and José followed on March 12, 1754.³

José Manuel Romo de Vera married *María Marta Martín* on April 21, 1774.⁴ Three known children of theirs were: *Juan José*, born February 13, 1775; *Juan Nepomuceno*, August 2, 1778; and *María Antonia*, June 29, 1782.⁵ José Manuel had enlisted as a soldier, thirty-seven years of age, in 1783.⁶

1. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1052.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

4. M-50, Sta. Fe.
5. All in B, Sta. Fe.
6. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

ROYBAL

IGNACIO DE ROYBAL Y TORRADO, twenty-one years old, the son of Pedro de Roybal y Torrado and Elena de la Cruz, was a native of Caldas de Reyes, a few miles south of Compostela, in Galicia, who came as

a soldier of the Reconquest in 1693. On February 8, 1694, he married *Francisca Gómez Robledo*.¹

Perhaps a brother of his was a (*Santiago*) *Domingo Roybal*, treated at the end of this

section. Other brothers and sisters were: *Martina*, born November 14, 1655; *María*, February 20, 1659; *Antonio*, May, 1662; and *Marcos*, January 29, 1665.²

Ignacio received land grants in Santa Fe and the San Ildefonso (Jacona) district,³ and was active in Vargas' campaigns in Reconquest years.⁴ He also served most of his life as High Sheriff of the Inquisition.⁵ He died in Santa Fe at the age of "eighty and more years" on July 14, 1756; his widow followed him on March 2, 1763, "more than a hundred years old."⁶ Ignacio had belonged to the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.⁷

Their children were the following: *María Manuela*, who married Juan de Archibeque in 1719, and then Bernardino de Sena, but had no children by either husband; *María*, wife of Miguel de Archibeque,⁸ then of José Reaño, and later of Felipe de Rojas Sandoval; *Juana*, wife of Juan José Moreno; *Elena*, who married Juan Manuel Martín in 1731; and the sons: *Santiago*, *Bernardo*, *Mateo*, *Ignacio*, and *Pedro*.

Santiago de Roybal was sent to Mexico City for his education and chose an ecclesiastical career. Ordained by Bishop Crespo of Durango, he was sent to Santa Fe, where soon after he began serving as his Vicar and Ecclesiastical Judge, in 1730, until the end of his days. For one short period, 1733-1736, he served in the same capacity at Guadalupe del Paso. He died in Santa Fe, just having celebrated Mass, on February 4, 1774. He was the first native priest of New Mexico as well as the first native secular priest and prelate of what is now the United States.⁹

Bernardo de Roybal was born in 1709.¹⁰ He married *Margarita Martín*, widow of Juan de Padilla, on September 20, 1731.¹¹ Their children were: *María Margarita*, October 19, 1733, who married José Antonio López, June 27, 1758;¹² *Rosa María*, May 22, 1739, who married Miguel Sánchez, May 23, 1757;¹³ *Juan Inocencio*, January 6, 1738;¹⁴ and *Tomás*.¹⁵

Bernardo was married a second time to *Bárbara Pacheco*, September 14, 1744,¹⁶ by whom he had: *José Ignacio*, who married Manuela Lucero;¹⁷ *José Antonio*, March 20, 1750; and *María Josefa*, February 3, 1756.¹⁸

Mateo de Roybal was born on September 23, 1710.¹⁹ On December 8, 1734, he married *Gregoria Baca*,²⁰ who once was reported by the Padre for cruelty to her Indian servants.²¹ Mateo succeeded to his father's lands at Jacona, as well as the portion belonging to his younger brother Pedro.²² Both he and his wife were active members of the Conquistadora Confraternity.²³ They had the following children:

Eugenio, born November 19, 1739;²⁴ *Teodora*, November 14, 1741; *Matías*, March 3, 1743; *Santiago José*, February 3, 1745,²⁵ who married Gertrudis Ortega, and then Candelaria Benavides in 1781;²⁶ *Antonia Dominga*, May 18, 1746, adopted by her childless aunt, wife of José Moreno,²⁷ and later married to Juan Antonio Alarí; *Pedro*, March 3, 1748;²⁸ *Juana*, April 5, 1750; *Antonio José*, March 18, 1751;²⁹ *Cornelio*, who married María Ignacia Pacheco in 1775;³⁰ *Ambrosio Mariano*, December 12, 1756, who married María Loreto (Ortiz) Velásquez, June 27, 1781;³¹ *Félix*, December 2, 1758, who married María Josefa

1. DM, 1694, No. 1; 1695, No. 3.

2. I found these entries in extant baptismal books of the parish of Santo Tomás, Caldas de Reyes, in June, 1952.

3. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 1136, 1261, etc.; DM, 1704, No. 7.

4. B-H, III, p. 132; Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.

5. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 952, ff. 1-34; t. 553, exp. 32, f. 180.

6. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

7. OLC, p. 70; El Palacio, Vol. 54, No. 10, p. 302.

8. GENEALOGY: *María de Roybal*, Juliana Archibeque, Miguel Gabaldón, Juana María Gabaldón, Toribio Luna, María Encarnación Luna, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

9. Detailed account of his life and ancestry, *El Palacio*, Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 231-252.

10. M-24, S. Id., f. 12.

11. M-27, S. Juan.

12. B-27, S. Juan; M-25, S. Id.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Mentioned with sisters María and Rosa as minors in mother's estate. (Sp. Arch., I, No. 530.)

16. M-27, S. Juan.

17. B-24, S. Id., bapt. of child, Mar. 27, 1780.

18. Both in B-24, S. Id.

19. M-27, S. Id., B. Sec.

20. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 101.

21. Sp. Arch., II, No. 596.

22. Ibid., I, No. 1261.

23. AASF, Books LXXIX, LXXX.

24. Bur-16, Nambé, B. Sec.

25. These three in B-24, S. Id.

26. DM, 1781, no number.

27. B-24, S. Id.; Sp. Arch., I, No. 552.

28. B-34, Sta. Cruz.

29. Both in B-24, S. Id.

30. DM, 1775, no number.

31. B-24, S. Id.; M-33, Sta. Clara. GENEALOGY: *Ambrosio Mariano Roybal*, Juan Manuel Roybal, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

Miera y Pacheco in 1784;³² and *María Marta*, February 20, 1763, who became the wife of Bartolomé García in 1783.³³

Ignacio de Roybal married *Ángela Martín* in the same ceremony that united his elder brother Bernardo with her elder sister Margarita. Their known children were: *Margarita*, June 14, 1732; *Manuela*, January 1, 1734; *Antonio*, December 7, 1735; *María*, May 14, 1738;³⁴ and *Juan*, living with his widowed mother at La Canoa in 1766.³⁵

Pedro de Roybal had donated his inheritance to his brother Mateo³⁶ around the time he moved to Guadalupe del Paso. He probably went there with his eldest brother, the Vicar, when the latter was stationed there in 1733-1736. And there he remained and per-

32. B-24, S. Id.; M-22, Pojoaque; he enlisted as a soldier of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1789. (HSNM, Mil. Papers.)

33. B-24, S. Id.

34. All in B-27, S. Juan.

35. Bancroft, NMO, 1766.

haps married a local girl, whose name is not known. All that we know is that he died there on March 1, 1777.³⁷

* * * * *

Domingo de Roybal married *Juana Gómez* on May 3, 1713.³⁸ He died on January 28, 1729, at the age of fifty.³⁹ Since he was only five or six years younger than Ignacio de Roybal y Torrado, he could not have been his son. The fact that he married a Gómez Robledo, as did Ignacio, points to the probability of his being a younger brother. Nothing more is known about him.

Their only recorded child was *Basilio*, son of *Santiago (Domingo) Roybal* and *Juana Gómez*, born at Jacona, July 16, 1713.⁴⁰ Basilio is not heard of again either.

36. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1261.

37. Bur., Guad. del Paso (Juárez).

38. M-24, S. Id.

39. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

40. M-24, S. Id.

RUBÍ

MANUEL RUBÍ, son of Don Antonio Rubín de Celis and Doña Mariana Maldonado, married *Juana Gutiérrez* on April 8, 1798.¹ They both were living at the Hacienda del Pajarito in 1803.²

This family was perhaps descended from Alonso Victores Rubín de Celis, who was *Alcalde* of Guadalupe del Paso and Commander of its Presidio in 1736-1747.³

The priest who performed the wedding ceremony of Manuel Rubí and Juana Gutiérrez was Fray José Pedro Rubí de Celis, who came to Santa Fe for it and received permission from the secular pastor; hence, he might have been the groom's uncle or brother.

1. M-52, Sta. Fe.

2. AASF, No. 30.

3. Ocaranza, p. 168; Sp. Arch., I, No. 27, II, Nos. 411, 479, 483.

RUELAS

Juan José Ruelas was an ox-team driver, born in Mexico City, and forty-five years old in 1790, when residing in Santa Fe with his wife, *Josefa García*, who was thirty-five. He

had three step-sons and four step-daughters.¹ In 1792 he underwent trial for wounding a Juan García in Santa Fe.²

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.

2. Ibid., I, No. 1209.

RUIZ

Juan Ruiz Cáceres. (See preceding century.) What sons of his, if any, returned with the Reconquest is not known. It is possible that any descendants of his continued as "*Luján*."

* * * * *

JUAN RUIZ CORDERO, a native of Medina Sidonia and son of Gerónimo, was twenty-two in 1693 when he joined the colony for New Mexico. He was dark and had a scar on the left side of the face. His wife was *María Nicolasa Carillo*, twenty, the daughter of Nicolás and born in Mexico City. She was of middle height, dark, with large eyes and mouth, and a rather flat nose.¹ He again gave his birthplace, and his age as thirty-eight, in 1710.² In 1722, a retired adjutant, he sold some Santa Fe land.³ He was dying early in 1724, on February 17, when he brought seri-

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1710, No. 7.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1032.
4. Ocaranza, pp. 136-139.

ous charges of malfeasance against certain persons.⁴

Shortly before, he had made his last will, in which he stated that he and *María Carrillo Terrazas* had been married for thirty-one years. Their five children were: *Juana Serena*, *María Antonia*, *Manuela de Gracia*, *María Daria*, and *Francisco Xavier*. All were given the surname "Cordero" without the "Ruiz."⁵

* * * * *

ANTONIO RUIZ VILLEGAS was a native of Puebla, the son of Juan de Villegas Ruiz and Ana María Castellanos. He came to New Mexico as an orphan and was reared by Fray José Mariano Rosete, priest of Acoma.⁶ In 1790 he was living at the Plaza de San Antonio, in Albuquerque, with his wife, *Isabel Armijo*. He was thirty-five, and she was twenty.⁷ They had been married on April 6, 1785.⁸

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1206.
6. DM, 1785, no number.
7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
8. M-4, Albuq.

SÁENZ

MANUEL SÁENZ DE GARVISU married *María Ignacia Lucero de Godoy* on February 25, 1743.¹ He was a native of Spain, and *Teniente* of the Santa Fe garrison in 1745, when he gave his age as thirty-eight.² At that time he purchased property in Santa Fe.³ He was a *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity with Toribio Ortiz in 1774.⁴

His known children are the following:

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. Bancroft, NMO, 1745.
3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 846.
4. OLC, p. 11.
5. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number; M-11, Isleta; AGN,

Manuel Bernardo, who married Ursula Durán in 1766, and made his home in the Rio Abajo;⁵ *María de Loreto*, wife of Juan Domingo Baca;⁶ *Juana de la Cruz*, born December 1, 1744;⁷ *Antonio José*, October 22, 1749; *Juan Manuel*, March 8, 1755; and *María Andrea*, February 7, 1752.⁸ Juan Manuel enlisted as a soldier in 1776.⁹

- Tierras, leg. 426, III, ff. 7-10.
6. M-11, Isleta.
7. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
8. All in B, Sta. Fe.
9. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

SÁIZ

AGUSTÍN SÁEZ, son of Captain Ambrosio Sáez and Ana Rodríguez,¹ enlisted at Parral for the Reconquest of 1693. His was one of the families that had to vacate Santa Fe on December 27, 1693, when the Tanos decided to fight for the town instead of departing peacefully; he was warned beforehand by an Indian who had served his father before the Rebellion of 1680.²

His first wife, *Leonor de Herrera*, seems to have died at Guadalupe del Paso before 1692. The wife who came up to Santa Fe with him was *Antonia Márquez*, who was dead by 1709, when he applied to marry Isabel Madrid, a marriage that did not take place.³ In 1701,

1. DM, 1709, No. 9.
2. Ritch Coll., Box 1, No. 25.
3. DM, loc. cit.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 79.
5. Ibid., I, Nos. 838, 717.

Agustín was banished from Santa Fe for adulterous relations while his Márquez wife was still living.⁴ He died intestate prior to 1725, when his long-dead second wife was referred to as "Pascuala Vásquez," daughter of the first wife of Captain Diego Arias de Quirós;⁵ but the woman's name was actually Antonia Márquez, daughter of Nicolás Márquez and Ana María Montoya.⁶

His known children by Antonia Márquez were *Francisco* and *Juliana*.⁷ Francisco married Juana de Herrera in 1718, when his mother is mentioned as deceased,⁸ and Juliana became the wife of Juan Griego of Albuquerque.⁹

6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. DM, 1718, No. 5.
9. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

SALAÍCES

JOSÉ QUIRINO SALAÍCES, a native of Chihuahua, was a twenty-three-year-old soldier of Santa Fe in 1790. His wife was *Rita Ortiz*. He was the son of Xavier Salaíces and

Rosalía Gabaldón; he was twenty-one when he enlisted in 1789.¹

1. Twitt. Coll., No. 179; HSNM, Mil. Papers.

SALAS

SEBASTIÁN DE SALAS, son of Bernardo de Salas and a native of Sevilla, was twenty-five years old in 1693 when he joined the colonists for New Mexico. He was of medium height, with large eyes, and a scar on the forehead. His wife was *María García*, twenty-three, a native of Puebla and daughter of Nicolás; she was fair, with a small nose and somewhat deep-set eyes.¹ He again gave his age as twenty-five and his birthplace the City of Sevilla in 1694.²

In 1701 he sold some land in Pojoaque, and

again some more at Santa Cruz in 1703.³ He seems to be the Sebastián Canseco who sold Pojoaque lands in 1702, and had been tried for robbery in 1697.⁴

A son, *Sebastián Higinio*, was born to Sebastián de Salas and María García, January 18, 1717.⁵

* * * * *

DIEGO DE SALAS, the son of Antonio and born in Mexico City at San Fernando, joined the 1693 colonists when nineteen years

of age; he was dark, with a round face and a mole on the right cheek. His wife was *María Luisa de Senorga*, fifteen, the daughter of Diego and also born in Mexico City at Santa Catalina Martir; she was of medium height, with large eyes and forehead, and a sharp nose.

They brought along a brother of *María Luisa*, *Diego de Senorga*, seventeen, and also a native of Mexico City. He was of medium height, with a high forehead and small eyes.⁶

In 1720 a "Diego de Salas, alias Herrera, Treviño," was investigated on a charge of

bigamy.⁷ This could have been the younger Diego de Senorga.

* * * * *

José de Salas remarried *Bernardina Hurtado* in Albuquerque, February 27, after some question about the validity of their previous marriage.⁸ He might be the "Diego" with several aliases just mentioned.

José gave his age as forty-six in 1747. A daughter of his, *Francisca*, was the wife of *Gregorio Jaramillo*.⁹ *José de Salas* could have been the son of either of the two *Salas* colonists just treated.

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c; *BNM*, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
2. *DM*, 1694, Nos. 4, 27.
3. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 927, 678.
4. *Ibid.*, No. 928; II, No. 64.
5. *B-2*, *Albuq.*

6. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 54c.
7. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 595, ff. 293-301.
8. *DM*, 1718, No. 11, fragment.
9. *Sp. Arch.*, II, Nos. 453, 476.

SALAZAR

AGUSTÍN DE SALAZAR was a blind interpreter, "proficient in his mother's tongue," who reported the impending Indian resistance late in December, 1693, while Vargas was waiting for the Tanos to vacate Santa Fe. He was helped to safety by Miguel Luján.¹ In 1698 he gave his age as thirty-three.² His father, perhaps, was Bartolomé de Salazar, pre-Rebellion *Alcalde* of Zuñi and Moqui.

Agustín and his wife *Felipa de Gamboa* had the following children: *Lugarda*, who

married Vicente Jirón in 1723, when her parents were living in Santa Cruz;³ *Josefa*, who married Juan Lorenzo de Valdés;⁴ and *Antonio*.

Antonio de Salazar, son of Agustín de Salazar and Felipa de Gamboa, married *María de Torres* in Santa Fe, November 27, 1708.⁵ In 1714 he asked for Santa Cruz lands west of the Rio del Norte that had belonged to his grandfather, Captain Alonso Martín Barba, and the Governor ordered the grant made.⁶

1. *Ritch Coll.*, Box 1, No. 25; *Doc. Hist. de Mex.*, p. 145.
2. *DM*, 1698, No. 11.
3. *Ibid.*, 1723, No. 1.
4. *Ibid.*, 1729, No. 2.

5. *Ibid.*, 1708, No. 1.
6. *Ritch Coll.*, Box 2, No. 52. Martín Barba was more likely his great-grandfather, whose daughter married Bartolomé de Salazar.

SÁNCHEZ

(*Sánchez de Iñigo*)

Pedro and *Jacinto Sánchez de Iñigo* were two natives of New Mexico, evidently brothers, who escaped the 1680 Indian massacre as minors, and returned to re-settle New Mexico in 1693. Or else they were born at Guada-

lupe del Paso, considered then a part of New Mexico.

PEDRO SANCHEZ DE IÑIGO was born "in New Mexico," the natural son of Ana (Juana) López. On January 7, 1692, he mar-

ried *Leonora Baca* at El Real de San Lorenzo.¹ A Francisca Sánchez de Iñigo, the wife of Captain Juan García de Noriega, was most likely his sister. And he could well be a "Pedro López de Yñíguez" who was soldiering at Guadalupe del Paso prior to the Reconquest.² Pedro first settled in the Rio Arriba area, and in 1696 his wife was killed by the Indians of San Ildefonso with her mother, a brother, and her two children.³

By the turn of the century Pedro had married a *María Luján* at Bernalillo, moving shortly afterwards back to the Rio Arriba country.⁴ At Santa Cruz, in 1710, he gave his age as thirty-six, stating that he was a resident there, and married.⁵ In 1713 he was mentioned as a brother-in-law of Diego Martín, son of Domingo Martín.⁶ He was dead by 1720 when a daughter got married.

He had a son, *Pedro II*, who gave his age as twenty-seven in 1727,⁷ being therefore a son by the second wife. Other children were: *Manuela*, born January 13, 1701;^{7a} *Olaya*, who married Diego Gonzalez of Santa Cruz in 1720;⁸ *Francisca Xaviera*, December 13, 1715, who became the wife of Juan Quintana;⁹ and *Antonia*, wife of Juan José de la Cerda.¹⁰

Pedro Sánchez II, grandson of Juana (Ana) Lopez, the old lady still much alive in 1724, was the son-in-law of Miguel de Quintana of Santa Cruz.¹¹ The name of his wife was *Micaela Quintana*.¹²

Two known children of theirs were *Bernardo Antonio*, born on April 9, 1733,¹³ and *Francisco Xavier*, who married Isabel Pacheco, August 20, 1743.¹⁴

1. DM, 1691, No. 3.
2. Ibid., 1694, No. 3.
3. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.
4. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 187, 828.
5. DM, 1710, No. 3.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 430. María Luján could very well be a daughter of Juan Luján and Juana Domínguez.
7. DM, 1727, No. 1.
- 7a. B-13, Bern.
8. DM, 1720, No. 2.
9. M-24, S. Ild.; Sp. Arch., I, No. 723.
10. DM, 1721, No. 2.
11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 968; II, No. 330.
12. M-29, Sta. Cruz, Sept. 6, 1734, both sponsors for a wedding.
13. B-29, Sta. Cruz.

JACINTO SANCHEZ DE IÑIGO was also a "native of New Mexico," who was twenty-two years old in 1685, when he tried to run away from the exile colony with Juan Domínguez de Mendoza.¹⁵ He was first married to *Isabel Telles Jirón*. After her death in Santa Fe, he married *María Rodarte de Castro Xabalera* in 1696. Here his parents were given as unknown. The bride was a native of Sombrerete, the daughter of Miguel de Castro Xabalera and Juana Guerrero, or de Herrera.¹⁶ He gave his age as thirty-five in 1697, saying that he was a native of New Mexico.¹⁷ In 1703 he received a grant of land on the Rio del Norte, on the east side opposite Cochiti Pueblo.¹⁸ In 1713 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Santa Cruz, but not considered too competent by the Governor; here he was mentioned together with Pedro Sánchez.¹⁹ In 1715 he asked for a permit to visit outside New Mexico with his son, Francisco.²⁰ On his return he settled down in the Rio Abajo district.

In 1728 Jacinto led an unauthorized small expedition into the Moqui country,²¹ but by 1734 both he and his wife were dead; she was sixty at the time of her death on May 13, and he was "more than fifty" when he died on December 14 of the same year, 1734.²²

Known children by Isabel Telles Jirón were: *José*, who married Teresa Jaramillo; *Joaquín*, who married Manuela Montoya and then Francisca Guerrero de la Mora; and (Ana) Juana (Isabel), who married Manuel Montoya in January, 1705.²³ These three are recalled together in 1763.²⁴

Children by his second wife were: *Francisco*, who married Josefa Chaves, *Gertrudis*, and *Miguel*.²⁵ Three of the above sons married as follows:

14. M-27, S. Juan.
15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 35. A Domínguez de Mendoza might have been the father of these two Sánchez de Iñigo men, the Callados mentioned in 1680; while their mother could well have been one of the adult daughters of Diego López del Castillo.
16. DM, 1696, No. 12; AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 275; DM, 1701, No. 4, where she inserts name of "Rodarte."
17. DM, 1697, No. 1.
18. Sp. Arch., I, No. 822.
19. Ibid., II, Nos. 187, 828.
20. Ibid., No. 183a.
21. Bancroft, NMO, 1728.
22. Bur-2, Albuquerque.
23. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.
24. Sp. Arch., I, No. 864.
25. Ibid., No. 843. Perhaps this Gertrudis was the second wife of old Pedro Durán y Chaves.

José Sánchez and his wife Teresa Jaramillo²⁶ had three known children: *Jacinto II*, who married Efigenia Chaves in 1732;²⁷ *María Gertrudis*, born on July 20, 1731;²⁸ and *Juan*,²⁹ who is in all probability the man of this name who married Barbara Gallegos.³⁰

Joaquín Sánchez was thirty years old and widowed of *Manuela Montoya*, who was buried in Santa Fe, when he married *Manuela Francisca Guerrero de la Mora* of Albuquerque, in 1725.³¹ His first wife was still living in 1720.³²

Known children by his second wife were: *María Paula*, born February 2, 1730,³³ who is

26. *Ibid.*, II, No. 460.

27. M-3, *Albuq.*, Sept. 28; *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 460.

28. B-2, *Albuq.*

29. AGN, *Tierras*, leg. 426, III, ff. 7-11.

30. B-3, *Albuq.*, bapt. of girl, June 12, 1753.

31. DM, 1725, No. 5.

32. *Ibid.*, 1720, No. 1.

33. B-2, *Albuq.*

34. M-27, *Sta. Cruz*. GENEALOGY: *María Paula Sánchez*, José María Quintana, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal,

evidently, but not positively, the one who married Juan Bautista Quintana of Santa Cruz in 1746;³⁴ and her brother *Francisco*.³⁵

Francisco Sánchez and *Josefa de Chaves*³⁶ had the following children: *Juan Cristóbal*, born September 21, 1726, who married Juana de Chaves, September 24, 1758;³⁷ *María Barbara*, born December 26, 1730, who married Joaquín Pino in 1763;³⁸ therefore, presumably, *Teresa*, wife of Mateo José Pino; *Diego Antonio*, who married Ana María Álvarez del Castillo, April 6, 1756;³⁹ *Marcos*, husband of Margarita Valdés;⁴⁰ and *Joaquín*, who married Ana María Padilla in 1769.⁴¹

Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.

35. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 864.

36. *Ibid.*, II, No. 460.

37. B-2 and M-3, *Albuq.*

38. *Ibid.* GENEALOGY: *María Barbara Sánchez*, María Catalina Pino, José Enrique Luna, Toribio Luna, María Encarnación Luna, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

39. M-11, *Isleta*.

40. DM, 1763, in *Albuq.*, no number.

41. *Ibid.*, 1769, *loc. cit.*

SÁNCHEZ

(Others)

JOSÉ SÁNCHEZ, the son of Lucas and a native of Mexico City, was twenty-six years old when he joined the colonists of 1693. He was tall, with a round face, joined eyebrows, and a somewhat flat nose. His wife, *Josefa Gómez de Ribera*, twenty-one, was the daughter of Alonso, and also born in Mexico City; she had an aquiline face and two moles on the left cheek.¹

Sánchez and his wife were killed with his "father-in-law," Juan Cortés, at Nambé in the Indian insurrection of 1696.² His wife, very likely, was an adopted niece of Juan Cortés, whose wife was *María de Ribera*. It is not known if they left any children.

* * * * *

ISIDRO SÁNCHEZ BAÑALES was a native of Zacatecas, suspected in 1719 of gambling away certain goods stolen from the Governor's Palace in Santa Fe.³ In 1725, when he married *Teresa Varela (Jaramillo)*

at Albuquerque, he declared that he was twenty-six years old, a native of Zacatecas, and that he had been in New Mexico six years. His parents were Alfonso Sánchez Bañales and *María Flores Liscano*.⁴ But he was back in Santa Fe in 1726, soldiering, when he gave his age as twenty-eight.⁵ In 1731 he was tried there for wounding a corporal of the garrison.⁶ His nickname was "*El Patrón*."⁷ "Don Isidro Sánchez died poor at the age of seventy-three" on April 30, 1770.⁸

His known children were: *José Dionisio*, born February 20, 1729,⁹ evidently the man of this name who married *María Luisa Padilla*; *Bernardo*, April 3, 1734;¹⁰ *Monica*, May 7, 1735; *Alberto*, February 2, 1744; *Manuel de Jesús*, December 28, 1744,¹¹ who married *Antonia González* in 1766;¹² and *María Petra*, November 27, 1749.¹³

Dionisio Sánchez and *María Luisa Padilla* were married on June 13, 1758.¹⁴ Their known

children were: *Domingo*, who married Juana Aragón;¹⁵ *Juana María*, who married Blas María Montaña in 1788; *Juana Victoria*, married to José Baca in 1799; and *María Antonia*, to Diego Antonio Baca in 1776.¹⁶

The last-named girl was kidnapped with some other people in 1777 by savage Indians at "el Paraje de Santo Tomás." The men were killed, and the women captives were later sold to the French. María Antonia was three months with child; with her was her sister-in-law, Dolores Baca, with a seven-year-old son. After being taken to New Orleans, these women were reportedly ransomed by the Spanish Viceroy. In 1781, Dionisio Sánchez and his wife wrote to the City of Mexico inquiring about their long-lost daughter.¹⁷

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IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ VERGARA was a younger brother of Fray Mariano José Sánchez Vergara, and living with his friar-broth-

er at Zuñi in 1790. Ignacio was then twenty-three years old and single.¹⁸ By 1801 he was married to *Juana Vibiana Gabriela de Aragón*, and living at Los Bacas.¹⁹ They had a son, *José Manuel Vicente Ferrer*, born March 4, 1807.²⁰

* * * * *

ANTONIO JOSÉ SÁNCHEZ, nicknamed "Chihuahua" for being a native of that city, was married to *María Gertrudis Alderete*. He died in Belén on February 2, 1810.²¹

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Bartolomé Sánchez, a native of Queretaro, who married *Catalina Durán* in 1695, was in all likelihood the same man known as *Garduño*. (See *Garduño*.)

Sánchez de Monroy, or *de Mondragón*. (See *Mondragón*, this section.)

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 307.
4. DM, 1725, No. 1.
5. Ibid., 1728, No. 3.
6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 363c.
7. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 892, f. 1 et seq.
8. Bur-2, Albuq.
9. B-2, Albuq.
10. Ibid.
11. The three in B-57, Isleta.

12. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number. Here, and also when he enlisted in 1799, Manuel gave his father's name as Isidro Sánchez Bafiáres de Tagle (HSNM, Mil. Papers.)
13. B-57, Isleta.
14. M-11, Isleta.
15. B-72, Tomás, bapt. of son, May 10, 1834.
16. The three in DM, in Albuq., no numbers.
17. MNM, Asuntos, 198, ff. 19-19v.
18. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092c.
19. B-54, Tomás, sponsors, Jul. 22.
20. B, Laguna (in Gallup).
21. B-54, Tomás, Bur. Sec.

SANDOVAL

JUAN DE DIOS SANDOVAL MARTÍNEZ and his wife *Juana Hernández*, or *Medina*, joined the 1693 colonists with their eighteen-year-old son, *Miguel*.¹ Juan was the son of Jacinto de Sandoval Martínez and Juana de Estrada, both natives of Mexico City. His Hernández wife died in Santa Fe on March 24, 1695, and on May 12 he married *Gertrudis de Herrera*, widow of José Núñez, at Santa Cruz. Juan was then thirty-seven years of age.² He sold some Santa Cruz land in 1710.³ In 1716 he gave Mexico City as his birthplace, his age as sixty, and Santa Cruz as his residence.⁴ He died on March 12, 1735, at the

age of seventy-two. A son, *Antonio*, was born to his second wife, March 6, 1701.⁶

Miguel de Dios Sandoval Martínez gave the City of Mexico as his birthplace, his age as twenty in 1699, and thirty-three in 1709.⁷ He was mentioned as a captain in 1714, and was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁸

He made his last will in 1755. After naming his parents, he declared that he had been married to *Lucía Gómez (Robledo)* for fifty-eight years and two months; then he named their eight children: *Manuel*, *Juana* (both

dead), *Melchor, Andrés, Antonio, Juan Manuel, Miguel*, and *Felipe* (the last two dead).⁹ His widow, a sister-in-law of Ignacio de Roybal, died three years later, when her estate was probated in 1758; here she named some of her children and grandchildren.¹⁰ The first girl, Juana, had been born on July 29, 1700.¹¹ The only living girl, Melchora, married Alonso Rael de Aguilar in 1729.

Andrés Sandoval married *María Márquez*, December 25, 1729.¹² They had at least two children: *María Ignacia*, August 10, 1751, and *José Miguel*, May 17, 1753.¹³

Antonio Sandoval married *Josefa Chaves*, June 29, 1728.¹⁴ Four children born in Santa Fe were: *Vicente*, April 9, 1752; *José Isidro*, May 22, 1754; *Francisco Matías*, March 5, 1756; and *José Antonio*, December 25, 1757.¹⁵

Juan Manuel Sandoval married *Josefa Rael de Aguilar*, May 10, 1733.¹⁶ Their known children were: *Juan José Antonio*, July 16, 1750; *Francisco Esteban*, February 22, 1752; *Juan*

José, June 30, 1755; and *Antonio José*, July 21, 1758.¹⁷

Felipe Sandoval married *Teresa Fernández de la Pedrera*, March 29, 1743.¹⁸ They had only one son, *Blas Felipe*,¹⁹ for the father died early, and his widow married Felipe Tafoya in 1750,²⁰ only seven years after her first marriage. Their son was reared by his cousin and godfather, the Vicar Roybal,²¹ and later married a Josefa Baca.²²

* * * * *

Felipe Rojas de Sandoval was a European Spaniard who came to New Mexico in 1749 or 1750 with some French fur-traders. He had left Spain in 1742, was captured by the British and imprisoned in Jamaica for two years. From there he escaped to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, and from there he joined French trappers in Arkansas who brought him to Santa Fe.²³ On July 13, 1755, he married *María Roybal y Torrado*, widow of José Reaño.²⁴ They had no children.

1. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.

2. DM, 1695, No. 1.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1.

4. DM, 1716, No. 13.

5. Bur-32, Sta. Cruz.

6. B-13, Bern.

7. DM, 1699, No. 1; 1709, No. 5.

8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 305; OLC, pp. 74-75.

9. Ibid., No. 855.

10. Ibid.

11. B-13, Bern.

12. M-27, S. Juan.

13. Both in B, Sta. Fe.

14. M-3, Albuq.

15. All in B, Sta. Fe.

16. M-50, Sta. Fe.

17. All in B, Sta. Fe.

18. M-50, Sta. Fe.

19. Sp. Arch., I, No. 995.

20. M-50, Sta. Fe.

21. Sp. Arch., I, No. 857.

22. B, Sta. Fe, bapt. of son, Juan Manuel, Dec. 24, 1763.

23. Bolton, *Pacific Ocean*, pp. 389-407.

24. M-50, Sta. Fe.

SAN JUAN

Miguel de San Juan was born in Guadalupe del Paso, of unknown parentage, and was living in Bernalillo when he married *Isabel Montoya* in 1710.¹ Both were sponsors for the wedding of Antonio Durán y Chaves and Antonia Baca there in 1718.² In 1716 Miguel took

part in the Moqui campaign of that year.³ Their daughter, *Margarita de Luna*, married Esteban Durán in 1727.⁴

1. DM, 1710, No. 9.

2. Ibid., 1718, No. 11.

3. NMHR, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 181.

4. DM, 1727, No. 6.

SANTILLANES

JUAN SIMÓN DE SANTILLÁN and his wife, *Barbara Manuela Garicoechea*, were living in the Isleta district as early as 1744 when a son, *Juan José*, was born on April 10.¹ This boy married *Juliana González*, May 2, 1765.²

Another son, *Juan Francisco Loreto*, married *María Catalina Aragón*, January 2, 1755.³

1. B-57, Isleta.
2. M-3, Albuq.
3. Ibid.

and they had a son, *Miguel*, September 10, 1759.⁴ These children used the form "*Santillanes*."

Juan Santibañes and *María Luisa Ramos* of Abiquiú had two sons: *Joaquín*, March 20, 1741, and *Juan Antonio*, January 20, 1743.⁵

4. B-3, Albuq.
5. M-3, Sta. Clara, B. Sec.

SANTISTEBAN

SALVADOR DE SANTISTEBAN was a native of Mexico City, the son of Andrés de Santisteban and Juana de la Concepción. He was sixteen when he married *Polonia Montañón* in Santa Fe, December 20, 1695.¹ In 1710 he gave his age as thirty.² He had acquired land on the west bank of the Rio del Norte from Santa Cruz prior to 1714, when he held the rank of *Alférez*.³ In 1732 he was wounded by accident when a salvo was fired during *Visperas* in the celebration of a feast of Mary in Santa Fe.⁴ The wound was not fatal, however, for he and his wife were sponsors the following year.⁵

1. DM, 1695, No. 18; Sp. Arch., II, No. 213.
2. Ibid., 1710, No. 20.
3. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 52.
4. Sp. Arch., II, No. 375.

Two known sons were *Juan* and *José*.

Juan Santisteban was twenty when he married *Juana Cisneros* in 1716.⁶ Though married for twenty-four years, they had no children of their own, but reared two adopted ones: *Pedro* and *Juana María*, who married a *José de Chaves* in Santa Fe in 1756.⁷

José Santisteban married *Josefa Montoya* in 1720; she was the widow of Manuel Silva, who was killed in the Villasur Expedition. José, then twenty-two, was one of the soldiers who survived the massacre.⁸

5. M-30, Albuq., Sept. 1, 1733.
6. DM, 1716, No. 2.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 856.
8. DM, 1720, No. 4.

SARRACINO

JOSÉ RAFAEL SARRACINO was born in Chihuahua, the son of Mateo Sarracino and Luisa Bernarda Gutiérrez, both deceased when he married *María Luisa Gutiérrez*, April 10, 1787.¹ In 1790 he gave his age as thirty-eight, and Chihuahua as his birthplace.

He was a merchant. His wife was twenty, and they had two sons, three and one years old respectively.² José died in September, 1797.³

1. M-52, Sta. Fe.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.
3. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.

SAVEDRA

José Salvador Saavedra, the son of Antonio Guillermo Saavedra, deceased, and Rosa López, married *María de la Luz Sedillo* in 1772.¹

Francisco Saavedra was *Alcalde Mayor* of Laguna in 1821.²

Laguna in 1821.² It is difficult to say if these were the very first people of this name to come to New Mexico, and their place of origin is not known.

1. DM, 1772, in Albuq., no number.

2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 216; II, No. 3081.

SAYAGO

(See González)

SEDILLO

(Cedillo Rico de Rojas)

PEDRO DE CEDILLO could well have returned to New Mexico with the Reconquest. He was listed as a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1689. His wife, *Isabel López de Gracia*,—was alone mentioned as dead in 1692, when a daughter got married; but in 1698 both parents were referred to as deceased when a son got married.

Their known children were: *Isabel*, who married Juan Varela Jaramillo at San Lorenzo del Paso in 1692;¹ *Casilda*, wife of Cristóbal Jaramillo;² *Felipa*, married to Francisco Anaya Almazán; and the sons, *Joaquín*, *Juan*, and *Pedro*. Of this younger Pedro nothing is known except that he was twenty years old in 1694, and worked in the re-building of San Miguel chapel in 1710.³

Joaquín Cedillo Rico de Rojas, a native of New Mexico, was twenty-one in 1695 when he married *María Varela* in Santa Fe.⁴ They moved down to the Rio Abajo and reared a large family, as follows:

Isabel, born January 13, 1701; *Ana*, August

1, 1702; *Antonio*, October 9, 1704,⁵ who married Gregoria González;⁶ a second *Isabel*, April 13, 1707; *Domingo Francisco*, August 16, 1709;⁷ *Juana*, wife of Carlos López, and then of Francisco García;⁸ and *Magdalena*, who married Juan de Dios Martín, and then Antonio Martín in 1734.⁹

Juan Cedillo Rico de Rojas, a native of New Mexico, and twenty-nine years old, married *María de la Concepción Gutiérrez* at Santa Fe in 1698. Both his parents were mentioned as dead.¹⁰ He died prior to 1736, when his widow passed away on October 7, at the age of sixty.¹¹ A known daughter, *Juana*, married Gregorio Garduño in 1720.¹²

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Nicolás Cedillo, a native of Sombrerete, was thirty-eight years of age in 1693.¹³ His wife was *Catalina (Jáquez) de Salazar*, also from Sombrerete. Their daughter, *Beatriz*, married Pedro Montes de Oca in 1694.¹⁴ Apparently there were no other children.

1. DM, 1692, No. 5.

2. Ibid., 1712, No. 1, mar. of daughter.

3. Ibid., 1694, No. 30; Kubler, pp. 18, 20.

4. Ibid., 1695, No. 16.

5. The three in B-13, Bern.

6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 178; B-2, Albuq., bapt. of child, María, Oct. 21, 1731.

7. Both in B-2, Albuq.

8. DM, 1710, No. 3; Sp. Arch., I, No. 178.

9. Ibid., 1710, No. 7; B-16, Nambé, M. Sec.

10. Ibid., 1698, No. 8.

11. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

12. DM, 1720, No. 3.

13. Ibid., 1693, No. 10.

14. Ibid., 1694, No. 13; AASF, No. 16.

SEGURA

PEDRO DE SEGURA was twenty-two years old in 1694.¹ He was a soldier and a native of Cusiguriachi. His wife was *Simona Bonifacia de Resa*.² Pedro was dead in 1728 when a son got married. Two known sons were *Cayetano* and *Tomás*.

Cayetano de Segura was widowed early when *Diega Antonia de la Cruz* died on March 1, 1727.³ The following year, in April, he married *Francisca Xaviera Lobato*.⁴ After her death he married *María de Apodaca*, widow of Lucas Flores, July 25, 1749.⁵

Tomás de Segura married *María Josefa Archuleta* in Santa Fe, August 13, 1730.⁶ They had a son, *Simón*, who made his last will in 1764. In it *Simón* named his wife of eight years' married life, *Margarita Pineda*, and three children: Juana, seven; Julian Cristóbal, five, and Rosa María, one.⁷

1. DM, 1694, No. 33.
2. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 274; t. 758, ff. 468 et seq.
3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
4. M-50, Sta. Fe.; DM, 1728, No. 6.
5. M-50, Sta. Fe.
6. DM, 1730, no number.
7. Sp. Arch., I, No. 866.

SENA

BERNARDINO DE SENA, a foundling born in the Valley of Mexico, came to New Mexico in 1693 as a boy of nine with his foster-parents, José del Valle and Ana de Ribera. The lad had a round dark face, large eyes, and a thick nose.¹ In 1703 he was still known as Bernardino del Valle at Pojoaque where his foster-parents settled.² He married *Tomasa Martín González* on February 8, 1705, as "Bernardino de Sena y Valle," when he stated that he had been born in Tezcuco of unknown parentage, and was eighteen years old.³ However, when he made his last will fifty-three years later, he gave his parents' names as Agustín de Sena and María Ynez de Amparano of Mexico City.⁴

From the time of his marriage until his death, Bernardino lived in Santa Fe, where he acquired considerable property, including the Plaza which now bears his name, and became its most respected citizen.⁵ In church matters, he was instrumental in gathering funds for the restoration of San Miguel chapel,⁶ was *mayordomo* of the Conquistadora Confraternity through most of his adult life,⁷ at the same time serving as handler of money

and property for the Franciscans, who mourned the passing of their *Síndico* on November 11, 1765, when he was buried in the ancient chapel of San Miguel.⁸ He had asked to be buried in San Miguel, and vested in the Franciscan habit. His first wife, *Tomasa Martín González* ("*nuestra síndica*," the friars wrote), had been buried in the Conquistadora chapel on February 20, 1727.⁹

Bernardino made his will in July, 1758, but lived to add a codicil on November 10, 1765. In it he declared that he had been married twenty years to *Tomasa González*, by whom he had only one son, *Tomás Antonio*, who was married to Luisa García. He also mentioned a daughter, *María Francisca*, but it is not clear if she was a real daughter or an adopted one.¹⁰

His second wife was *Manuela de Roybal*, married to him for twenty-nine years, but without issue. However, they had reared four adopted children: *Santiago*, *Baltasar*, *María de los Dolores*, and José "el Coyote."¹¹ His Roybal widow wrote her own will in 1778, and was buried on May 1 of that year in the Conquistadora chapel.¹²

Tomás Antonio de Sena married María Luisa García de Noriega in 1723.¹³ His profession was that of a blacksmith and armorer,¹⁴ but he also held the post of *Alcalde Mayor* of Galisteo,¹⁵ and continued in his father's footsteps as a pillar of the church.¹⁶ In 1763 he and two others registered a mine of "N. S. de los Dolores" south of the hill called "Turquoise."¹⁷

He and María Luisa had a family of fourteen, according to his last will, the year of which is illegible.¹⁸ These were named as follows: María Ynez, María Ynez (II), María Yrene, Francisco de Paula, Bernardo, María Rosa, María Ynez de la Encarnación (all seven dead when the will was made), Graciana Prudencia, Vicente, Pablo Antonio, José María, Matías David, Francisco, and Gertrudis (these seven living and married).¹⁹

María Luisa García de Noriega died on July 3, 1767; Tomás de Sena, widower, died on February 11, 1781.²⁰ Of the girls, María Ynez de la Encarnación had married Bartolomé Lobato, October 31, 1749;²¹ Graciana Prudencia was the wife of Antonio de Ribera.²²

Bernardo Sena (also called "Bernardino") was reared by his grandfather and namesake.²³ He married Polonia Casados on April 10, 1752, and both were sponsors for José Manuel Ribera, child of his sister Graciana Prudencia.²⁴ He was dead by 1765, leaving only one child, María.²⁵

Vicente Sena married María Teresa Vitón, June 22, 1751.²⁶ He was also a blacksmith in Santa Fe, when he wounded a soldier in his shop in 1764, and consequently was banished with his family to the Rio Abajo (Bernalillo) area.²⁷ There a daughter, Margarita Antonia, married Tomás de Luna, September 16, 1773.²⁸ A son, Pablo, was twenty-five when he enlisted as a soldier in 1779.^{28a}

Francisco Sena, born December 17, 1750, is very likely the man of this name who married Manuela Olguín, April 2, 1771.²⁹

Pablo Antonio Sena was also, perhaps, the Pablo Sena who married María Antonia Esquivel, July 7, 1772.³⁰

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 830-834.
2. AASF, No. 15.
3. DM, 1705, No. 12.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 860.
5. Ibid., Nos. 825, 826, 836, 837, 840, 846, 1136.
6. Kubler, pp. 11, 19.
7. OLC, pp. 39, 59, 73-77; El Palacio, Vol. 54, No. 10, pp. 303-305.
8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe; Crespo, par. 294. Church activities are referred to in his will.
9. Ibid.
10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 860.
11. Ibid.
12. Bur-48, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 800.
13. DM, 1723, No. 2.
14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 373; Bancroft, NMO, 1732 and 1757.
15. Bancroft, NMO, 1763; Bolton, Pacific Ocean, pp. 389-407.

16. Twit. Coll., Nos. 291, 297; BNM, leg. 10, No. 43, Santa Fe.
17. Sp. Arch., I, No. 865.
18. Not later than 1767, as his wife is still living.
19. Twit. Coll., No. 291.
20. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
21. M-50, Sta. Fe.
22. GENEALOGY: Graciana Prudencia Sena, Manuel Ribera, María Guadalupe Ribera, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
23. Sp. Arch., II, No. 597.
24. M-50, Sta. Fe; B-62, Sta. Fe, June 29, 1756.
25. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
26. M-50, Sta. Fe.
27. Sp. Arch., II, No. 579.
28. M-23, S. Felipe (Pueblo).
- 28a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
29. B-62 and M-50, Sta. Fe.
30. M-50, Sta. Fe.

SENTENO

Leonisio José Senteno, a native of Queretaro, was the son of José Mateo Senteno and Ignacia Rosalia Dávila. He had been reared by Fray Manuel Vivero in New Spain since

the age of eleven, and had come to Albuquerque two years prior to 1761, when he married Antonia Varela.¹

1. DM, 1761, in Albuq., no number.

SERNA

FELIPE DE LA SERNA and his wife *Isabel Luján* evidently returned with the Reconquest, since they are not mentioned as deceased in the marriages of two children in 1694 and 1698.

Their known children were: *Cristóbal*, *Gregoria*, *Antonia*, and, perhaps, *María*, wife of Captain Nicolás García residing at Guadalupe del Paso in 1705.¹ *Antonia* was married to *Matías Madrid*,² and both were marriage

sponsors for *Gregoria* when she married *Lázaro Durán* in 1698.³

Cristóbal de la Serna married *Josefa Madrid* at Guadalupe del Paso in 1694.⁴ He led an expedition against the Navajo as a captain in 1716.⁵ In 1748 he applied for a land grant in the valley of Taos.⁶ A daughter, *María*, married Nicolás Jacinto Martín at Santa Cruz, December 25, 1712.⁷

1. DM, 1705, No. 8.

2. Relationships, *Ibid.*, 1709, No. 9.

3. *Ibid.*, 1698, No. 10.

4. *Ibid.*, 1694, No. 11.

5. Bancroft, NMO, 1745.

6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 240.

7. DM, 1712, No. 4.

SIERRA

Nicolás Antonio de la Sierra was a European Spaniard, fifty-eight years old in 1768.¹ In 1743, January 24, he had married *Joaquina de Aganza* at Guadalupe del Paso,² but by 1766 he was residing in Santa Fe as a merchant.³

Francisco Sierra and his wife *Juana Pacheco* were living in the Santa Clara (Chama) area in 1787, when their son, *José Antonio*, married Matilde Vigil.⁴ No connection has been found between Francisco and Nicolas Antonio.

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 640.

2. M, Guadalupe del Paso (Juárez).

3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 619.

4. DM, 1787, no number.

SILVA

ANTONIO DE SILVA, the son of Salvador, was a twenty-three-year-old native of Querétaro who joined the colonists of 1693. He had a round dark face, large eyes, and a sharp nose. His wife, *Gregoria Ruiz*, the daughter of Juan, and born in Mexico City, was twenty-two, with a broad and pockmarked face. Antonio was a blacksmith by trade. They brought a daughter, *Gertrudis*, three years old, born in Mexico City; she had a round face, big eyes, and a small nose.¹

Antonio first settled in Santa Cruz, where he received a grant of land, and also bought additional property between Santa Cruz and

Chimayó.² But at the turn of the century he moved down to Bernalillo and thence to Albuquerque, where he died on May 25, 1732. His widow followed on December 8, 1736.³

Their known children were as follows: *Gertrudis*, who came with them from New Spain, married Geronimo Jaramillo. *Manuel* married Josefa Montoya.⁴ *Francisco* married Gertrudis D. y Chaves. *Felipe*, born May 13, 1704,⁵ married Juana Gallegos. *María* was born on August 10, 1706. *Francisca Xavieria*, born on February 2, 1710,⁶ married Bernardo Vallejo in 1725.⁷ *Micaela* married Antonio Vallejo in 1718.⁸ *José* married Rosa Baca, and

Juana became the first wife of Diego Antonio D. y Chaves.⁹

Francisco Silva married *Rosa (Gertrudis) Durán y Chaves* on September 12, 1729.¹⁰ She died on April 17, 1763, at the age of forty-three.¹¹

Their known children were: *Juan Francisco*, born September 10, 1731; *María Barbara*, January 14, 1734; *Juan*, January 6, 1736,¹² who married Ana Lucero in 1769;¹³ *María Agustina*, September 9, 1739,¹⁴ who married Pedro Tafoya;¹⁵ *María Victoria*, January 2, 1749; and *Ana María*, who married Mariano Lucero in 1776.¹⁶

Felipe Silva and *Juana Gallegos* had two known daughters: *María Rosa*, who married

Anastacio García in 1762, and *Juana*, who became the wife of Manuel Baca in 1768.¹⁷

José Silva is mentioned in 1727 as the brother-in-law of Antonio Vallejo, husband of Micaela Silva.¹⁸ His wife, *Rosa Baca*, died in this same year on June 9.¹⁹ He was mentioned again years later as a brother of Gertrudis Silva, and as the father (grandfather?) of a *María Jaramillo* who married Marcos Baca.²⁰ A son of his, *José Manuel*, widowed of *Febronia Baca*, married *María Leonarda Salazar* at Belén in 1781.²¹

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JOSÉ SILVA, a native of Zacatecas, the son of Francisco Silva and Gertrudis Cifuentes, came to New Mexico in the last quarter of the century, and in 1787 married *María Josefa Baca*.²²

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-795.
2. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 819, 820.
3. Bur-2, Albuq.
4. DM, 1717, No. 3.
5. B-13, Bern.
6. Both in B-2, Albuq.
7. DM, 1725, No. 2. —
8. Ibid., 1718, No. 7.
9. GENEALOGY: *Juana Silva*, *María Guadalupe D. y Chávez*, *María Isabel Armijo*, *María Rita Torres*, *José Chávez*, *Eugenio Chávez*, *Fabían Chávez*, Fr. A. Chávez.
10. M-3, Albuq.
11. Bur-2, Albuq.

12. The three in B-2, Albuq.
13. DM, 1769, in Albuq., no number.
14. GENEALOGY: *Agustina Silva*, *Lugarda Tafoya*, *Pablo Baca*, *Tomás Baca*, *Nicanora Baca*, *Fabían Chávez*, Fr. A. Chávez.
15. The three in B-57, Isleta.
16. DM, 1776, in Albuq., no number.
17. Ibid.
18. Sp. Arch., I, No. 82.
19. Bur-2, Albuq.
20. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number.
21. Ibid., 1781, loc. cit.
22. Ibid., 1787, loc. cit.

SISNEROS

(Cisneros)

ANTONIO CISNEROS returned in 1693 with his wife *Josefa Luján* and their family. He was *Alcalde Mayor* of Zuñi in 1706, when he was mortally wounded by Apaches, given the last Sacraments by the Padre, and buried there on August 9.¹ His wife appears to have been at least a half-sister to *María Luján* (Ruiz Cáceres), wife of her brother-in-law *Sebastián Martín*.²

Their three children were named in 1727 as follows: *Hermenegildo*, *Felipe Neri* (sometimes written "Nereo"), and *Juana*.³ Felipe was married to *María del Castillo* in 1728.⁴

Juana had married *Juan de Santisteban* in 1716.

Other early Cisneros individuals were four Griego brothers and sisters, *Nicolás*, *Josefa*, *María*, and *Pedro*, who brought suit against *Josefa Luján* in 1712 for Griego property on which she lived with four of her own children.⁵ As may be gathered from their respective weddings, they were illegitimates of the Griego family reared in the Cisneros household.

Nicolás Cisneros, parents unknown, mar-

1. Bur-48, Zuñi.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 173.
3. Ibid.

4. Ibid., II, No. 355.
5. Ibid., I, No. 301.

ried Casilda Mestas on May 29, 1714,⁶ and died at the age of sixty on January 18, 1752.⁷

Pedro Cisneros, parents unknown, married Juana Mestas, July 7, 1714.⁸

María Cisneros was the wife of *Matías Pacheco*.⁹

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6. M-24, S. IId.
 7. B-16, Nambé, Bur. Sec.
 8. M-24, S. IId.
 9. DM, 1728, No. 2.

SOLANO

Antonio Solano y Castro married *María Rosa Jirón*, May 20, 1763.¹ But his place of origin is not known.

in Santa Fe in 1790 with his wife *Feliciano Valdés*, who was twenty-one. They had a one-year-old daughter.²

Andrés Solano, twenty-six years old, lived

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1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
 2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.

SUÁREZ

FRANCISCO SUÁREZ CATALÁN, a native of Puerto de Santa María in Spain, came to New Mexico in February, 1771, from Chihuahua, where he had lived for about thirteen years. On June 24 he married *Gertrudis Durán*, daughter of Juan Duran, European, and Barbara Baca.¹ When entering this marriage in the record the Padre made her a "Durán y Chaves"—a patent error.²

The couple resided at Pajarito where a son, *José Ramón*, was born on January 20, 1779.³ A daughter, *María Antonia Rafaela*, married José Miguel Guerrero in 1798.⁴ In these two instances the second name of "Catalán" was not used.

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1. DM, 1771, no number.
 2. M-11, Isleta.
 3. B, Laguna (in Gallup).
 4. DM, 1798, no number.

SUAZO

LUIS SUAZO was born at Guadalupe del Paso, the natural son of Diego de Padilla while the latter was still a bachelor. Luis was reared in the Padilla home, and was more than twenty-five years old in 1736.¹ He was a widower, but his first wife's name was

not given, when he married *Josefa Martín* at El Embudo, October 2, 1734.²

A known son, *Juan Antonio*, was born on June 30, 1735.³

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1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 685.
 2. M-27, S. Juan.
 3. B-27, S. Juan.

TAFOYA

(Tafoya Altamirano)

JUAN DE TAFOYA ALTAMIRANO and his wife *Felipa Jaguada de Ulloa* very likely did not come north from Mexico City, or, if they did, stayed at Guadalupe del Paso. But three sons of theirs, *Juan*, *Cristóbal*, and *Antonio*, did come up to New Mexico after the Reconquest.

Juan de Tafoya Altamirano was born at El Real de Talpujagua. Sometime before or after the Reconquest he married *Josefa Pacheco*, widow of José Baca; she died prior to 1707.¹ At this period he was in trouble with the civil authorities, charged with stealing oxen, defrauding his step-daughter, wife of Nicolás Ortiz II, and cheating the Indians.² In 1715 he got permission to leave his home at Santa Cruz and visit in Nueva Vizcaya.³

He had an illegitimate son, *Cristóbal*, who is most likely the youth of this name, of unknown parentage, who married María Trujillo at Santa Cruz in 1719.⁴

Cristóbal de Tafoya Altamirano, thirty-four years old, left Guadalupe del Paso for New Mexico with his brother Antonio early in 1695. Both were soldiers.⁵ He, too, was born at El Real de Talpujagua, but gave his age as twenty-five when he married *Isabel de Herrera* in 1698.⁶ The year before he had become involved with some Herrera sisters in Santa Fe, who appear to be a different family from the one into which he married.⁷ He also was in escapades with his brother Juan in 1707 and 1711.⁸

In 1718 he made his last will at Santa Cruz, in which he named his parents and birthplace. He declared two legitimate children by Isabel de Herrera: *Juan* and *Antonio*; and also two natural daughters: *Antonia Tafoya*

Jaramillo, wife of Sebastián Varela, and *Gertrudis Tafoya Ruiz*. He also had reared a nephew, *Cristóbal*, a son of his brother Antonio.⁹ He was still living in the following year, when he brought suit against Diego Archuleta for beating his wife Isabel.¹⁰

His two sons married into the Juan González Bas family of Alameda. *Juan*, age twenty-two, married Antonia González in 1716,¹¹ and *Antonio*, born on May 16, 1700, married her sister Prudencia in 1722.¹²

Antonio de Tafoya Altamirano was twenty-three when he came to Santa Fe in 1695 with his brother Cristóbal. He married *María Luisa Godines*, young widow of Alonso García de Noriega II.¹³ Luisa died on September 15, 1747, and Antonio died as a retired *Alférez* on February 17, 1753, "more than eighty years old." At the time of his death he was married to a certain Magdalena _____.¹⁴ On one of his trips north from Guadalupe del Paso, Antonio was entrusted with the dues of the Conquistadora Confraternity sent up to Santa Fe.¹⁵

A son of Antonio, *Cristóbal*, had been reared in his brother's house, as previously stated. Another, *Felipe*, came to be *Alcalde Mayor* of Santa Fe and Lieutenant General of the Kingdom; he was a charter officer of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Light; in 1728 he had married Margarita (Sayago) González de la Rosa, by whom he had five children, and then Teresa Fernández in 1750, who bore him six more. Felipe made his last will in 1771, and died on May 31 of that year. He had also practiced medicine.¹⁶

Three daughters of Antonio were mentioned in 1732: *Lugarda*, widow of Juan "Gal-

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 134b; DM, 1708, No. 3.

2. Ibid., Nos. 134b, 171.

3. Ibid., No. 183a.

4. DM, 1708, No. 3; 1719, No. 9.

5. Ibid., 1694, No. 18.

6. Ibid., 1698, No. 6.

7. Sp. Arch., II, Nos. 67, 68.

8. Ibid., II, No. 134b; DM, 1711, No. 7; BNM, leg. 6, No. 11.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 938.

10. Ibid., II, No. 298.

11. DM, 1716, No. 19.

12. M-24, S. Id., B. Sec.; DM, 1722, No. 3.

13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 305.

14. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

15. OLC, p. 70.

16. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., II, No. 579; Ibid., I, No. 995; Bur-48, Sta. Fe; NMHR, Vol. X, No. 3, p. 187.

lego" [Sayago] of Santa Fe, more than thirty years old;¹⁷ *María Rosa*, twenty-five and still single; and *Juana*, twenty-two, married to

17. If *Pedro Tafoya*, who married *Agustina Silva*, can be proved to be a son of *Dugarda*, as he seems to be, then a genealogical line would be established as follows: *Lugarda Tafoya*, *Pedro Tafoya*, *María Lugarda Tafoya*, *Pablo Baca*, *Tomás Baca*,

Agustín Lobato, soldier of Santa Fe.¹⁸ *María Rosa* is most likely the woman who married *Diego Vásquez Borrego*.

Nicanora Baca, *Fabían Chávez*, *Fr. A. Chávez*. Consequently, another line would also be made into the *Godínez* family.

18. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 862, ff. 186-195.

TAMARIS

FRANCISCO TAMARIS, *alias García Carnero*, was a native of El Valle de San Bartolomé who had been soldiering in New Mexico for twenty-three years, so he declared in 1715.¹ He married *Isabel Gutiérrez*, one of the colonists who came in 1693, very possibly at Guadalupe del Paso.² They were sponsors together in 1694.³ In December of 1715, Francisco, at the time a sergeant of the Santa Fe Presidio, was mortally wounded by Alonso Rael de Aguilar. Tamaris' wife and their son,

1. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 239j.
2. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 701, ff. 323-9.
3. *DM*, 1694, Nos. 4, 10.
4. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 239j.
5. *Ibid.*, I, No. 936.

Felipe, pardoned Rael at the victim's death-bed request.⁴ Besides Felipe, there was a daughter, *Josefa*.⁵

Felipe de Tamaris followed in his father's footsteps as a soldier.⁶ He was one of the few survivors of the Villatur Expedition.⁷ His wife was *Magdalena Baca*,⁸ by whom he had a daughter, *Rosa Teresa*, born on September 8, 1709, and a son, *Pedro*, August 8, 1711,⁹ who died as a youth on June 18, 1729.¹⁰

6. *Ibid.*; *Bancroft, NMO*, 1732.
7. *Ibid.*, No. 13.
8. *Ibid.*, No. 953.
9. Both in *M-24, S. IId.*
10. *Bur-48, Sta. Fe.*

TAPIA

FRANCISCO DE TAPIA, son of Francisco de Tapia and *María de Chaves*, returned to Santa Fe with the Reconquest, and in 1698 married *María Magdalena Nieto*.¹ He went on the Moqui Campaign of 1716.²

Some women of the Tapia family also returned with their husbands, several named "María," so that it is impossible to classify them. One sister of Francisco, *Luisa*, had married Antonio Ramírez de Gamboa at Guadalupe del Paso in 1685.³ Another, *María*, was the wife of Miguel Gutiérrez of San Luis Potosí.⁴ Any of the following Tapias could be Francisco's sons and grandsons.

Tomás Tapia received a land grant in 1742, and was living at Pojoaque in 1751.⁵

Antonio Tapia is mentioned in 1751.⁶

Cristóbal Tapia was a resident of Santa Fe in 1764.⁷

* * * * *

JOSE CRISTINO TAPIA was an *Alférez*, only eighteen years old, who came to Santa Fe and enlisted in 1807. He was born at the Presidio of Janos in Nueva Vizcaya, the son of José Tapia and Manuela García.⁸ Like José Ramón Bernal, Manuel Telles, and members of the García de Noriega family, he was, apparently, a descendant of seventeenth century New Mexicans returning to his homeland.

1. *DM*, 1698, No. 4.
2. *NMHR*, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 181.
3. *DM*, 1685, No. 1.
4. *AGN, Mex., Inq.*, t. 735, f. 299.
5. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 962, 241.
6. *Ibid.*, II, No. 508.
7. *Ibid.*, I, No. 989.
8. *HSNM*, Mil. Papers.

TELLES

(*Telles Jirón*)

This seventeenth-century family stayed at Guadalupe del Paso, except for some married women who returned with their husbands for the Reconquest of 1693. The name re-appeared at the turn of the eighteenth century in the Rio Abajo and Socorro area, which shows that individuals, descended from this

family, eventually moved north. For example:

José Manuel Telles, son of José Luis Telles and Guadalupe Garcia de Noriega, and born in Guadalupe del Paso, came to Santa Fe when eighteen years old and enlisted as a soldier in 1823.¹

1. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

TENORIO

(*Tenorio de Alba*)

MIGUEL TENORIO DE ALBA was a native of Zacatecas, twenty-one or twenty-two years old in Reconquest times.¹ He first settled in the newly-founded town of Santa Cruz in 1696.² He was already married in 1708 to *Agustina Romero*,³ and was a member of the Confraternity of La Conquistadora.⁴

Their children were: *Manuel*, married to Francisca de la Vega y Coca; *Juan*, presumably a son, who married Margarita Coca, October 23, 1728; *Miguel II*, husband of Barbara Tafoya; *Francisca*, who married Cristóbal de Armenta in April, 1735; and *Luisa*, wife of Bartolomé Fernández de la Pedrera, May 8, 1740.⁵

Manuel Tenorio de Alba was a captain and *Alcalde Mayor* of Pecos in 1732.⁶ He was mentioned as the son of Miguel Tenorio and husband of *Francisca de la Vega y Coca* in 1758.⁷ His wife died on August 6, 1760.⁸

Known children of theirs were: *Teresa*, who enlarged the family name to "Tenorio

de Alba y Corona" when she married Joaquín Martínez, October 20, 1749;⁹ *Miguel III*;^{9a} *Alejandro*, residing in Sonora in 1777; and *Teodora Mariquita*.¹⁰

His son Alejandro had two sons, Miguel and Manuel, the latter married and residing in Valle de San Buenaventura in New Spain in 1783.¹¹

Miguel Tenorio II and *Barbara Tafoya* had the following children: *Joaquina*, April 24, 1748; *Juana Nepomucena*, April 27, 1751; *Salvador de Orta*, March 23, 1757;¹² and *José Miguel*, these two sons enlisting as soldiers in 1779 and 1781, respectively.^{12a}

He seems to be the same Miguel Tenorio de Alba y Corona who married *Teodora Fernández de la Pedrera* in 1758.¹³ She was the widow of Nicolás Baca of La Cienega, where the Tenorios were after Vega y Coca, Baca, and Romero property.¹⁴ He was already dead in 1794 when Teodora, his widow of a second marriage, died on January 26.¹⁵

1. DM, 1695, No. 12; 1696, No. 7.

2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.

3. Ibid.

4. OLC, p. 75.

5. All in B, Sta. Fe.

6. Bancroft, NMO, 1732.

7. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 440, 652.

8. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

9. M-50, Sta. Fe.

9a. Their son Miguel was forty when he enlisted as a soldier in 1771 (HSNM, Mil. Papers).

10. These three together in Sp. Arch., I, No. 1003.

11. Ibid.

12. All in B, Sta. Fe.

13. M-50, Sta. Fe.

14. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 109, 440, 991, 1003.

15. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

Miguel Tenorio III, husband of *Polonia Romero*, was very likely the son of Manuel Tenorio and Francisca de la Vega y Coca; or else he was the other Miguel, a cousin, the son of Alejandro Tenorio. He had a sister, *Ana María*, sixty years old in 1803, who was the mother of José Antonio Alarí,¹⁶ and

16. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1661.
17. Bur-51, Castreñse.

therefore the second wife of Juan Bautista Alarí. This Miguel died on March 27, 1818.¹⁷

Manuel Tenorio de Alba y Corona, who married a *Polonia Sandoval*, July 26, 1757,¹⁸ could have been the son of any of the three original brothers.

18. M-50, Sta. Fe.

TERRUS

JOSÉ TERRUS was a native of Vique in Cataluña.¹ He married *Antonia Páez Hurtado* on March 21, 1734.² He died on May 25, 1745, and she followed years later, on September

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 849, f. 55.
2. M-50, Sta. Fe.

19, 1760.³ In the will that he drew up in 1745, Terrus named five small children: *Antonio Feliz*, *Rosa*, *Teodora*, *Juan Antonio*, and *Manuel Francisco*.⁴

3. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 966.

TOLEDO

Juan José Toledo was dead in 1794 when his son, *Pablo Vicente*, by his wife, *Micaela García*, married *María Gertrudis Romero* of

Tomé, on September 12.¹ The family's origin is not known.

1. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.

TORRES

CRISTÓBAL DE TORRES, a native of New Mexico, gave his age as thirty in 1698, and forty-four or forty-five in 1710.¹ Hence, he was not the forty-year-old man who passed muster in 1680, but evidently his son. His wife was *Angela de Leyva*, according to his last will and the marriages of their children. He was a soldier, and married, at Guadalupe del Paso in 1698, but by 1710 he was an *Alférez* residing in Albuquerque.² But some years later he established himself at Santa Cruz. In 1724 he was given a large grant near the "Old Pueblo" of Chama.³ He was accused

in 1726 of reporting to Juan Páez Hurtado the names of poor people who were trading illegally with non-Pueblo Indians.⁴ In this year he made his last will, declaring his wife and the following children: *Diego*, *Francisca*, *María*, *Josefa*, and *Margarita*. The following year, 1727, his widow made her own will in Chama, naming the same children.⁵

Francisca married *Felix Lujan* and was murdered by him in 1713;⁶ *María* married *Antonio de Salazar* in 1708;⁷ *Josefa* was the wife of a certain *Martín* by whom she had a son, *Manuel Martín*;⁸ and *Margarita* became the wife of *Bartolomé Trujillo*.⁹

Diego de Torres, son of the late Cristóbal de Torres, was numbered among the first settlers of Chama as a village in 1731.¹⁰ He gave his age as thirty-nine in this year as assistant *Alcalde* of Santa Clara.¹¹ He was already widowed of *Rosa de Varela* when he married again in 1712.¹² Two elder sons of his seem to be the issue of his first marriage: *Salvador*, married to Catalina Naranjo,¹³ and his brother *Marcial*, who was married twice, to María Lujan and María Martin, by whom he had several children.¹⁴

Diego's second wife was a *María Martin* of Santa Cruz, daughter of Alejo Martín and María de la Rocha, the latter a native of Sonora.¹⁵ They had at least eight children: *Francisca Xavier*a, wife of Isidro Trujillo;¹⁶ *Martín*, who was twenty-five when he enlisted as a soldier in 1751;^{16a} *Manuel*, who married Tomasa Baca, December 12, 1758;¹⁷ *Juan*, who married Rita Romero, January 14, 1766;¹⁸ *Nicolás*, baptized on December 6, 1731, by Vicar Roybal of Santa Fe,¹⁹ and who married Francisca Padilla in 1763;²⁰ *Bartolome*, born June 27, 1735; and twins, *Juan José* and *Juana*, June 1, 1738.²¹

Diego was married a third time, to *Rafaela Baca* of the Rio Abajo, who bore him six children and, after his death prior to 1758,²² became the wife of Baltasar Baca. In her will, in 1804, Rafaela stated that one child died single, two died married, and that her three surviving Torres heirs were: *Lugarda*, *Barbara*, and *Catalina*.²³ Some of these children are found in records as follows: *Juana Catalina Romana*, born August 22, 1744, who

married Gregorio Varela, May 6, 1759;²⁴ *María Josefa de la Luz*, born March 20, 1747; *Lugarda Clementa*, November 30, 1749; *Tomás*, November 2, 1755; and *Antonio Germán*, June 11, 1758,²⁵ who married Margarita D. y Chaves, August 1, 1782.²⁶

Altogether different Torres people of the Rio Abajo district are as follows:

* * * * *

JUAN DE TORRES was a native of Zacatecas and twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old in 1694.²⁷ He was living in Albuquerque in 1710 when he gave his age as fifty and mentioned his connections in Sombrerete.²⁸ He appears to be the *Teniente* Juan Torres who was reprimanded by Gov. Valverde for disrespect towards a friar.²⁹

* * * * *

SIMÓN DE TORRES, a native of Sombrerete, perhaps related to the preceding man, was thirty years old in 1696.³⁰ He and his wife, *Juana de Mendoza*, were dead by 1705. An orphan child of theirs, *María de las Nieves*, was thirteen years old in that year.³¹

* * * * *

ANTONIO DE LA TORRE, a native of Jerez, the son of Sebastián de la Torre and Ana del Rio, asked to marry Francisca Montoya in 1694, but was rejected because of an alleged impediment in New Spain.³² He was staying at San Felipe Pueblo with other suspect bachelors when a morals complaint was made against them.³³

1. DM, 1698, No. 3; 1710, Nos. 20, 21.

2. Ibid.

3. Twit. Coll., No. 108.

4. Ocaranza, p. 188.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 948; Twit. Coll., No. 151.

6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 196; here she was called "Gómez de Torres," the original full name.

7. DM, 1708, No. 1.

8. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1004.

9. DM, 1719, No. 7.

10. Sp. Arch., I, No. 950.

11. Crespo, pars. 108-10; Bancroft NMO, 1731.

12. DM, 1712, No. 3.

13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 643.

14. Ibid., No. 987.

15. DM, loc. cit.

16. Ibid., 1727, No. 2.

16a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

17. M-11, Isleta.

18. Ibid.

19. B-27, S. Juan. GENEALOGY: Nicolás Torres, Andrés Mariano Torres, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

20. DM, 1763, in Albuquerque, no number; Sp. Arch., II, No. 592a; Nicolás died on March 11, 1811 (B-54, Tomé, Bur. Sec.)

21. These three in B-27, S. Juan.

22. Marriage of son Manuel, note 17.

23. Twit. Coll., No. 27.

24. B-57 and M-11, Isleta.

25. All four in B-57, Isleta.

26. M-49, Isleta.

27. DM, 1694, No. 25.

28. Ibid., 1710, No. 20; 1711, No. 1.

29. Ocaranza, p. 190.

30. DM, 1696, No. 1.

31. Ibid., 1705, No. 6.

32. Ibid., 1694, No. 2.

33. Crusaders, p. 245.

TREBOL NAVARRO

FRANCISCO TREBOL NAVARRO, origin not known, came to New Mexico after the middle of the century and on October 9, 1765, married *María Ignacia de la Luz Baca*.¹ While first *Teniente* of the Santa Fe Presidio in 1785 he made his last will, in which he stated that he and his wife were married for twenty years, during which time they had five children. He mentioned a ranch which he still owned at Pajarito.² He and Diego Antonio Baca were *Mayordomos* of the Conquistadora Confraternity in 1773.³

The children named in the will were: *José, Manuela, María Luisa, María Francisca* (dead), and *María Isabel*. Francisco died in Rio Arriba, perhaps during a campaign, and was buried in the military chapel of Santa Fe on June 10, 1785; his widow died on October 25, 1790.⁴ He was referred to simply as "Trebol" in 1769,⁵ and also when he got married.

1. M-11, Isleta.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 646.
3. OLC, p. 11.
4. Bur-51, Castrense.
5. AGN, Tierras, 426, III, ff. 7-11.

TRONCOSO

VICENTE TRONCOSO was a native of Mexico City, and thirty-eight years old in 1790, when he was second in command of the Santa Fe garrison. He was a nephew of Governor de Anza. His wife, *María Ignacia Bernal*, was twenty-seven, and they had a six-year-old son and four girls, nine, eight, seven, and two.¹ Troncoso was a very active *Mayor-domo* of La Conquistadora in his day.²

Known children of theirs were: *Juan Manuel Andrés*, infant of one year who died on December 13, 1780;³ *Nicolasa*, wife of Juan Esteban Pino; and *Guadalupe*, married to Mariano Peña.⁴

1. Twit. Coll., No. 179; AASF, No. 19.
2. OLC, p. 10.
3. Bur-51, Castrense; mother's maiden name given as "Perea."
4. B-65, Sta. Fe, bapt. of respective children, April 12 and March 18, 1812.

TRUJILLO

JUAN DE TRUJILLO and his wife, *Elvira Sánchez Jiménez*, both natives of the Rio Abajo, returned with the Reconquest.¹ He gave his age as forty in 1695, and forty-seven in 1696, always claiming the Rio Abajo as his place of birth.² Hence, he was in all probability the Juan de Trujillo who passed muster in 1681, and the son of old Francisco Trujillo. At the turn of the century he moved from the Albuquerque area to Pojoaque, where he bought considerable property in 1701 and 1702.³ There he gave his age as sixty-six in 1714.⁴

His two known children were *María*, wife of Juan de Mestas Peralta, and *Antonio*, married to Ana María de Córdoba.

Antonio Trujillo and *Ana María de Córdoba* were married at Pojoaque in 1711, his mother having died by this time.⁵ In 1733 he bought the Sandoval Martínez ranch in Pojoaque.⁶ His wife died on March 26, 1753, "sixty years old more or less." Antonio was buried in the old Mission of Nambé on April 19, 1755.⁷

Their known children were: *Cristóbal*, born July 11, 1717; *José*, September 30, 1719;⁸ *Miguel*, October 10, 1712,⁹ who seems to be the man of this name who married a *María Antonia Archuleta*;¹⁰ and *Bernarda*, who married *Hilario Archuleta*, May 3, 1734.¹¹

Other early Trujillos follow, perhaps brothers, cousins, nephews, or even sons of Juan de Trujillo, but impossible to classify because sufficient data are not available.

* * * * *

DIEGO TRUJILLO was married to Catalina Griego in 1701 and 1703 when they were trying to recover her ancestral land in Santa Fe. They had a grown son, *Antonio*, at this time.¹² Diego gave his age as twenty-two or twenty-eight, saying that he had been born in the Rio Abajo country.¹³

* * * * *

BALTASAR TRUJILLO resided at Pojoaque in 1710 when he declared himself to be a native of New Mexico and forty years old.¹⁴ He belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.¹⁵ He purchased lands in Taos which he sold back to the original owner around the year 1725.¹⁶

His known children by his wife *Nicolasa de la Cruz Espinosa* were: *María*, born December 29, 1704; and *Pablo Manuel*, January 31, 1709,¹⁷ who married *Francisca Marquez* at Pojoaque in September, 1728.¹⁸

As a "widower of Pojoaque," Baltasar married "Ynez, widow of Albuquerque," on May 8, 1728.¹⁹ He and this *Ynez González Bas* were sponsors together in 1739.²⁰ He died at Pojoaque, June 17, 1740.²¹

* * * * *

JUAN TRUJILLO, a native of Santa Fe, was about forty years old, and a widower, in 1725.²² His first wife could have been a *María López* with whom he witnessed a marriage at Guadalupe del Paso in 1692.²³ And he might be the Juan Trujillo married to Ana

de Herrera, who bore him a son, *Pedro*, February 24, 1716.²⁴

He could also be a brother of José Trujillo, treated next, for in 1693 Juan witnessed the wedding of *Catalina Durán*, daughter of *Antonia Trujillo* (his sister?);²⁵ and when this *Catalina* married again in 1695, José and his wife *Antonia Luján* were the witnesses.²⁶

JOSÉ TRUJILLO, son of *Cristóbal Trujillo* and *María de Manzanares*, natives of New Mexico, married *Antonia Luján* at Santa Fe in 1694.²⁷ He received a special commendation from Vargas for his service during a Navajo campaign in 1697,²⁸ receiving other citations, and an appointment as *Alcalde* of Santa Cruz, up to the year 1714.²⁹ In 1715, as a retired *Alférez* and *Alcalde* of Santa Cruz, he appeared in a land suit in which Capt. *Baltasar Trujillo* is mentioned together with him.³⁰ His name is on Inscription Rock, dated July, 1726, with that of *Juan Páez Hurtado*.^{30a}

His known children by *Antonia Luján* were: *Juan Crisóstomo*, born February 9, 1704;³¹ *José*, who married *Guadalupe Chirinos* in 1716; *Bartolomé*, who married *Margarita Torres* in 1719;³² *Margarita*, who became the wife of *Cristóbal Tafoya* in 1719; and *Isidro*, who married *Francisca Xaviera Torres* in 1727,³³ two of whose children, *María* and *Santiago*, were born in 1739 and 1740.³⁴

Jose contracted a second marriage with *Antonia López*, natural daughter of *Ana María de Herrera*, in 1710.³⁵ Perhaps he is the *José Manuel Trujillo*, aged mastersmith and "brother" of *Carlos López*, who was grievously assaulted by some *Valverde* men in 1748. *Genízaro* servants of his bearing the *Trujillo* name were also mentioned.³⁶

BARTOLOMÉ TRUJILLO, very likely a brother of the two preceding men, was widowed of *María de Archuleta*, and twenty-three years old in 1693, when he married *Petrona Domínguez*, eighteen, at *Ysleta del Paso* on February 2.³⁷

Cristóbal Trujillo, perhaps another brother, remained with his family at Guadalupe del Paso. (See preceding century.)

* * * * *

PASCUAL TRUJILLO and his wife, *Antonia de Tapia* (*Durán* or *Luján*), were sponsors at Santa Fe in 1694.³⁸ He was a native of New Mexico, thirty years old in 1700.³⁹ In 1713, he held the rank of sergeant when he sold some land in Santa Cruz.⁴⁰ He was killed by Indians in Nueva Vizcaya sometime after, on a return trip from the City of Mexico; in 1715 his widow asked for a soldiers' insurance he had taken out at the Santa Fe garrison. She was living in Pojoaque.⁴¹

Their known children were *Juan*, who married *María Madrid* in 1715,⁴² and *Andrés*, who married *Juana María Sena*, widow of *Diego de Anaya*, in 1730.⁴³ Another brother could well have been *Antonio*, who married *María Sena*, another *criada* of *Bernardino de Sena*, on April 17 of the same year.⁴⁴

* * * * *

MATEO TRUJILLO was a soldier, native of New Mexico, who gave his age as thirty in 1694, forty in 1704, and fifty-four in 1714.⁴⁵ He was too young, apparently, to be the Mateo of the 1680-81 Revolt lists, yet might be the same man. In 1694 he received a grant of land south of Santa Clara Pueblo, and in 1703

bought additional property at Santa Fe while soldiering in Santa Fe; he also sold a Santa Fe house and lot in 1722.⁴⁶

In the Indian Uprising of 1696, a corpse found with those of the martyred Padres at San Ildefonso was thought to be his; however, he reached Santa Fe, shoeless and almost naked, after what was termed a miraculous escape.⁴⁷ He belonged to the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁴⁸

Mateo's wife was *María de Tapia*, widow of *Alonso Romero*, by whom he had a daughter, *Juana*, married to *Pedro Montes Vigil*. There were also two sons: *Francisco*, father of *José* and *Mariano Trujillo*, who made his last will in 1754; and *Agustín*, father of *Manuela*, *Manuel*, and *Antonio Trujillo*.⁴⁹

Lázaro Trujillo was most likely the "Lorenzo" who was recalled almost a century later as a nephew of the preceding Mateo Trujillo.⁵⁰ He married *Ynez de Tapia* (*Lucero*, *Olgún*, or *García*) on January 25, 1718.⁵¹ Their known children were: *Miguel Manuel*, born October 1, 1731; *Juana María*, February 14, 1734; *Antonio Alonso*, July 16, 1736;⁵² *Juan Antonio*, June 26, 1741;⁵³ and *Matías*, March 3, 1745, his mother dying at his birth.⁵⁴

In this same year, the following August, a *Lázaro Trujillo* married *María Márquez de Ayala*,⁵⁵ it could have been the same man. Their son, *Mariano*, married *María Andrea Lucero* in 1797.⁵⁶

1. DM, 1695, No. 14.
2. Ibid., 1695, No. 19; 1696, No. 12.
3. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 927, 928.
4. DM, 1710, No. 15; 1714, No. 7.
5. Ibid., 1711, No. 2.
6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1227.
7. Both in Bur-16, Nambe.
8. Both in B-18a, Nambe.
9. B-33, Sta. Cruz.
10. Bur-16, Nambe, B. Sec., bapt. of child, April 13, 1738, with Antonio Trujillo and Ana María Córdoba as godparents.
11. Ibid., M. Sec. GENEALOGY: *Bernarda Trujillo*, Julio Archuleta, María Ignacia Archuleta, María Josefa Quintana, Desiderio Roybal, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
12. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 294, 926, 929.
13. DM, 1694, Nos. 5, 7.
14. Ibid., 1710, No. 15.
15. OLC, p. 75.
16. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 54; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 309, 750.
17. Both in M-24, S. Id.
18. DM, 1727, No. 1; Sp. Arch., I, No. 513.
19. M-3, Albuq.
20. B-16, Nambe, April 25.
21. Ibid., Bur. Sec.
22. DM, 1694, No. 29; 1695, No. 16.
23. Ibid., 1692, No. 4.
24. M-24, S. Id.
25. DM, 1693, No. 5.
26. Ibid., 1695, No. 13.
27. Ibid., 1694, No. 17.

28. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 35.
29. Ibid., Nos. 41, 42, 47, 49, 50, 53.
30. Sp. Arch., I, No. 7.
30a. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 475.
31. M-24, S. Id.
32. DM, 1716, No. 13; 1719, No. 7.
33. Ibid., 1719, No. 9; 1727, No. 2, and M-29, Sta. Cruz, Mar. 2.
34. B-27, S. Juan.
35. DM, 1710, No. 12.
36. Sp. Arch., II, No. 498.
37. DM, 1693, No. 6, incomplete.
38. Ibid., 1694, No. 3.
39. Ibid., 1699, No. 15; 1700, No. 1.
40. Sp. Arch., I, No. 828.
41. Ibid., II, Nos. 239, 234.
42. DM, 1715, No. 6.
43. Ibid., 1730, no number; M-50, Sta. Fe.
44. M-50, Sta. Fe.
45. DM, 1694, No. 15; 1704, No. 6; 1714, No. 1.
46. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 1339, 930, 1033.
47. Old Santa Fe, Vol. III, pp. 332-373.
48. OLC, p. 72.
49. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 1002, 930, 1034; II, No. 273.
50. Ibid., No. 1002.
51. M-16, Nambé; DM, 1717, No. 5.
52. All in B-16, Nambé.
53. B-24, S. Id.
54. B-16, Nambé.
55. M-50, Sta. Fe.
56. B-17, Nambé.

Melchor Trujillo gave his age as nineteen in 1695, stating that he was born in Santa Fe.⁵⁷ He was reported killed by the Indians at Jemez in 1696.⁵⁸

Antonio Trujillo was killed by Apaches sometime before 1705. His widow was *Ana Durán*.⁵⁹

* * * * *

NICOLÁS MORENO TRUJILLO, the son of Antonio and a native of Tacuba in the Valley of Mexico, was forty when he joined the colonists of 1693 with his grown family. He was graying, with a large forehead and rather deepset eyes. His wife, *María Ruiz de Aguilera*, the daughter of Nicolás and born in Mexico City, was thirty-four, with big eyes and joined eyebrows.

Their children were: *Gertrudis*, fifteen, married to Miguel de Quintana;⁶⁰ *José Da-*

mián, seven, who accompanied another married sister, *Estefania*, and her husband José de Atienza; *José Joaquín*, six, also with the Atienzas; *María de Guadalupe*, thirteen, born in Mexico City, with an aquiline face and dark complexion; *Juana Teresa*, also born in Mexico City, having a round face, a rather flat nose, and a scar on the brow; and *Micaela Antonia*, two, a native of Mexico City, with a broad face, small wide nose, and a high forehead.⁶¹

One of the single girls, Juana Teresa, married Sebastián Luján in 1705.⁶² In this same year their father, tired and disappointed in New Mexico, asked to return to Mexico City, and permission was granted because he had come at his own expense.⁶³ The three married daughters stayed behind with their husbands, although one of the latter, Luján, tried in vain to go along.

57. DM, 1695, No. 18.

58. Old Santa Fe, loc. cit.

59. DM, 1705, No. 7.

60. See Quintana, genealogy, note 20.

61. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.

62. DM, 1705, No. 6.

63. Sp. Arch., II, No. 108.

ULIBARRÍ

JUAN DE ULIBARRÍ and his brother ANTONIO came to New Mexico with the Reconquest. Juan was twenty-four in 1694 when he declared that he had been born in San Luis Potosí.¹ In vouching for Juan's brother Antonio in 1727, Fray Antonio Pérez of San Juan Pueblo deposed that the man's name was "*de los Reyes*, here *Ulibarrí*," and that he was a native of San Luis de la Paz in the City of Mexico, the son of José Enríquez de los Reyes and María de Ynojos.² Juan was a captain and second in command at the Santa Fe garrison in 1704, and also Procurator in 1706.³ He "liberated" the Picurís Indians from the Apaches in 1706-07, and brought them back from El Cuartelejo to their Pueblo.⁴ His wife at this time was *Juana Hur-*

tado,⁵ by whom he seems to have had a son, *Antonio* (see Note 9 below).

By 1711 he was married to *Francisca de Mizquia*, widow of Bernardo Durán y Chaves, who petitioned the Viceroy to release her husband from detention in Mexico City, where he had been summoned, as she claimed, because of the lies and tricks of the Taffoya brothers.⁶ Both Juan and his second wife were dead by 1718.⁷ His children, if any, by either wife, are not known. An *Antonio Ulibarrí* was mentioned as his son in 1704,^{7a} but this might have been his brother, as discussed further on. Juan's name is found carved on Inscription Rock, dated 1701.⁸

ANTONIO DE ULIBARRÍ is once mentioned as the son of Juan.⁹ He could well

1. DM, 1694, No. 24.

2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 343.

3. AASF, No. 15.

4. AGI, Mex., Aud., leg. 561, list-title No. 725; Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 44.

5. B-13, Bern., 1706.

6. DM, 1711, No. 7.

7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 294.

7a. AASF, No. 16.

8. Mesa, Canyon, etc., p. 473.

9. AASF, loc. cit.

have been a much younger half- or step-brother. Antonio was married to *María Durán y Chaves* by 1711.¹⁰ From 1714 on he was *Alcalde* of Laguna, Acoma, and Zuñi, where he destroyed *estufas* by order of Gov. Mogollón. He also took part in important campaigns, like those of 1706 and 1716.¹¹ In 1731 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Santa Fe, and War Captain, when he testified favorably about the

10. DM, 1711, No. 1.

11. Bancroft, NMO, 1714, 1745; Sp. Arch., II, No. 311.

12. Crespo, pars. 233, 254.

missionaries.¹² He and *María de Chaves* had no children, but reared a girl, *Rosa de Armiño*, who was suing him for her adopted mother's inheritance.¹³

Antonio married again, but it is not known what children he had by the second wife. He died on November 2, 1762, more than eighty years old; his wife at this time was *Teresa Rael*.¹⁴

13. Sp. Arch., I, No. 236.

14. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

URBÁN

Juan de Urbán lost his wife, *Micaela de Linares*, on January 3, 1728.¹ Their origin is unknown, and if they had any children, are likely ancestors of people by this name.

However, records abound with Urbán people who are descended from Antonio *Urbán Montaña*. (See *Montaña, Lucas*.)

1. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

URIOSTE

Martín de Urioste, an *Alférez*, appeared with *María Gómez Robledo* as a wedding witness in 1696.¹ But he is not heard of again, and the name does not appear again until the middle of the century.

Juan de Urioste and *Josefa Vargas* had a son, *Juan*, who was twenty-seven when he enlisted as a soldier in 1771.² He is most likely the following man, while *Felix* and *José* could be his brothers.

Juan de Urioste and *María Luz Griego* (*Gil Formosa* or *Giltoméy*) had the following children between 1762 and 1778: *Lorenzo*, September 6, 1762; *Juana Rafaela*, November 4, 1765; *José Miguel*, December 18, 1769; *María Josefa*, March 13, 1773; *Juan Bautista*,

June 30, 1775; *María Cristina*, November 13, 1776; *María Magdalena*, July 23, 1778; and *Xavier*, June 5, 1785.³

At the same time, *Felix Urioste* and *Josefa Romero* had these children: *María Barbara*, November 11, 1761; *María Antonia*, May 7, 1766; *Antonio Felix*, June 4, 1773; *María Concepción*, December 12, 1775;⁴ and *José Antonio*, who was nineteen when he enlisted in 1779.⁵

In the same period, *José Urioste* and *Juana Crespin* had the following: *María Juana*, August 3, 1773; *María Encarnación*, March 25, 1776; *María Rosalia*, April, 1777; and *Juana Tomasa*, September 19, 1782.⁶

1. DM, 1696, No. 15.

2. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

3. All in B, Sta. Fe.

4. Ibid.

5. HSNM, loc. cit.

6. All in B, Sta. Fe.

VALENCIA

Antonio de Valencia, nicknamed "*El Tata*," lived in Santa Fe in 1704 with his wife, *Luisa Varela Jaramillo*.¹ A soldier, he gave his age as twenty-seven in 1697.² A daughter, *Juana*, was the wife of Alonso Rodríguez.³

Cristóbal de Valencia died on August 4, 1729.⁴

Antonio de Valencia of Guadalupe del Paso married *Manuela Madrid* in 1710, but it is not clear whether the marriage took place there or in Santa Fe.⁵ This is all that was left of a once numerous family.

1. AASF, No. 16.
2. DM, 1697, No. 8.
3. Ibid., 1705, Nos. 2, 6.
4. B-16, Námbe, Bur. Sec.
5. DM, 1710, No. 13.

VALENZUELA

Francisco Jurado de Valenzuela, a native of Zacatecas and soldier of Santa Fe, the son of Juan Jurado de Valenzuela and Teresa Cavieles, married *María Leonor Domínguez* in 1694. He gave his age as twenty.¹

Martín de Valenzuela and his wife were referred to, in passing, as living in Pojoaque in 1703.²

Bartolo de Valenzuela, of La Cañada de Cochiti, was in prison in 1762 when his wife, *Barbara Gallegos*, was asking for his release.³

Raymundo Valenzuela married *Antonia de Ávila* on January 20, 1755.⁴

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 10, 13.
2. AASF, No. 15.
3. Bancroft, NMO, 1762.
4. M-27, S. Juan.

VALDÉS

JOSÉ LUIS VALDÉS was a native of the City of Oviedo in Spain, and thirty years old in 1694.¹ Two years later he was a sergeant at Santa Cruz.² His wife was *María Medina de Cabrera*, a native of Mexico City, who came with him in the colony of 1693 with their two children: *José*, four, and *Ána*, one and a half.³

José Luis was killed by the Zuñi Indians in the Mission church of Zuñi while he and two other Spanish soldiers were singing an *alabado* after Mass, on Sunday, March 4, 1703.⁴

After arriving in New Mexico, this couple had four more children: *Ignacio Luis*, *Catalina*, *Juan Lorenzo*, and *Domingo*. Of the

girls, *Ana* married Lázaro Antonio Córdoba in 1710;⁵ *Catalina*, nicknamed "*La Prieta*," was murdered in 1713 by her husband, Miguel Luján. Her mother was still living in this year and gave her age as forty.⁶ A *Rosalía*, mentioned below, might have been another daughter.

José Valdés is heard of only once afterwards, as being the natural father of *Francisco Valdés*, whose mother was Josefa de Ontiveros, later the wife of a certain Bustos, or Bustillos. They were all residents of Santa Cruz.

Francisco Valdés, when sixteen, married *Lugarda Martín* at Santa Cruz on October 11,

1723.⁷ They had a girl, *Francisca*, December 12, 1726.⁸ After *Lugarda's* death, *Francisco* married *Tomasa de Benavides*, by whom he had three children, two girls who died young, and a son, *Alejandro*, who grew up to marry *Manuela Urioste* but died without issue prior to 1762.⁹ This *Alejandro* had had some trouble as a soldier of the Santa Fe garrison in 1759.¹⁰

Old *Francisco* registered some cattle brands in 1752 as "*Francisco Valdés y Bustos*."¹¹

Ignacio Luis Valdés was nineteen years old and living in Santa Fe in 1721, when he married *Gertrudis Domínguez*, of unknown parentage.¹²

Juan Lorenzo Valdés married *Josefa de Salazar* at Santa Cruz on May 2, 1729.¹³ With *Ignacio* and *Rosalía Valdés* he was sued by *Torres* people regarding some land in Rio Arriba.¹⁴

This *Rosalía* could well be the *Rosa Valdés* who acted as a sponsor with her son, *Juan*

Valdés, on January 7, 1739,¹⁵ and was very likely a sister to *Juan Lorenzo* and the others.

Domingo Valdés married *Ana María Márquez*, grand-daughter of *Ana María Pacheco*.¹⁶ In 1745 he notarized a declaration stating that his family and that of his wife were all "Spanish and Old Christians." In it he mentioned a daughter, *Angela Francisca*, who was the wife of *José Romo de Vera*.¹⁷

An *Antonio Valdés*, widowed of *Pascuala del Rio*, married *Manuela Sánchez*, widow of *Manuel Montes Vigil*, September 23, 1737.¹⁸

* * * * *

Gregorio Valdés, who was High Sheriff, Regent, and Secretary of Government at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1680, was not a New Mexico colonist. He had a wife, two sons, and a small daughter at the time, but they had left the refugee colony at *Guadalupe del Paso* by 1681.¹⁹ He probably belonged to the old gubernatorial family of *Nueva Vizcaya*.

1. DM, 1694, Nos. 27, 28, 32.
2. Ibid., 1696, No. 14.
3. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-95.
4. Doc. Hist. de Mex., p. 183; entered in the burial register by Fr. Yrazábal on June 17, 1709 (Bur-48, Zuñil).
5. DM, 1710, No. 19; Sp. Arch., II, No. 187.
6. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.
7. DM, 1723, No. 6.
8. B-16, Nambé.
9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 104.

10. Ibid., II, No. 535.
11. Twitt. Coll., No. 133.
12. DM, 1721, No. 3.
13. Ibid., 1729, No. 2.
14. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1004.
15. B-16, Nambé.
16. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 717, 1043.
17. Ibid., I, No. 1052; II, No. 464.
18. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
19. Revolt, I, p. 137; BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 267, 271.

VALERIO

José Valerio Martínez and his wife, *Nicolasa del Rosal*, were listed among the colonists of 1693.¹ But it is not known if they actually reached New Mexico. If they did, they could very well be the parents of later *Valerio* individuals.

Martín Valerio, a native of *Sombrerete*, was forty-eight years old in 1730, married, and residing in Santa Fe.² He was referred to as

"*Martín Fernández Valerio*" at *Pojoaque*, May 12, 1748.³

Felipe Valerio of *Chimayo* married *Manuela Mestas* of *Pojoaque*, on October 1, 1741.⁴ Some of their children were: *María Gertrudis*, March 12, 1745; *Antonia Barbara*, January 18, 1750; and *Tomás Antonio*, February 15, 1754.⁵

Marcelino Valerio and *Luisa Martín* of *Abiquíu* had a child, *Valentina*, March 3, 1747.⁶

1. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-95.
2. DM, 1730, no number.
3. B-16, Nambé.

4. Ibid., M. Sec.
5. Ibid.
6. B-31, Sta. Clara.

VALLEJO

(Vallejo González)

MANUEL VALLEJO GONZÁLEZ, or GONZÁLEZ VALLEJO, was the son of Juan, born in Acazingo, and thirty-three when he joined the 1693 colonists with his thirty-one-year-old wife, *María López de Arteaga*. He was tall, dark, and bald, with large eyes. With them came a seven-year-old child by Manuel's previous marriage, *Angela Teresa*; she was born in Mexico City, and had a dark complexion, big eyes and forehead, and a thick nose. Her father was a blacksmith by trade.¹

Manuel's second wife died during childbirth on the journey, at El Puesto de Collo-sillas, and was buried in the convent church of San Francisco de Santiago in Querétaro.² After reaching Santa Fe, Manuel married *Mariana Hurtado*, on November 7, 1694. He gave his age as thirty-four, and his parents, Juan González Vallejo, deceased, and Ana González.³

In 1698 he sold his grant at Santa Cruz,⁴ and moved to his new wife's country in the Rio Abajo. Two known sons by Mariana were *Antonio*, married to Micaela Silva, and *Lugardo*, to Rosa Romero. *Angela Teresa*, the little girl of Manuel's first marriage and who made the long trip from Mexico City to Santa Fe with her twice-widowed father, became the wife of Miguel Lucero,⁵ and later of Matías Romero.^{5a}

Antonio Vallejo married *Micaela Silva* in Albuquerque in 1718.⁶ She died on December 22, 1726, leaving two daughters, *Matilde* and *Catalina*.⁷ He then married *Casilda Jaramillo*

in 1727, but died the following year in June at the age of thirty-six.⁸ He made his last will in Santa Fe, in which he gave his parents' names, those of his first wife and their two girls, stating that he had no children by the second.⁹ *Casilda* then married *Lorenzo Griego* in April, 1728.¹⁰

Lugardo Vallejo was mentioned as Antonio's brother in the latter's will. He married *Rosa Romero*, by whom he had the following family:

Juan, born in 1730; *Ignacio Alberto*, June 9, 1731,¹¹ who married *María Luna* in 1756;¹² *Juan Manuel*, March 13, 1733; *Bernardino de Sena*, May 22, 1735;¹³ *Gertrudis*, September 18, 1740; *Bernarda de la Luz*, October 3, 1743; and *María Polonia*, February 20, 1746.¹⁴

Juan Vallejo was married to *Angelina Varela Jaramillo* as early as 1716.¹⁵ He died at the age of fifty on June 4, 1748.¹⁶ His widow, when she died at Fuenclara, June 19, 1762, was called *Angelina Jojola*.¹⁷ Perhaps Juan was a brother of Antonio and Lugardo, there being no data to link him with them.

* * * * *

Bernardo Vallejo was a natural son of Pedro Durán y Chaves II, bachelor son of old Pedro D. y Chaves,¹⁸ perhaps by a Vallejo girl. Bernardo married *Francisca Silva*, by whom he had several children: *Brigida*, October 11, 1728,¹⁹ who married her second cousin, Toribio Garcia Jurado in 1766;²⁰ *María Feliciano*, March 5, 1731;²¹ *Manuela*, February 8, 1742;²² and *Luis*, August 28, 1744.²³

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 790-95.

2. BNM, loc. cit., pp. 830-34; DM, 1694, No. 19.

3. DM, loc. cit.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 293.

5. GENEALOGY: *Angela Teresa Vallejo*, Miguel Lucero II, Manuel Lucero, María Manuela Lucero, Tomás Baca, Nicanora Baca, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

5a. GENEALOGY: *Angela Teresa Vallejo*, Tadeo Romero, María Manuela Romero, José Chávez, José Chávez II, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.

6. DM, 1718, No. 7.

7. Bur-2, Albuquerque; Sp. Arch., I, No. 82.

8. M-3, Albuquerque; Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

9. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

10. M-3, Albuquerque.

11. Both in B-2, Albuquerque.

12. M-11, Isleta.

13. Both in B-2, Albuquerque.

14. The three in B-57, Isleta.

15. DM, 1716, No. 1.

16. Bur-2, Albuquerque.

17. Ibid.

18. DM, 1766, in Albuquerque, no number.

19. B-2, Albuquerque.

20. DM, loc. cit.

21. B-2, Albuquerque.

22. B-57, Isleta.

23. B-2, Albuquerque.

VALVERDE

DON ANTONIO VALVERDE Y COSÍO, acting Governor of New Mexico from 1717 to 1722, was an uncle of Governor Juan Domingo Bustamante.¹ He commanded the Presidio at Guadalupe del Paso in 1705.² In 1719 he led a campaign against the Utes and Cumanches, the journal of which is quite interesting.³ In 1722 he bought Bustamante's property in Guadalupe del Paso,⁴ where he resided until his death on December 15, 1728. He was buried inside the old Mission there.⁵

Valverde was not very popular with the Spanish or the Indian people of New Mexico.⁶ He was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity.⁷

A daughter of his seems to have been a *Doña Juana de Valverde y Cosío*, who was the wife of Juan Antonio Pérez Velarde at Guadalupe del Paso in 1725.⁸ The Garcia de Noriega family there also married into the Valverde and Velarde families.⁹

* * * * *

CRISTOBAL VALVERDE, the son of Juan, and born in Mexico City at La Merced, joined the colonists of 1693 when nineteen years old. He was dark, with large eyes, a broad nose, and three moles on the right side of the nose. His wife, *Ynez de Aspeitia*, seventeen, the daughter of Bartolomé, was born in Mexico City at Santa Catalina. She was dark, with big eyes and a sharp nose.

They brought a daughter, *Teresa María*, two years old, also born in Mexico City, who

was fair with black hair, eyes, and eyebrows. With them also came Cristobal's fourteen-year-old brother, *Miguel Ruiz*, a native of Mexico City, who had curly hair and large eyes.¹⁰

Ynez de Aspeitia was godmother to an Indian baptized at Taos in July, 1715.¹¹

* * * * *

NICOLÁS VALVERDE was a native of Parral, married and living in New Mexico in 1716, when he gave his age as fifty.¹² He worked as a laborer in the reconstruction of San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe in 1710.¹³ He received initial grants of land on the Chama river immediately after the Reconquest.¹⁴

Antonio Valverde, living in Chama in 1748, underwent trial with his three sons, *Juan Domingo*, *Alberto*, and *Pedro* (fourteen), for assaulting a certain José Manuel Trujillo. The three sons were still single.¹⁵ Antonio's wife was *María Antonia Casillas*, who had Pedro on August 28, 1732.¹⁶ Their three boys married as follows:

Juan Domingo married Juana Córdoba at Chama, July 26, 1758.¹⁷

Alberto married Quiteria Manzanares on January 22, 1755.¹⁸ A son of theirs, Juan Miguel, married María Trinidad Hurtado of Albuquerque in 1779.¹⁹

Pedro married Micaela Trujillo on April 23, 1754.²⁰

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 319.

2. Ritch Coll., Box 2, No. 39.

3. Bancroft, NMO, 1719.

4. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1031.

5. Bur., Guad. del Paso (Juárez).

6. BNM, leg. 6, No. 11; Ocaranza, pp. 183-90.

7. OLC, pp. 73, 77.

8. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 832, f. 345.

9. Sp. Arch., I, No. 414; II, No. 473.

10. Ibid., II, No. 54c.

11. B-45, Taos.

12. DM, 1716, No. 10.

13. Kubler, p. 19.

14. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 167, 437, 926.

15. Ibid., II, No. 498.

16. B, Sta. Clara.

17. M, Sta. Clara.

18. Ibid.

19. DM, 1799, in Albuq., no number.

20. M, Sta. Clara.

VARELA

(Varela de Losada)

CRISTÓBAL VARELA, twenty-six years old in 1699, was then living in Bernalillo.¹ He and *Clementa de Ortega* had the following children: *Joaquín*, July 31, 1701; *Antonio*, June 12, 1704;² *Salvador*, December 10, 1706; *Marciala*, February 15, 1709; and *Antonia Manuela*, June 12, 1711.³

Joaquín Varela married *Juana Garcia* at Albuquerque in 1720.⁴ A son, *Juan Esteban*, was born on January 2, 1729.⁵ *Joaquín* died the following year at Guadalupe del Paso.⁶

Salvador Varela married *María Antonia Ribera* in 1725.⁷ They had a son, *Pedro*, in July, 1726.⁸

* * * * *

JACINTO VARELA was the son of Juan Varela, brother of Luisa Varela who married a Romero (Bartolomé) prior to the Reconquest.⁹ His wife was *Valentina González*, by whom he had the following children:

Gregorio, March 19, 1735, who married Juana Catalina Torres on May 6, 1759;¹⁰ *María Magdalena*, September 4, 1741;¹¹ *Josefa*, wife of Tomás Montoya;¹² and *Antonio*, who married Gertrudis Pacheco, March 19, 1766.¹³

1. DM, 1699, No. 8.

2. Both in B-13, Bern.

3. All in B-2, Albuq.

4. DM, 1720, No. 5.

5. B-2, Albuq.

6. Bur., Guad. del Paso (Juárez).

7. DM, 1725, No. 3.

8. B-2, Albuq.

9. DM, 1777, in Albuq., no number.

José Varela, husband of *Juana Rodarte*, died in Santa Fe, February 27, 1733, at the age of eighty. She died on November 30, 1745, more than seventy years old.¹⁴

Antonio Varela and *Juana de la Cruz* were married on October 1, 1704.¹⁵ They were called *Antonio Jorge* and *Juana Ansures* when two children, *Ana* and *Casilda*, were baptized, August 2, 1705, and February 17, 1707.¹⁶ Then, *Varela* and *Ansures* at the baptism of *Bernarda*, November 1, 1708; and finally *Carvajal* and *Maese* at that of *Sebastián*, February 2, 1711.¹⁷

It is very possible that some of the *Varela Jaramillo* people also adopted the single appellation of "Varela," though most of them were afterwards known as "Jaramillo."

* * * * *

Manuel Ramos made his last will at Santa Cruz in 1750, stating that he was a native of New Mexico, and had been married to *María de la Encarnación Montoya*, by whom he had four boys and two girls, "all legitimate Varelases." These were: *Antonio*, *Juan*, *Marcelino*, *Sebastián*, *Petrona*, and *María*.¹⁸

10. B-2, Albuq.; M-11, Isleta.

11. B-2, Albuq.

12. DM, loc. cit.

13. M-3, Albuq.

14. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

15. B-13, Bern., M. Sec.

16. Ibid., B. Sec.

17. All in B-2, Albuq.

18. Sp. Arch., I, No. 768.

VARGAS

Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Luján Ponce de León, the great Reconquistador of New Mexico, of an ancient and noble Castilian family, did not leave any descendants in New Mexico. Nor is there any record or hint of natural children here. With him during the

Reconquest period were two illegitimate sons, *Don Juan Manuel*, twelve years of age, and *Don Alonso*, eleven, who stayed with their illustrious father until his untimely death in 1704, when he ordered a trusted officer friend and a servant to accompany the

youths back to New Spain.¹ For a brief but complete life of the man, see José Manuel Espinosa, *First Expedition of Vargas Into New Mexico*.²

* * * * *

MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ DE VARGAS, and his brother SEBASTIÁN, came to New Mexico with the Reconquest from Guadalajara, their birthplace. They were the sons of Gabriel de Vargas and Juana Fernández, both deceased.³

Manuel de Vargas was a tailor by trade, and nineteen years old when he married *Luisa Pascuala de la Cruz* at San Lorenzo, on January 6, 1695.⁴ She was called *Lucía* (*Luisa*) *Ruiz* when their daughter, *Manuela*, married Diego Martín in 1714. By this time her father was dead.⁵ The mother is again mentioned in 1716 as a widow living in Chimalyó.⁶

SEBASTIÁN DE VARGAS married *María de Leyva* in 1696. He was twenty-two at the time.⁷ By 1708 he was a captain.⁸ In 1731 he gave his age as fifty-five.⁹ His wife died on July 20, 1742, when he was referred to as a "Maestro," and he died "a widower more than eighty years old" on October 19, 1757.¹⁰ He belonged to the Confraternity of La Conquistadora, and was the man who made the iron spikes and nails for the restoration of San Miguel Chapel.¹¹ Several land transfers

were made by him in and around Santa Fe between 1710 and 1751.¹²

A *Sebastiana de Vargas*, who married a Marcos Montoya, January 27, 1709,¹³ might have been his daughter. But she could also have been his niece, or even a member of the distinct Vargas Machuca family.

* * * * *

JUAN DE VARGAS MACHUCA was at Guadalupe del Paso in 1681, single and eighteen years of age when he passed muster in that year.¹⁴ His wife was *Ana Olguín*, and a daughter of theirs, *Rosa*, became the wife of Blas Martín in 1705. Both her parents were dead at this time.¹⁵ The following man was in all likelihood Rosa's brother.

Tomás de Vargas Machuca and his wife, *María Benavides*, were sponsors for a child, January 12, 1726.¹⁶ He died a widower on February 3, 1737.¹⁷

Francisco de Vargas, husband of *María Rodríguez*, died on November 21, 1736.¹⁸

* * * * *

Eusebio de Vargas, a captain mentioned as a witness in 1694,¹⁹ was also the leader of a company of Vargas' soldiers in a campaign of that year.²⁰ He is not heard of again. Bancroft thought he might be a brother of the Governor.²¹

1. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1027.

2. Also for religious depth, OLC, pp. 7-10, 53-5.

3. DM, 1694, No. 18; 1696, No. 10.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., 1714, No. 4.

6. Sp. Arch., I, No. 260.

7. DM, 1696, No. 10.

8. Ibid., 1708, No. 1.

9. Bancroft, NMO, 1731.

10. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

11. OLC, p. 70; Kubler, p. 5.

12. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 30, 85, 166, 428, 640, 1033.

13. M-24, S. Hd.

14. Revolt, II, pp. 44-5, 194.

15. DM, 1705, No. 1.

16. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

17. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

18. Ibid.

19. DM, 1694, No. 25.

20. NMHR, Vol. XI, No. 2, p. 184.

21. Hist. of N. M., p. 210.

VÁSQUEZ

JOSÉ VÁSQUEZ DE LARA, the son of Miguel Vásquez de Lara and Juana de Alcalá, deceased, came as a soldier of the Reconquest. He was born at Nuestra Señora de San

Juan, Villa de Los Lagos. On February 3, 1694, he married *María Magdalena Baca*.¹ He acted as a notary for the friars in 1700.² A daughter, *María*, married Diego Padilla, wi-

dowed of Catalina Gutiérrez, in 1713 at Ber-nalillo.³

* * * * *

Juan Antonio Vázquez de la Cruz was a native of Tepozotlán, the son of Alonso Vázquez and Ana María. He was seventeen in 1697 when he married *Josefa de la Rosa*, twenty, daughter of Nicolás Arias and Lorenza de la Cruz, all of Zacatecas.⁴

José Vázquez, a maker of *carretas*, twenty

years old in 1715, lived at Santa Cruz with his wife, *Francisca de Torres*.⁵

Antonio Vázquez, of unknown parentage, married *Gertrudis Muñiz* at Santa Fe in 1714.⁶

1. DM, 1694, No. 33.
2. Ibid., 1700, No. 1.
3. Ibid., 1713, No. 1. GENEALOGY: María Vázquez de Lara, Francisco Padilla, Francisca Padilla, Mariano Torres, María Rita Torres, José Chávez, Eugenio Chávez, Fabián Chávez, Fr. A. Chávez.
4. Ibid., 1697, No. 8.
5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 239c.
6. DM, 1714, No. 11.

VEGA

Francisco Blanco de la Vega, fifteen years of age, was among the convicts of 1677. He was a native of Puebla, the son of Andrés, dark, with thick eyebrows and small eyes.¹ He was killed by the Indians at Picuris in 1680.² He might have married and had children in those three years.

Juan de la Vega and María Madrid, both natives of New Mexico, were dead by 1716 when their daughter, *Juana*, married Juan de Ledesma in Santa Fe.³

* * * * *

Felipe Vega, twenty, a widower from

Guadalajara, married *Dominga de la Concepción* in 1705. They were former slaves of Governor Cuervo.⁴

Francisco de la Vega and Antonia de la Concepción were wedding witnesses in 1694.⁵

Simona de Vega, daughter of Antonio de Vega and Antonia Hernández of San Luis Potosí, was the wife of a Juan Morones, living in Santa Fe in 1706.⁶ All these people were of low estate.

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-24.
2. Revolt, I, p. 98.
3. DM, 1716, No. 12.
4. Ibid., 1705, No. 9.
5. Ibid., 1694, No. 29.
6. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 735, f. 273.

VEGA y COCA

MIGUEL DE LA VEGA Y COCA, the son of Cristóbal de la Vega and born in the City of Mexico, came to New Mexico with the colonists of 1693. He was sixteen years old, fair-complexioned, with an aquiline face and small eyes. His wife, *Manuela de Medina*, was also sixteen; she was the daughter of Alonso, dark, with big eyes and a rather thick nose.

With them came her mother, *Josefa de Cabrera*, the widow of Alonso de Medina. She

was thirty, a native of Mexico City, having an aquiline face, large eyes, and a small nose.¹ Her other young daughter was the wife of José Luis Valdés.

Miguel's young wife died not long after their arrival, for in 1699, while residing at Santa Cruz, he married *María Montoya*.² From around the years 1727 to 1731 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Taos and Picuris.³ His second wife died in Santa Fe, where they now resided, on August 22, 1750.⁴ All his known

children were girls, perhaps all by his second wife, and each one made a good marriage.

Feliciana (possibly by his first wife) married Don Bernardo de Bustamante y Tagle;^{4a} *Francisca* was the wife of Manuel Tenorio de Alba;⁵ *Apolonia* married Antonio Baca;⁶ *María* became the wife of Manuel Baca;⁷ *Leonarda* married Toribio Alejandro Ortiz in 1735;⁸ *Isabel* was married to Miguel de Alire in 1728;⁹ *Marcelina Antonia* married Manuel Ortiz in 1735;¹⁰ and (presumably) *Margarita*, who was the wife of Juan Tenorio de Alba.¹¹

1. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c.
2. DM, 1699, No. 1.
3. Crespo, pars. 135, 137.
4. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.
- 4a. GENEALOGY: *Feliciana de la Vega y Coca*, Josefa Bustamante, María Josefa Ortiz, Jose María Alarí, María Dolores Alarid, Romualdo Roybal, Nicolasa Roybal, Fr. A. Chávez.
5. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 440, 652.

Juan de Coca and his wife, *Margarita Bustamante*, had a child, *Ynez*, April 21, 1748, for whom Don Bernardo Bustamante and Rosa Bustamante were the godparents.¹² But there is nothing to show if this couple actually belonged to these two families, or were merely servants.

Old Miguel was sometimes referred to simply as "Coca,"¹³ as also some of the daughters when they were married. Juan de Coca could very well be his son, and the progenitor of the Coca family, for the double surname did not survive as such.

6. Ibid., No. 88.
7. Ibid.
8. M-50, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 652.
9. Ibid.
10. M-50, Sta. Fe.
11. Ibid.
12. B-62, Sta. Fe.
13. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 85, 166.

VELARDE

JUAN ANTONIO PÉREZ VELARDE was a native of Muriedas, Valle de Camargo, in Asturias, baptized on April 28, 1702, who was living at Guadalupe del Paso in 1725, when he was appointed High Sheriff of the Holy Office. He was also *Hermano Mayor* of the Third Order of St. Francis. His parents were Francisco Escajedo and María Velarde. His wife was *Doña Juana de Valverde y Cosío*.¹ In his capacity as High Sheriff of the Inquisition, he arrested Francisco Xavier Romero of Santa Cruz as a "somético" in 1728.²

Manuel Velarde de Cosío of Guadalupe del Paso was, in all likelihood, a son of Velarde and his Cosío wife. Manuel's wife was *Lugarda Lucero de Godoy*. One of their daughters, *Rosalía*, married José García de Noriega; their daughter, *Carmen García de Noriega*, married Francisco Ortiz y Bustamante of Santa Fe, and these were the parents of the Rev. Rafael Ortiz.³

* * * * *

Juan Francisco Velarde of Guadalupe del Paso, the son of Francisco Velarde and Ma-

ría Velarde, came to Albuquerque in 1787 and married *Manuela López*, daughter of Miguel López and Manuela de Herrera.⁴ In 1790, he was twenty, and she was twenty-two. They had a son, nine years old, and a daughter who was eight.⁵

* * * * *

Nicolás Velarde and *Leonarda Tenorio* were living at La Soledad in Rio Arriba when a son, *Nicolas Antonio*, was born on April 17, 1779.⁶ Another son, *José Manuel*, was twenty-seven when he enlisted as a soldier in 1781.^{6a}

Joaquín Velarde and *Juana García de Noriega* were living at La Hoya in Rio Arriba. Two children of theirs were *José Rafael*, born December 5, 1779, and *María Luisa*, May 7, 1786.⁷

José Manuel Velarde and his wife, *María Manuela Perea*, lived across the Rio del Norte from La Soledad in the Chama district. A daughter, *María Josefa*, was born there on May 28, 1802; an older daughter, *María An-*

tonia, acted as a sponsor with her father, June 7, 1804.⁸ They also had a married son, *José Miguel*, whose wife was *María Concepción Durán*. At the baptism of their child,

María Encarnación, March 26, 1804, *José Miguel's* parents were the sponsors. He and his *Perea* mother were godparents together in 1805.⁹

1. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 832, f. 345.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 253; Bancroft, NMO, 1728.
3. Twit. Coll., No. 254; HSNM, No. 2828; cf., NMHR, V, XXV, No. 4, pp. 265-295.
4. DM, 1787, in Albuq., no number.

5. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
6. B-42, S. Juan.
- 6a. HSNM, Mil. Papers.
7. B-42, S. Juan.
8. B-31, Sta. Clara.
9. Ibid.

VELÁSQUEZ

(Velasco and Velásquez)

CRISTÓBAL VELASCO came to New Mexico in 1677 as a convict. He was twenty-five, the son of Francisco, and born in Mexico City, Calle de San Francisco; he was tall, fair and freckled, with small deep-set eyes. His sentence was to last six years in military service.¹ When the Indians rebelled in 1680 he was already an *Alférez*, passing muster as a convict, married in New Mexico, with one small child and two female servants.² He ran away from the refugee colony at Guadalupe del Paso in 1692,³ but was caught, or returned voluntarily, to play an important part in the Vargas Reconquest. His wife was *Josefa de Carvajal*, daughter of *María Márquez*.⁴

By 1693 he was a captain, and working hard for Vargas as a recruiter of colonists in Mexico City, or *Espanoles-Mexicanos*, Spanish people from the City and Valley of Mexico. His charges were still in Mexico City on March 21, 1693; they reached Durango on August 19, and Parral on September 1, 1693.⁵ They arrived at Guadalupe del Paso well before the end of the year, but did not arrive in Santa Fe until June 23, 1694,⁶ six months after the battle of Santa Fe. Hence, save for certain individuals who must have joined up as soldiers, these people did not take part in the actual Reconquest of New Mexico. Vargas used a large number of them to found the Villa of Santa Cruz.

Cristóbal Velasco and his family are not heard of again; they very likely went back to New Spain. They perhaps did not even come north with the Mexico City colony, as

it was in charge of Fray Francisco Farfán on arrival.

Francisco de Velasco was an eighteen-year-old *Bachiller*, or advanced clerical student, who was sentenced by an ecclesiastical judge to serve two years as a soldier in 1677 (and was thus cut off from further advancement to the priesthood). He was the son of José, and also born in Mexico City at the Calle de San Francisco.⁷ Evidently, he was at least a first cousin of Cristóbal de Velasco. By 1680, Francisco was married, with one little daughter, and acting as a clerk to the *Cabildo* of Santa Fe, when the Indians struck and the colonists fled to Guadalupe del Paso.⁸ Since his term was up, he must have returned to New Spain, for he is not heard of again.

* * * * *

DIEGO DE VELASCO, sometimes referred to by others as "Velásquez," signed his name, "Velasco."⁹ In 1694 he married *María de Tapia*, or *Herrera*, a natural daughter of Ana López. He was born in Guadiana (Durango in New Spain), the son of Lorenzo Velasco and Josefa de Palavis, deceased.¹⁰ He gave his age as thirty-seven in 1705, when he declared that he was a carpenter and a native of Durango.¹¹ Both he and his wife inherited her mother's property in Santa Fe.¹² In 1713 she was referred to as the wife of Velasquez the Lame Carpenter.¹³ He was the

Master Carpenter in charge of the reconstruction of San Miguel Chapel in 1710.¹⁴

In 1712 Diego killed Miguel de Herrera, who had come to assault him in his own house. Diego referred to his known lameness in denying his guilt, but was found guilty of manslaughter. His sentence, as a Master Carpenter, was to work on the new parish church of Santa Fe, and to build barges for crossing the Rio del Norte at San Felipe and Guadalupe del Paso.¹⁵ Diego was still living in 1746, at Santa Cruz, and still acknowledged as the "*Maestro Carpintero*."¹⁶

Reference was made during the trial to a son of his whose name was not given. This might have been a second *Diego*, or a *José Inocencio*, both of whom appear to be his sons.

Diego Velasco II married *Ynez de Apodaca* on July 27, 1746.¹⁷ They had a son, *Pedro*, February 27, 1748, and a daughter, *Catalina Antonia*, March 13, 1751.¹⁸ Their mother, a widow, died on May 19, 1751.¹⁹

Lorenzo Inocencio Velasco, afterwards known as **Velásquez**, practiced the carpenter's trade in the Rio Arriba country; his sister *María Antonia* was the wife of *Juan del Prado*, with whom a son of Lorenzo Inocencio tried to escape from military service in 1763.²⁰ Lorenzo Inocencio himself was accused of encouraging slackers during an Indian campaign in 1757.²¹

He had married *María Mestas* on June 19, 1735.²² They had a son, *Juan Esteban*, the one who ran away with *Prado* in 1763.²³ A daughter, *Nicolasa*, married *Juan Martín*, May 8, 1785.²⁴

Juan Esteban Velásquez, son of the above pair, returned home from his evasion of military duty, and proceeded to rear a large family at La Cuchilla in the Santa Clara district. On December 20, 1772, he married *Juana Apodaca*, or *Valverde*, in Santa Fe.²⁵ They had at least nine children between 1773 and 1790.²⁶ He died at La Cuchilla on October 8, 1819, at the age of eighty.²⁷

He and his wife also reared an orphan or, perhaps, illegitimate Ortiz girl, *María Loreta*, who married *Mariano Roybal* on June 27, 1781.²⁸

Long before the century ended, the *Velasco* surname disappeared, by merging with the *Velásquez* name of other families.

* * * * *

JOSÉ VELASQUEZ CORTÉS, the son of *Antonio* and a native of *Sevilla*, was thirty-six years old when he joined the colonists of 1693. He was tall, his broad face pockmarked, and had a wide forehead and deep-set eyes. His wife was *Juana de Caras*, thirty, the daughter of *Francisco* and a native of *Puebla*. She was of medium height, with a broad dark face and large eyes.

They had a three-year-old daughter, *María*, born in *Guamantla*, who had a round face with small eyes and nose.²⁹ This girl married *José de Armijo* in 1710, who jointly with *José "Blásquez"* and *Juana de Caras* purchased a house and lot by the *Santa Fe Plaza*.³⁰

* * * * *

FRANCISCO VELÁSQUEZ, the son of *Nicolás Rodríguez [sic]* and *Andrea de Medina*,

1. B-H, III, pp. 317-322.
2. *Revolt*, I, pp. 119, 158; II, pp. 53-4, 118-9.
3. BNM, leg. 2, Pt. 3, ff. 290-1.
4. *Ibid.*
5. BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-95, 830-34, is a list carried and amended on occasion by Velasco or Father Farfán. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c, is an official roster copied in Mexico City in September, 1693, and sent up to Vargas.
6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 55f.
7. B-H, loc. cit.
8. *Revolt*, I, pp. 16, 121, 137.
9. DM, 1698, No. 1; Bancroft, NMO, 1728.
10. *Ibid.*, 1694, No. 5.
11. *Ibid.*, 1705, No. 9.
12. Sp. Arch., I, No. 160.
13. AGN, Mex., Inq., t. 758, ff. 468 et seq.
14. Kubler, p. 20.

15. Sp. Arch., II, No. 172.
16. *Ibid.*, No. 470.
17. M-50, Sta. Fe.
18. Both in B, Sta. Fe.
19. Bur-49, Sta. Fe.
20. Bancroft, NMO, 1763.
21. AGN, Tierras, 426, III, ff. 7-11.
22. Bur-16, Nambé, M. Sec.
23. Sp. Arch., II, No. 584.
24. M-33, Sta. Clara.
25. M-50, Sta. Fe.
26. All in B-31, Sta. Clara.
27. Bur-30, Sta. Clara.
28. M-33, Sta. Clara. GENEALOGY: *María Loreta Velásquez*, *Juan Manuel Roybal*, *Desiderio Roybal*, *Romualdo Roybal*, *Nicolasa Roybal*, Fr. A. Chavez.
29. Sp. Arch., II, No. 54c; BNM, leg. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 790-95.
30. *Ibid.*, I, No. 411.

was a soldier of Santa Fe who married *Felipa Montoya* in 1710.³¹ He next married *Barbara Baca*, widow of Juan Garcia, August 11, 1737.³²

* * * * *

DIEGO VELÁSQUEZ was a native of Sombrerete who came to Santa Fe with his children and wife, *Juana del Rio*, known also as "*Juana la Prieta*."³³ Diego gave his age as twenty-five or twenty-nine, and his origin as Sombrerete, in 1716. He signed his name, "Velásquez."³⁴

The children born in Sombrerete were: *Antonio*, who married *Juana Rodríguez* in

1705;³⁵ *Diego*, who married *Ana María Archuleta* the same year;³⁶ *Catalina*, known as "*La Malora*," and as the daughter of "*La Prieta*,"³⁷ and who married a certain Negrete and then a Morones,³⁸ and was also the natural mother of Juan Antonio de los Rios, alias Archuleta;³⁹ and, presumably, *Francisco Velásquez "el Prietito."*⁴⁰

The Velásquez people living in Santa Fe throughout this century can almost with certainty be considered members of the last two families, while those of the north country were "Velascos" originally.

31. DM, 1710, No. 4.

32. M-50, Sta. Fe.

33. AGN, loc. cit.

34. DM, 1716, Nos. 9, 12.

35. Ibid., 1705, Nos. 2, 5.

36. Ibid., No. 11.

37. Ibid., No. 6.

38. AGN, loc. cit. Juan Morones de Casares, twenty-eight and a native of Michoacán, was a soldier in Santa Fe in 1696 (DM, 1696, No. 4.).

39. Sp. Arch., II, No. 354. See Archuleta, Juan Antonio.

40. Ibid., I, No. 731.

VIGIL

(Montes Vigil)

FRANCISCO MONTES VIGIL and *María Jiménez de Ancizo* were colonists from Zacatecas. In Santa Fe in 1695, he said that he was a native of El Real de Zacatecas and thirty years old. In 1710 he received a grant of land at Alameda, but sold it two years later.¹

Their known children were: *María*, wife of Martín Romero and mother of Antonio Romero;² *Gertrudis*; *Elena*; *Domingo*,³ who married *María Estela Márquez*;⁴ *Francisco*,⁵ husband of *Antonia Jirón* and then of *Lorenza Medina*; *Manuel*,⁶ who married *Manuela Sánchez*; *Juan*, husband of *Ynez López* and then of *Nicolasa Luján*; and, presumably, *Pedro*, who married *Juana Trujillo*.

Francisco Montes Vigil II and his wife, *Antonia Jirón*, were living at Santa Cruz in 1733, when she accused a man of entering her

home at midnight when her husband was away.⁷ On June 28, 1744, widowed of *Antonia Jirón del Castillo*, he married *Lorenza Medina*.⁸

His son, *Francisco III*, when marrying *María de Jesús Mestas*, May 12, 1748, gave his name as *Francisco Montes Vigil de Santillana*, the son of *Francisco Vigil de Santillana* and *Antonia Jirón del Castillo*.⁹ A daughter of *Francisco III* married *Inocencio Martín* at Chama in 1776.¹⁰

Manuel Montes Vigil, a soldier of Santa Fe, made his last will in 1733, in which he stated that he had been married to *Manuela Sánchez* for thirteen years. He had a brother named *Juan*. His four children were: *Josefa*, *Isabel*, *Juan Luis*, and *María Antonia*.¹¹

1. DM, 1695, Nos. 12, 7; 1696, No. 10; Sp. Arch., I, No. 302.

2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 499.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid., No. 513.

5. Ibid., No. 499.

6. Ibid., Nos. 499, 1220.

7. Ibid., II, No. 391.

8. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

9. B-16, Nambé, M. Sec.

10. DM, 1776, no number.

11. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1220.

He died on March 21, 1733, at the age of thirty-two,¹² and his widow then married an Antonio Valdés on September 23, 1737.¹³

Juan Montes Vigil, widowed of Ynez López, married Antonia Nicolasa Luján in Santa Fe, May 16, 1745.¹⁴ He died on May 18, 1762.¹⁵ When he made his last will in this year, he gave his parents' names, stating that he had been married for twenty-nine years to Ynez López, by whom he had three children: Manuela (died when eight), Juan (died when six), and Manuel. He had one daughter, Manuela de la Luz, by his second wife.¹⁶ This last son named was the Manuel Vigil who married Gertrudis Armijo of Taos, and settled at her ancestral inheritance of Ranchos de Taos

12. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

13. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

14. M-50, Sta. Fe.

15. Bur-48, Sta. Fe.

16. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1055.

around the year 1776. He later married Magdalena Valdéz of Abiquiú, May 8, 1777.^{16a}

Pedro Montes Vigil was thirty-three and a resident of Santa Fe in 1717.¹⁷ In 1710 he worked on the restoration of San Miguel Chapel.¹⁸ His wife was Juana Trujillo, daughter of Mateo Trujillo.¹⁹ There is no documentary evidence to link him with the preceding men, but apparently he is their brother.

Manuel Gregorio Montes Vigil, who married Lorenza Fernández Valerio, April 8, 1742,²⁰ was perhaps a son of Francisco II and a brother of Francisco III; a Fernández Valerio was the padrino for the wedding of Francisco Montes Vigil III and María Mestas in 1748.

16a. BNM, leg. 10, No. 43; Taos; Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 48, 240; M-1, Abiquiú.

17. DM, 1717, No. 2.

18. Kubler, pp. 18, 20.

19. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1034; II, No. 273.

20. M-29, Sta. Cruz.

VILLALPANDO

JUAN DE VILLA EL PANDO was a native of La Villa de León, and a soldier of Santa Fe, when he married Ana María Romero, June 2, 1694. His parents were Juan de Villa el Pando and Ursula de Olaes.¹ He was dead by 1718, when a son of theirs got married; his widow was known also as "La Panda."²

Their known children were Ambrosio, Pablo, Juan Rosalío, and Catalina.³ The girl be-

came the wife of Antonio Martin of Embudo.⁴

Ambrosio de Villalpando was twenty when he married María Romero on October 6, 1718.⁵ In 1732 a complaint was made against him for mistreating some Picurís Indians,⁶ and in 1735 he was tried for the killing of an Indian, but was found not guilty.⁷

1. DM, 1694, No. 2.

2. Ibid., 1718, No. 6; Sp. Arch., I, No. 930; II, No. 296.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1002; II, No. 296.

4. Ibid., I, No. 987.

5. DM, 1718, No. 6.

6. Sp. Arch., II, No. 365.

7. Ibid., No. 404.

VILLANUEVA

VICENTE DE VILLANUEVA, a native of Parral, the son of José Antonio Villanueva and Petra Ibargüen, was twenty-four in 1796,

when he enlisted in the Santa Fe garrison.¹ He married Ana María Alarí on April 3, 1799.² Their known children were: María Jo-

1. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

2. M-51, Castrense.

sefa, April 21, 1801; *José Domingo de Jesús*, May 14, 1808; *José Vicente de Jesús*, June 3, 1807; and *Juan Nepomuceno*, April 13, 1813.⁴

In 1813 he was *Alcalde Mayor* of Pecos and

connected with the newly founded military post of San Miguel del Vado.⁵

3. The three in B, *Castrense*.

4. B-65, Sta. Fe.

5. Sp. Arch., I, No. 56; II, No. 2755.

VITÓN

GASPAR VITÓN appears as a name in 1731.¹ He evidently was the husband of *María Diega Garduño*, who had a son, *José Gabriel Garduño*, or *Vitón*.² A daughter of hers

was married to Vicente Sena;³ her name was given as *María Teresa Vitón y Gallardo* when a daughter, Margarita Antonia Sena, was married on September 6, 1773.⁴

1. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 316, 357, 517; Bancroft, NMO, 1731.

2. Ibid., Nos. 34, 351.

3. Ibid.

4. M-23, S. Felipe.

YRIGOYEN

MARTIN YRIGOYEN, a native of Chihuahua, the son of Francisco Yrigoyen and *María Luisa de Argüello*, was thirty-one years old, and already married, when he enlisted in Santa Fe in 1797.¹ His wife was *Gertrudis*

de la O, whom he evidently had married at the Presidio of Guajoquilla.² He either died or returned with his family to New Spain after the turn of the century.

1. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

2. B-66, *Castrense*, Aug. 8, 1805. See, O, *José de la*.

YRISARRI

PABLO YRISARRI came to New Mexico in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century and married *Antonia Teresa Romero* on November 1, 1811.¹ She was dead by 1822 when he married *Ana María Ortega*, widow of *José Miguel Jaramillo*. Pablo was thirty-six at this time.²

Mariano Yrisarri, presumably Pablo's son, married *Juana Otero* on March 26, 1836; she was the daughter of Vicente Otero and *Gertrudis Chávez*.³

1. M-4, *Albuq.*

2. DM, 1822, in *Albuq.*; no number; M-4, *Albuq.*, May 6.

3. M-11, *Tomé*; DM, 1836, in *Albuq.*, no number.

YTURRIETA

JOSÉ MARIANO DE LOS DOLORES YTURRIETA acted as a baptismal sponsor with Jacinta Peláez on March 11, 1736, and with *María Luisa Baca* on March 23, 1736, in

Albuquerque.¹ In 1744 he asked for land at *Jémez*, to no avail.² His wife was very likely a *Juana Teresa Romero*, mother of Pedro Yturrieta of Belen.³

Pedro Yturrieta, just mentioned, married *María Chávez* on May 19, 1751.⁴ She was the daughter of José de Chávez and María Luisa Aragón.⁵ Pedro is mentioned in land questions at Belén in 1756 and 1768,⁶ and also in an assault case.⁷

His known children were: *Petra Vitalia*, who married Bartolo Trujillo in 1776;⁸ *Gaspar*, born February 3, 1759;⁹ and *Manuel*, who married María Barbara Luna.

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1. B-2, Albuq.
 2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 965.
 3. Ibid., No. 362; name is here spelled "Yturbleta."
 4. M-4, Albuq.; M-11, Isleta.
 5. DM, 1766, in Albuq., no number; complaint by Luisa Aragón against him.

Manuel Yturrieta, twenty-six, the son of Pedro Yturrieta and María Chávez, both deceased, married *María Barbara*, natural daughter of Antonia Quintana, deceased, on April 27, 1793.¹⁰ He and his wife, Barbara Luna, were living at Los Padillas in 1802 with a son, *Pedro*.¹¹ They had a grandchild, María Álvarez del Castillo, who was a sponsor, February 12, 1804.¹²

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6. Sp. Arch., I, Nos. 113, 362.
 7. Ibid., II, No. 612.
 8. DM, 1776, in Albuq., no number; also preceding DM, 1766.
 9. B-14, Cochiti.
 10. M-54, Tomé, M. Sec.
 11. AASF, No. 30.
 12. B-54, Tomé.

ZAMORA

JUAN DE ZAMORA, most likely the twenty-five-year-old native of New Mexico who passed muster in 1681,¹ was living at Santa

Cruz with his wife and three children in 1696.²

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1. Revolt, II, p. 128.
 2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 817.

APPENDIX

OF ADDITIONAL NAMES ON THE
CHARTS AND OTHER
PERSONS

ARCHULETA

JULIO ANTONIO ARCHULETA, son of Hilario Archuleta and Bernarda Trujillo, married *Margarita Lucero*, November 1, 1766. He was dead by 1774, for on March 19 of this year his widow married a Francisco Xavier Quintana.¹ Two known daughters of theirs were *María Manuela*, who married Atanasio de la Cerda on October 14, 1787;² and *María Ygnacia*, who became the wife of José María Quintana (q.v.).

* * * * *

The genealogy of the famed COL. DIEGO ARCHULETA, like that of his contemporary, Governor Manuel Armijo, is difficult to trace for lack of immediate data on his parents. According to Twitchell, he was born at Alcalde, March 27, 1814, the son of Juan Andrés Archuleta. Diego had seven children by his wife, *Jesúsita Trujillo*.³ They had a daughter, *Margarita*, who married an Albino Vigil and died at Conejos in 1881.⁴ Archuleta's military career is told by Twitchell in his work cited, as well as in an article by Don Diego himself in 1877 for *La Revista Católica*.⁵ He also wrote a defense of the Catholic Faith in 1882 for the same periodical, which printed a brief but poignant obituary when he died in Santa Fe on March 22, 1884.⁶

His father was, to all appearances, the Juan Andrés Archuleta who was the commander of militia in Rio Arriba in 1839.⁷

A similar case is that of another contemporary, the notorious JOSÉ GONZALES, leader of the Rio Arriba insurgents of 1837, who had himself elected Governor of New Mexico during a brief period of terror and

bloodshed, and who has been described by all modern writers as a full-blooded Taos Indian.⁸ According to the highly intelligent Chacón family of a generation ago, Gonzales was no Indian⁹ but even if he had *genízaro* antecedents, he still was not the paint-and-feather Indian in the Governors' Palace which historical and fictional writers have described. Only a tedious and thorough exploration of the relationships mentioned could provide a clue to his true identity and ancestry.

DON ANTONIO JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ, another contemporary maligned in history and fiction, is another case in point. Twitchell wrote that he was the grandson of a General Martínez who came from Chihuahua in the early part of the seventeenth century.¹⁰ But his baptismal and marriage data show Padre Martínez to have belonged to the old Martín Serrano family of New Mexico. He was baptized at Abiquiú on January 20, 1793, the son of Severino Martín and María del Carmen Santisteban. On May 20, 1812, he married María Luz Martín, daughter of Manuel Martín and María Manuela Quintana, and on the same day his sister Juana María married his bride's brother, José Manuel Martín.¹¹ His subsequent life's story is told by himself and others; a thorough investigation of all persons in it might not only bring out his complete ancestry but also disprove many a calumny.

The bigoted stories about GERTRUDIS BARCELÓ by Josiah Gregg and other pioneer American journalists were thoroughly aired in *El Palacio*.¹²

1. Both marriages in M-25, S. II.
2. M-33, Sta. Clara.
3. *The History of the Military Occupation of the Territory of New Mexico* (Denver: 1909).
4. *Revista Católica*, Vol. VII, No. 12, p. 33.
5. Vol. V, No. 10, pp. 117, 118; other activities and letters in Vol. III, No. 14, pp. 157, 523, 557, 558, 592; No. 34, pp. 398, 406, 408.

6. *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 30, pp. 356 sqq.
7. See *El Palacio*, Vol. 60, No. 4, p. 159.
8. *Old Santa Fe*, pp. 200, 201.
9. Read, *Historia Ilustrada*, p. 457.
10. Twitchell, *Military Occupation*.
11. B and M, Abiquiú; see General José María Chávez, this Appendix, who married another girl of this family.
12. Vol. 57, No. 8, pp. 227-234.

ARMIJO

MANUEL ARMIJO, last Governor of New Mexico under the Mexican flag, is difficult to trace, for lack of a baptismal record and because of conflicting statements printed in the last hundred years. Twitchell wrote that his mother was Barbara Chávez, a sister of Julián Chávez (grandfather of Amado Chávez), and that Manuel had a brother.¹ Coan wrote that Manuel had a sister, *Isidora Armijo*, wife of Jesús María Chávez; their son, David Chávez, married Paz Sánchez, daughter of Desiderio Sánchez and Barbara Chávez, the latter a niece of Governor Armijo.² An *Anonymous History of New Mexico*, published in 1907, states that the Governor had a brother, *Juan Armijo*, married to Rosalia Ortega, and that both men were the sons of a Juan Armijo who came from Spain. A son of Juan, and nephew of Manuel, was Juan Cristóbal Armijo, married to a Juana María Chávez.³

A good starting point toward solving the problem is the documentary record of this brother Juan:

Juan Armijo and his wife *Rosalía Ortega* were living in the Albuquerque area when two of their children got married in 1830. Their daughter, *Manuela*, married José Chávez, son of Francisco (Xavier) Chávez and (Ana) María (Alvarez) del Castillo on April 11. A week later, April 17, their son, *Juan Cristóbal*, married Juana Chávez, sister of the above-named José Chávez.⁴ If Twitchell was correct in saying that the Governor's mother was Barbara Chávez, then this Juan Armijo is in all likelihood the twenty-year-old Juan Armijo, son of Vicente Armijo and Barbara Chávez of Albuquerque, who joined the militia in 1808,⁵ and was born around the year 1788. Juan's parents, and the Governor's, would then be the following couple:

VICENTE FERRER ARMIJO, eldest son of Manuel Segundo Durán de Armijo and

Francisca Alfónsa Lucero de Godoy, asked to marry *Barbara Chávez*, daughter of Diego Antonio Durán y Chávez and Juana Silva, in 1769.⁶ By 1790 they were living at the Plaza de San Antonio in Albuquerque, where he was a stockman and *Teniente*, fifty-five years old; his wife, Barbara *Casilda* Chávez was thirty-five, and they had seven children, not mentioned by name in the census.⁷ The couple's difference in ages points to the possibility of Vicente's having been married before, and could very well be the Vicente Armijo who was a son-in-law in 1766 of a José Baca of Albuquerque.⁸

It seems, then, that two of the seven children enumerated were *Juan*, who married Rosalia Ortega, and *Manuel*, who married Trinidad Gabaldón and became famous in his day, if notorious to posterity. Perhaps the rest of the children were girls, *Isidora* among them. It then follows that their mother Barbara was not a sister of Julián Chávez, who had no sister by this name, but his aunt of this name, the sister of his father, Pedro Antonio Chávez. Hence, Julián Chávez and Manuel Armijo were first cousins.

Manuel Armijo gave his parents in 1819 as *Don Vicente Armijo*, deceased, and Doña María Soledad Chávez, when he asked to marry *Trinidad Gabaldón*, daughter of José Miguel Gabaldón and María Dolores Ortiz.⁹ Here is the crux of the problem. Did the Padre err in writing "Soledad" for "Barbara" or "Casilda," a not unusual case? Or was she his step-mother, perhaps making Manuel and Juan half-brothers?

Manuel Armijo's character as Governor and as a man has been unjustly painted in sources too numerous to mention here. As for his family, he had no children. He reared a girl, Ramona, who married a Luis C. de Baca of Socorro,¹⁰ and whom Armijo mentioned in his last will as "my universal heir

1. Old Santa Fe, pp. 338, 234.
2. Hist. of N. M., Vol. II, p. 34.
3. Vol. I, pp. 68, 71.
4. Both in M-49, Isleta.
5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

6. DM, 1769, in Albuq., no number.
7. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
8. Ibid., I, No. 1231.
9. DM, 1819, in Albuq., no number.
10. Twitchell, loc. cit.

and daughter, Ramona Armijo." In this will his wife, Trinidad Gabaldón, is mentioned as deceased. Minor bequests are made to Beatriz, a little girl reared by his wife; to three Armijo girls, Cleofas, Albina, and Clara; to Teresa; to Justo Sandoval; and to José Antonio Armijo.¹¹

One of these females had married a José Torres of Socorro in 1851 as María Cleofas Armijo, adopted daughter of Manuel Armijo and Trinidad Gabaldón.¹² Perhaps she was a María Rita Cleofas, born on April 11, 1836, to Vicente Armijo and María de Jesús Otero.¹³ This Vicente was a first cousin once removed of Manuel Armijo, if all the foregoing tentative genealogy is correct. By this same token, the Governor was a first cousin once removed of Col. Manuel Antonio Chávez, and a double first cousin once removed of José Encarnación Chávez (q.v. in this Appendix).

Manuel Armijo, husband of Trinidad Gabaldón, died at his estate in Lemitar, after receiving all the last Sacraments, and was buried in the church of Socorro on January 20, 1854.¹⁴

Manuel Antonio Armijo, married to *Soledad Aragón*, was a contemporary of the Governor who might easily be confused because of their similar names and the similarity in sound of their wives' names. The two men were first cousins. This Manuel Antonio was the son of Pablo Antonio Armijo (brother of Vicente Ferrer Armijo) and Josefa Angela Chávez. He enlisted in the militia at the age

of twenty-two in 1808,¹⁵ and married Soledad Aragón at Valencia on February 26, 1815.¹⁶

Their known children were: *Teodoro*, born November 7, 1822;¹⁷ *María Agustina*, May 8, 1825; *José María*, March 24, 1827,¹⁸ who married Josefa Durán of Peña Blanca in 1849;¹⁹ *Marianita*, wife of Mariano Gonzales;²⁰ *Pablo*, October 23, 1831; *María Librada*, October 2, 1833;²¹ *María Leandra*, March 15, 1835;²² and *Josefa*, wife of José María Montoya.²³

* * * * *

ANTONIO JOSÉ ARMIJO, son of Manuel Segundo Durán de Armijo and Francisca Alfonsa Lucero de Godoy, married *María Guadalupe Chávez*, daughter of Diego Antonio Chávez and Juana Silva, at Atrisco, June 16, 1774.²⁴ In 1790 they were living next to his brother, Vicente Ferrer Armijo, married to Guadalupe's sister Barbara Casilda, at the Plaza de San Antonio.²⁵ Their known children were the following:

Salvador Manuel, born June 9, 1775,²⁶ who was supposedly ambushed by Apaches at the Baca ranch of La Cienega around the year 1803;²⁷ *María Isabel*, July 3, 1777, who married Mariano Torres (q.v., this Appendix); *María Ygnacia*, January 18, 1779; and *José Francisco*, October 22, 1780.²⁸ Five younger children, named as minors in 1803 when their eldest brother was killed, were: *Lucas*, *Diego*, *Pedro*, *José Antonio*, and *Ana María*.²⁹ This last girl married a José Torres in 1811.³⁰ One son, José Francisco, is most likely the man of this name who married a Rosalia Mestas on March 19, 1801.³¹

11. English Copy of Will A. Kelleher from the original, probated in Socorro Co., Jan. 25, 1873.

12. DM, 1851, no number.

13. B-73, Tomé.

14. Bur., Socorro.—N. B. Governor Armijo's parents actually were Vicente Armijo and Barbara Chávez. I made the mistake of transcribing "Soledad" for "Barbara" in DM, 1819 (see Note 9), and discovered the error after these pages were printed. The original MS had not been available for checking until now. Fortunately, this simple correction confirms the elaborate deductions made here.

15. HSNM, loc. cit.

16. M-56, Tomé.

17. B-71, Tomé; his godparents were Manuel Chávez and Isidora Armijo.

18. Both *ibid.*

19. DM, 1849, no number.

20. B-73, Tomé; bapt. of child, Nicolasa, Dec. 6, 1846.

21. Both in B-71, Tomé.

22. B-73, Tomé.

23. *Ibid.*, bapt. of child, José Merced, Dec. 13, 1846.

24. M-3, Albuq.

25. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

26. B-3, Albuq.

27. Sp. Arch., I, No. 54.

28. The three in B-4, Albuq.

29. Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

30. B-54, Tomé; M. Sec.

31. M-4, Albuq.; Sp. Arch., II, No. 2657.

BACA

JUAN FRANCISCO BACA, son of Juan Antonio Baca and Petronila García Jurado, married *María de Jesús* (no surname given) on January 2, 1749.¹ On several other occasions her last name is given as *Martín*, or *Martines*. Their known children were as follows:

Lugardo, born April 4, 1751; *Juan Antonio*, April 9, 1756; *Antonia Josefa*, March 13, 1756; *Paulín*, June 29, 1758,² who married *María Lugarda Tafoya* (see next section); and *Juana María*, who became the wife of José Francisco Pino, widower of Barbara Chávez, in 1780.³ Their mother died sometime after April, 1772, when she acted as a sponsor with her husband.⁴

Juan Francisco next married *María Josefa Pino* on August 7, 1778.⁵ They had a daughter, *Juana Lorenza*, who married Miguel Antonio Chávez on March 26, 1795.⁶ This girl's mother must have died shortly after her birth, for in 1781 Juan Francisco, widowed of *María Josefa Pino*, applied to marry *Manuela Antonia Sánchez*.⁷

Paulín Baca, son of Juan Francisco Baca and *María de Jesús Martín*, married *María Lugarda Tafoya* at Belén on May 26, 1779.⁸ By 1790 they were living in the second Plaza of Belén, when he gave his age as thirty-five, and hers as thirty-one. They had four boys (9-7-5-3) and a girl five months old.⁹ Paulín died at Belén on October 12, 1832.¹⁰ The known children were the following:

Pablo, who married *María Manuela Lucero* (see next section); *Juan*, who married *Dolores Luna*;¹¹ *Manuel*, who at twenty enrolled in the militia in 1808, and was then

described as having "*pelo güero, ojos garzos, color blanco, sejas güeras, naris rroma y varios lunares en el rostro*";¹² *José Tomás*, born November 18, 1796, who married *Rosalía Lucero* in 1819;¹³ and *Rafael*, May 5, 1795, who first married *Gertrudis García*, and then *Victoria Alderete* on April 6, 1856.¹⁴

Pablo Baca, son of Paulín Baca and *Lugarda Tafoya*, married *María Manuela Lucero* in 1803.¹⁵ They had the following known children at Los Bacas:

Rafaela Josefa, born April 21, 1805; *Pedro Sebastián*, January 20, 1808,¹⁶ who married *Refugio Serrano*;¹⁷ *Ana María Asención*, born May 31, 1810;¹⁸ *María Josefa Lugarda*, June 18, 1813;¹⁹ *Juan José Benigno*, February 15, 1819, who married *Altagracia García*, December 9, 1845;²⁰ *María Monica Antonia Francisca de Paula*, May 8, 1823;²¹ and *José Tomás*, March 7, 1826,²² who married *Juana García* (see next section).

Both parents were dead when their son Benigno appeared as a witness at Belén, October 30, 1845.²³ Sometime after 1860, members of this family joined other Belén families (García, Chávez, etc.) in migrating northeast to the newly-opened territory of present Mora County.

José Tomás Baca, son of Pablo Baca and *María Manuela Lucero*, married *Juana García* around the middle of the nineteenth century. As with other people mentioned in this Appendix, marriages at Belén for the first half of the century cannot be ascertained because the registers are missing or fragmen-

1. M-11, Isleta.
2. All in B-57, Isleta; Paulín's godparents were Domingo de Luna and Josefa Lucero.
3. B-54, Tomé.
4. B-57, Isleta.
5. M-49, Isleta.
6. B-54, Tomé.
7. DM, 1781, no number.
8. M-49, Isleta; DM, 1779, no number.
9. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
10. B-54, Tomé, Bur. Sec.
11. B-12, Belén, bapt. of child, Leonarda, April 12, 1851.

12. HSNM, Mil. Papers. See *María Nicanora Baca*, wife of Eugenio Chávez, in this Appendix.
13. B-54, Tomé; DM, 1819, in Albuq., no number.
14. M, Belén; B-54, Tomé.
15. DM, 1803, in Albuq., no number.
16. Both in B-54, Tomé.
17. B-12, Belén, bapt. of child, Jose Marcos, May 6, 1846.
18. B-54, Tomé.
19. B-8, Belén.
20. M-7 and B-8, Belén.
21. B-8, Belén; M, Watrous.
22. B-54, Tomé, rear B sec.
23. DM, 1845, in Belén, no number.

tary; hence the parentage of Juana García cannot be traced.²⁴

Their first recorded child was *Simon (a)*, born at Los Jarales, February 10, 1858, who married Damasio (Sánchez) García, May 19, 1874;²⁵ then *María Nicanora*, January 13, 1861, who married Eugenio Chávez (q.v., this Appendix); and *Felix*, May 23, 1863, who married Manuela Gonzales, February 21, 1898.²⁶ These children had two elder sisters: *Felipa Abelina*, who must have been born around 1850, and *María Gregoria*, her junior by a couple of years. The last-named was left

with relatives in Belén when the families of José Tomás and his brother Benigno migrated to virgin territory near present Wagon Mound. The youngest daughter, *María Nicanora*, young wife of Eugenio Chávez, died at La Ciruela on April 29, 1884. Tomás Baca, husband of Juana García, died there four years later, February 13, 1888,²⁷ the day before death came for Archbishop Lamy in Santa Fe.

Two other known children were *Miguel*, who married Teresa Vargas, November 16, 1879, and *Celsa*, who married Felix García, December 9, 1887.²⁸

24. These missing books most likely contained the marriage entries for Col. Manuel A. Chávez and Governor Armijo.

25. B, Belén.

26. Both in B, Belén. Marriage of Felix in M, Watrous. Ma-

ría Nicanora's name was transposed by mistake with that of another girl in the preceding entry, *María Victoria Torres*.

27. Bur, Watrous.

28. Both in M, Watrous.

CHÁVEZ

JOSÉ MARIANO CHÁVEZ, son of Cristóbal Chávez and María Josefa Núñez, married *María Manuela Romero*, his second cousin, February 2, 1773.¹ In 1790 they were living in the third Plaza of Los Chávez. His widowed mother, forty-nine, lived with them. He gave his age as thirty-four, and his trade that of a weaver. His wife was twenty-nine, and they had four boys (15-13-8-6) and two girls (14-10).² By 1802 they had moved to the first Plaza of Los Chávez.³ José Mariano died at Belén in May, 1829.⁴

Their known sons were: *José Cristóbal*, born February 20, 1774, who married Agustina Juradó at Tomé;⁵ *Juan José*, who married María Antonia Silva, April 1, 1810, at Belén;⁶ *José Manuel*, born at Los Chávez, March 7, 1794, who married Tomasa Gonzales at Cebolleta, August 17, 1817;⁷ *José Antonio*, who married María de la Luz Salaices;⁸ *José de la Encarnación*, March 25, 1796, at Los Chávez,⁹ who married María Rita Torres (see next section); *Ambrosio*, who married María Ynez Jaramillo at Cebolleta, April 23, 1815;¹⁰ and *José Teodoro*, who married María Josefa Gutiérrez at Cebolleta, April 1, 1818.¹¹

Their known daughters were: *María Gertrudis*, January 11, 1799, who married Juan Antonio Salazar, November 16, 1814, at Cebolleta;¹² *María Barbara*, who married Francisco Antonio Romero at Los Chávez, August 20, 1798, and died May 21, 1831;¹³ and *María Nicolasa*, who married José Andrés Jaramillo at Cebolleta, September 4, 1814.¹⁴

This family of José Mariano Chávez and María Manuela Romero came to be known locally as "Los Chávez Mexicanos,"¹⁵ from the fact that Mariano's mother was an outsider, an *española* of the City of Mexico whom his father had brought to New Mexico as a fourteen-year-old bride.¹⁶ As can be noted in their marriages, some of the children were pioneer settlers of the Cebolleta region, while some children of the son treated next were pioneers of the north Mora country.

José Encarnación Chávez, son of Mariano Chávez and María Manuela Romero, married *María Rita Torres* of Belén. Their wedding date is not known, due to missing registers, but the parents of both are known from the baptisms of their many children. (Fortu-

nately, the Padre at this particular period entered the grandparents in the baptismal books.)

Their known sons were as follows: *José Francisco Sebastián*, born January 20, 1823, at the Plaza de los Trujillos in Belén,¹⁷ who married Encarnación Luna (see next section); *Francisco de Paula*, April 20, 1831,¹⁸ who married María Manuela Padilla, both pioneers of La Ciruela near present Wagon Mound;¹⁹ *Juan Andrés*, February 24, 1833;²⁰ *José Marcelino*, June 23, 1839,²¹ and believed at first to be the "José" who married Encarnación Luna,²² *José Estanislao*, May 15, 1841;²³ and *José Manuel*, who married Manuela Gallegos at La Cueva in Mora County, October 19, 1866, and then Juana Romero at La Ciruela, November 22, 1868.²⁴

Their daughters were: *María de los Santos*, born October 1, 1825;²⁵ *María Ynez*, January 25, 1835;²⁶ *María de los Angeles de las Nieves*, August 5, 1836, whose marriage to a José Chávez, a relative, was revalidated at Los Jarales, March 8, 1857;²⁷ *María Martina*, who married José Rey García, March 14, 1842;²⁸ and *María Manuela*, January 1, 1844, who married Juan García in 1856.²⁹

Their father had died by 1857, when a daughter's marriage was revalidated. The widowed María Rita Torres, with some of her married and single children, joined other families of Belén which moved north to the newly-opened territory which is now eastern Mora County. The date of this migration, from marriage and other data, can be placed at about 1860-1863. They first went to the already settled valley of La Cueva near Mora,

where María Rita died at the age of sixty on July 17, 1863. The family then moved east into new country and founded La Ciruela in 1864.³⁰

José (Francisco Sebastián) Chávez, son of José Encarnación Chávez and María Rita Torres, married *Encarnación Luna* at Belén on October 3, 1845.³¹ The births of three known children are as follows: *Eugenio*, November 16, 1854,³² who married María Nicanora Baca (see next section); *José Manuel de los Reyes*, January 1, 1858; and *José Tranquilino*, January 9, 1861.³³ Another son, *Remigio*, married Gabina Montoya, October 9, 1880.^{34a} The young family moved to the Mora country with María Rita Torres. At La Ciruela, Encarnación Luna died young between the years 1864-1866, the fame of her striking beauty lasting for three generations in the Wagon Mound country. Her young widowed husband married Encarnación Mascareñas at La Ciruela, February 16, 1867.³⁴ Two known children of this marriage were *Abelina*, who married Jesús María Gallegos, December 10, 1888, and *Filiberto*, born June 10, 1877.^{34a}

Eugenio Chávez, son of José Chávez and Encarnación Luna, married *Nicanora Baca* at La Ciruela, January 13, 1877. The witnesses were the groom's uncle and aunt, Francisco Chávez and Manuela Padilla.³⁵ Their children were: *María Elfida*, November 5, 1877; *Fabián*, January 20, 1879 (see next section); *María Soraida*, April 24, 1881; and *José Demóstenes*, June 18, 1883.³⁶

Like her husband's Luna mother, Nicanora

1. DM, 1773, No. 4; M-11, Isleta.
2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
3. AASF, No. 30.
4. B-54, Tomé, Bur. Sec.
5. B-37, Isleta; B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.; he was dead by Oct. 24, 1841, and she by the end of 1845. (M-7 and B-12, Belén.)
6. B-54, Tomé, M. Sec.
7. B-54, Tomé; M, Laguna, at Gallup; their parents known from bapt. of son, José de Jesús, Aug. 15, 1824 (B-8, Belén).
8. B-8, Belén; bapt. of son, Antonio, Feb. 11, 1824.
9. B-54, Tomé.
10. M, Laguna, at Gallup.
11. Ibid.
12. B-54, Tomé; M, Laguna, at Gallup.
13. B-54, Tomé, M and Bur. Sec.
14. M, Laguna, at Gallup.
15. B-8, Belén, Aug. 15, 1824.
16. DM, 1762, no number; Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.
17. B-8, Belén.
18. B-10, Belén.
19. Both sponsors at wedding of Eugenio Chávez (q.v. this Appendix).
20. B-9, Belén; this book (1832-1833) and B-58, Isleta (1829-1842) are fragments of larger books.
21. B-10, Belén.
22. El Palacio, Vol. 55, No. 4, p. 119, note 53.
23. B-11, Belén.
24. M-46, Mora.
25. B-54, Tomé.
26. B-11, Belén.
27. B-11 and M-7, Belén.
28. M-7, Belén.
29. B-12, Belén; M, Tomé.
30. Bur., Mora; La Ciruela, near present Wagon Mound, and long extinct, was 22 years old in 1886 (Rev. Cat., Vol. 12, No. 27, p. 314).
31. M-7, Belén; DM, 1845, no number, has Oct. 25 instead. The groom was 20, and the bride 12.
32. B, Belén.
33. Both, ibid.
34a. M, Watrous.
34. M-46, Mora.
34a. M and B, Watrous.
35. M, Watrous.
36. All at La Ciruela (B, Watrous).

Baca died young at the age of twenty-four, on April 29, 1884,³⁷ and likewise left a legend, of possessing unusually blue eyes and blonde hair (see *Baca*, Note 12, this Appendix).

Eugenio then married *Paula Mascareñas* at Santa Clara (now Wagon Mound) on August 3, 1885, by whom he had a large family: *Eliás*, May 7, 1886; *María Manuela*, January 1, 1888; *Juan Bautista*, January 26, 1890; *María Encarnación*, October 2, 1892; *Tomás*, May 19, 1894; *María Simona*, February 18, 1896; *María Floripa*, February 16, 1898; *José Eugenio*, March 13, 1900; *Cresencio*, April 9, 1902; *Tomasito*, June 18, 1905; and *Manuela*, March 25, 1908.³⁸

Fabián Chávez, son of Eugenio Chávez and Nicanora Baca, married *María Nicolasa Roybal* in Wagon Mound, July 9, 1909, with George and Aurelia King as witnesses.³⁹ Here they had their first four children: *Manuel Ezequiel*, April 10, 1910 (now *Fray Angélico* in the Franciscan Order); *María Marta*, August 20, 1911; and the twins, *Romualdo Eugenio* and *Nicanora Monica* (each twin bears both grandparents' names), October 16, 1915.⁴⁰ The family then moved to Mora where the following were born: *Dominga Adela*, July 11, 1918; *María Consuelo*, April 9, 1921; and *Francisco Eugenio*, September 4, 1922.⁴¹ The next place of residence was Santa Fe, and the birthplace of *Fabián*, August 31, 1924; *Antonio Esteban*, November 27, 1926; and *José Alfredo Camilo*, July 18, 1931.⁴²

* * * * *

FRANCISCO XAVIER CHÁVEZ, son of Pedro Durán y Chávez and Juana Montoya, and who married *Manuela Padilla*, September 29, 1735,⁴³ had the following known children:

37. *Bur*, Watrous.
38. All in *B* and *M*, Watrous. By an error the priest wrote *Tomasita* for the second last child, and also transposed the name of the last child, *Manuela*, with that of a "Dionisia Sinforosa" Martínez, baptized on the same day.

39. *M*, Watrous.

40. All in *B*, Watrous.

41. All in *B*, Mora.

42. All in *B*, Santa Fe. (Cathedral.)

43. *M-11*, Isleta.

44. *B-57*, Isleta.

45. *DM*, 1764 and 1779, in *Albuq.*, no number.

46. *B-57*, Isleta.

47. *B-57*, Isleta; *DM*, 1763, in *Albuq.*, no number.

Tomás, December 20, 1737,⁴⁴ who married *María Josefa Padilla* (see next section); *Domingo*, March 28, 1741, who married *Agustina Padilla*, his second cousin, in 1764, and then *María Manuela Aguirre*, another second cousin, in 1779;⁴⁵ *José Antonio*, April 10, 1746;⁴⁶ *María Teresa de Jesús*, born in 1749 and who married her second cousin, *Manuel Lucero*, in 1763;⁴⁷ *María Concepción*, December 22, 1753; and *Miguel Antonio*, September 3, 1756.⁴⁸

Tomás Chávez, son of Francisco Xavier Chávez and Manuela Padilla, married *María Josefa Padilla*, his second cousin and sister-in-law, October 20, 1759.⁴⁹ They were living at Los Padillas in 1790, he a stockman fifty-four years old, and his wife, fifty-one. They had five sons (26-25-13-11-?) and two girls (27-17).⁵⁰ Their known children's names were:

Francisco Xavier (I), January 10, 1768, who must have died soon after; *Francisco Xavier* (II), April 3, 1769,⁵¹ who married *Ana María Alvarez del Castillo* (see next section); *Ursula*, wife of *Antonio Sandoval*,⁵² *Geronimo*; *Agustín*; *José Antonio*,⁵³ and *Ramón*, who married *Rafaela Sánchez*.⁵⁴

Francisco Xavier Chávez, son of Tomás Chávez and María Josefa Padilla, married *Ana María Alvarez del Castillo*, September 14, 1799.⁵⁵ They were living at Los Padillas in 1803.⁵⁶ He became Governor or *Jefe Político* of New Mexico, July 5, 1822, upon the establishment of the Mexican Republic, succeeding the last Spanish Governor, Don Facundo Melgares.⁵⁷

His family, according to the records, is as follows: *Mariano José*, December 8, 1808;⁵⁸ *José*, who married *Manuela Armijo*, April

48. Both in *B-57*, Isleta.

49. *M-11*, Isleta; *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 122, 209.

50. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 1092b.

51. Both in *B-57*, Isleta.

52. *Sp. Arch.*, I, Nos. 209, 216; II, No. 2620.

53. *Ibid.*; "Antonio José Chávez," wrote Twitchell, was Governor (1823-1831), and a brother of *Ursula Chávez*, wife of Gov. Antonio Sandoval (*Leading Facts*, II, pp. 25-26, notes).

54. *Sp. Arch.*, I, No. 209.

55. *B-54*, *Tomé*, M Sec.

56. *AASF*, No. 30.

57. Bancroft, *Hist. of N. M.*, p. 284.

58. *B-54*, *Tomé*; Twitchell wrote that he married Dolores Perea of Bernalillo and became Governor in 1835 (*op. cit.*).

11, 1830;⁵⁹ *Antonio José*, who married *Barbara Armijo*,⁶⁰ called "José David" by Twitchell, and who was murdered by Texas outlaws near Chávez Creek in Kansas;⁶¹ *Juana*, who married *Juan Cristóbal Armijo*, April 17, 1830;⁶² *María Francisca*, who married *Antonio José Otero*, April 30, 1834; and *Merced*, who married *Juan Otero*, May 27, 1837.⁶³

Twitchell names another son, *Tomás*, who married a niece of Bishop *Zubiría* of Durango and became a prominent lawyer in the Mexican Republic, and three more girls: *Dolores*, who married *José Leandro Perea* of Bernalillo; *Barbara*, married to *Juan Gutiérrez* of Pajarito; and *Manuela Antonia*, wife of *José María Gutiérrez* of Bernalillo.⁶⁴ This last girl, as a widow, joined the Sisters of Charity, recently come to New Mexico. After twenty-two years as "Sister Dolores," she died in Santa Fe, April 13, 1887.⁶⁵

* * * * *

PEDRO ANTONIO CHÁVEZ, son of *Diego Antonio Chávez* and *Juana Silva*, married *María Catalina Baca* in September, 1772.⁶⁶ He was a stockman, forty years old, residing at Atrisco in 1790; his wife was thirty.⁶⁷ Their place of residence in 1803 was the second Plaza of San Fernando at Los Chávez.⁶⁸ Their children, according to the records, were the following:

María Juliana, March 14, 1774;⁶⁹ *María Gertrudis*, November 11, 1777; *María Toribia*, April 7, 1779; the twins, *Ana Teresa* and *Juana María*, October 23, 1780; *María Gregoria*, November 29, 1781; *Tomás Mauricio*, September 25, 1784;⁷⁰ *Rafael Antonio*, October 20, 1787, who married *Polonia García* at Cebolleta, December 10, 1830;⁷¹ *María Guadalupe*, December 20, 1800, who married *Juan Policarpio Serna* at Cebolleta, September 24, 1815;⁷² *Francisca Antonia*, February 15,

1802;⁷³ and *Diego Antonio*, who married *Barbara Baca*, or *Jaramillo*, August 11, 1816, at Cebolleta.⁷⁴

A census list of the family at Atrisco in 1802⁷⁵ omits the first three girls, who must have died or were already married, and includes two more boys, *José Julián* and *Ambrosio*. *José Julián* might well be the first-born, entered as a girl by mistake in the register of 1774, and who married *María Luz García* (see next section).

Julián Chávez and wife *María Luz García* were living in the Cebolleta country when their son *Pedro* married *Asención Chávez* on April 13, 1831.⁷⁶ Otherwise they do not appear in the Rio Abajo records, many of which are fragmentary. According to what was told Twitchell, *Julián* was the son of *Pedro Antonio Chávez* and *Catalina Baca*,⁷⁷ and this is substantially proven by the foregoing data. Another son, who became justly famous, was *Manuel Antonio*, whose baptismal record is not extant, but whose parentage was amply testified to by contemporary witnesses who sang his praises as a soldier and Indian fighter, and later as an American officer. According to these sources, he was born at Atrisco on October 18, 1818,⁷⁸ but both date and birthplace seem unlikely. While correct regarding contemporary facts, Lummis and Twitchell are greatly in error when it comes to the more remote ancestry of their hero, as may be seen in the factual record of the family and descendants of Don Fernando Durán y Chávez.

Manuel Antonio Chávez, son of *Julián Chávez* and *María Luz García*, married *Vicenta Labadie*, a daughter of *Lorenzo Labadie* according to Twitchell.⁷⁹ No record of this marriage can be found, for reasons given several

59. M-49, Isleta. Twitchell says he was Governor in 1845, succeeding Gov. Martínez (op. cit.; *Old Santa Fe*, pp. 232, 245).

60. B-58, Isleta; bapt. of son *José Feliciano Melquiades*, Oct. 25, 1841. Their daughter *María Felipa Josefa* married *Felipe*, son of *José Chávez* and *Manuela Armijo* (bapt. of daughter *Margarita*, May 11, 1858).

61. *Leading Facts*, loc. cit.

62. M-49, Isleta.

63. Both, *ibid.*

64. Loc. cit.

65. *Rev. Cat.*, Vol. 13, No. 17, p. 193; No. 18, p. 205.

66. DM, 1772, in *Albuq.*, no number.

67. *Sp. Arch.*, II, No. 1092b.

68. AASF, loc. cit.

69. B-3, *Albuq.*

70. All in B-4, *Albuq.*

71. B-4, *Albuq.*; M, *Laguna*, in Gallup.

72. *Ibid.*

73. B-4, *Albuq.*

74. M, *Laguna*, in Gallup.

75. AASF, loc. cit.

76. M, *Laguna*, in Gallup.

77. *Old Santa Fe*, pp. 467, 468, 281-284.

78. Twitchell, loc. cit., and *Leading Facts*, II, p. 383, note; C. F. Lummis, *A New Mexico David*, pp. 190-217.

79. *Old Santa Fe*, loc. cit.

times in this Appendix. She was most likely a *María Vicenta*, born at Tomé on October 29, 1829, the daughter of Pablo Labadie and María Rosa de los Reyes Cisneros; this pair had two other known children, José Lorenzo and María Manuela Labadie, born in 1825 and 1827 respectively.⁸⁰

Manuel Antonio and his wife had eight children, among whom were the outstanding citizens, *Amado* and *Irineo*. Their father died at San Mateo in 1889.⁸¹ No matter how poor the documentary data as regards births and marriages, the ancestry of Col. Manuel Antonio Chávez comes out clearly despite some glaring errors by Lummis and Twitchell, who did a great service, nevertheless, in recording his military fame. These writings, and his handsome portrait that used to hang in the Museum at Santa Fe, inspired Walla Cather to paint him masterfully with words in *Death Comes for the Archbishop*.

* * * * *

The ancestry of JOSÉ MARÍA CHÁVEZ, who rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, is not quite clear, again for lack of documentary data. According to a memory genealogy given to Twitchell, when his descendants let him copy the original will and testament of Don Fernando Durán y Chávez (made in 1707), José María was the son of Francisco Antonio Chávez and Francisca Rosalia Velarde, the grandson of a Tomás Baca, and the great-grandson of "Diego Antonio Chávez" and Antonia Baca. This "Diego Antonio" was the son of Don Fernando Durán y Chávez and Lucía Hurtado de Salazar.⁸² A careful reading of the old script would have shown them that Don Fernando did not have a son called "Diego Antonio," but his third eldest son was "Antonio" simply. We now know that this Antonio did marry an Antonia Baca, by whom he had a large family, that one son was named "Tomas," and also that the origi-

nal will and testament of Don Fernando, after the untimely death of his first son, and the later dementia of his second son, had passed into the hands of the third son, Antonio. The following genealogy, then, is quite logical.

TOMÁS CHÁVEZ, son of Antonio Durán y Chávez and Antonia Baca, married Tomasa Padilla on December 3, 1742,⁸³ and they had the following known children:

María Antonia, November 13, 1743;⁸⁴ *Juan José*, February 4, 1745, who married Ana María Baca in September, 1772;⁸⁵ *Eugenio Francisco*, January 16, 1749; *Antonio*, December 24, 1752;⁸⁶ *Juan Ignacio*, February 1, 1756; *Juan Bautista*, July 14, 1767;⁸⁷ and *Victoria Ana* (Antonia?), who married her second cousin, José Baca of Atrisco, in 1784.⁸⁸ Either of the sons, Eugenio Francisco or Antonio, could well be the Francisco Antonio who married Francisca Rosalia Velarde.

Francisco Antonio Chávez lived in the Rio Arriba country of his wife, *Francisca Rosalia Velarde*, when their son, *José María del Socorro*, was born on September 27, 1801.⁸⁹ Another son, *Mariano Antonio Melquiades*, was born on December 18, 1803.⁹⁰ A third, *José Manuel Roque*, married María Dolores Martín, November 21, 1819.⁹¹ The family information given to Twitchell names these three sons as José María, Mariano, and José Manuel, and also, *Teodora*, *María Manuela*, *Julían*, and *Josefa*, the latter married to Eusebio Martínez. It also mentions that José María was married to María de Jesús Martínez, daughter of José Manuel Martínez y Serrano, and sister of Dolores Martínez, his brother's wife.

These Martinez people, incidentally, belonged to the old Martín Serrano family of Rio Arriba. The wives of José María and José Manuel were sisters of the short-lived bride of Antonio José Martín, later the fa-

80. B-71 and B-72, Tomé.

81. Twitchell, loc. cit.

82. Twit. Coll., No. 204.

83. M-11, Isleta.

84. B-3, Albuq.

85. B-57, Isleta; DM, 1722, no number.

86. Both in B-3, Albuq.

87. Both in B-57, Isleta.

88. DM, 1784, in Albuq., no number.

89. B-31, Sta. Clara.

90. Ibid.

91. M-1, Abiquiá.

mous Padre Martínez of Taos. (See *Archuleta* section in this Appendix.)

José María Chávez and his wife María de Jesús Martín had their residence in their paternal Abiquiu district. His General's sword, which had belonged to General Santa Ana of Mexico, had been presented to him by a General Oxford of the American Army; in 1920 it was still in the possession of Julián Chá-

vez of La Gallina.⁹² Don José María celebrated his hundredth birthday in October, 1901, when the *Revista Católica* of Las Vegas extolled his rise from a Lieutenant in the Spanish Army to a Colonel in the Mexican, and to a General in the American. He died a year later, on November 22, 1902, at Abiquiu, after receiving the last Sacraments in the full use of his mental faculties.⁹³

92. *Twit. Coll.*, loc. cit.
93. *Rev. Cat.*, Vol. 27, No. 42, p. 494; Vol. 28, No. 50, p. 592.

GONZÁLEZ

JUAN DE LOS REYES GONZÁLEZ, according to family recollections, was the son of an Isidora González, sister of a Pedro González who had married Antonia Roybal, daughter of Mariano Roybal and María Loreta Velásquez. Antonia's brother, Juan Manuel Roybal, adopted and reared Juan de los Reyes. All this happened in the Rio Arriba or Santa Clara Valley. However, the parents of Pedro and Isidora González have not been ascertained so far. Moreover, the parents of Juan de los Reyes, in the baptism of two of his children, are given as Pedro González and Antonia Roybal.

Juan de los Reyes migrated east over the Rockies to the Mora country, evidently with his Roybal relatives, either shortly before or after he had married María Asunción Sánchez, or Martín.

Their known children were baptized at "lo de Mora," the first two by the Padre of Picurís, who attended that district before the parish of Mora was established. These were José Higinio, born February 21, 1849,¹ who as a resident later of La Ciruela married María Ygnacia Abeyta on July 5, 1869;² and José Miguel, born on November 24, 1851, who married Clara Nolan, December 22, 1879.³ Their younger sister, María Monica, was born at La Cueva on August 15, 1856, and baptized

on August 25 by the first pastor of Mora.⁴ She became the wife of Romualdo Roybal (q.v., this Appendix).

The Sánchez and Martín people mentioned in the foregoing baptisms are also difficult to trace during this transition period, when families of the north Rio Grande Valley moved directly or in slow stages to the new Mora area through Taos or the Truchas-Picuris route. The priest of Taos or Picuris, traveling hundreds of miles on horseback to visit those areas, could easily have lost some record notes; yet, through known relationships, the identity of an unrecorded person might ultimately be found. For example, María Asunción Sánchez was first cousin to a Felipe Sánchez, who had migrated to the Mora-Las Vegas area with his wife, Bonifacia Lujan. The latter's children, Pascuala⁵ and Patricio⁶ Sánchez, regarded Monica González as their second cousin. The eventual discovery of the marriage of Felipe Sánchez' parents, Manuel Sánchez and María Concepción Martín⁷ would open new paths, if their parents were fortunately included in the marriage entry.

For José Gonzales, insurgent Governor, see *Archuleta* in this Appendix.

1. B, Picuris. His paternal grandparents are given as Pedro González and María Antonia Roybal, and the maternal as Francisco Martín and María (Nicolasa) Sánchez.

2. M-46, Mora.

3. B, Picuris. His paternal grandparents are the same as the above, but the maternal are given as Juan Ignacio Martín and

Nicolasa Sánchez. Miguel's marriage in M, Watrous.

4. B-1, Mora.

5. Born at Rincon de Tecolote, May 22, 1859 (*ibid.*).

6. Born at Rociada, Feb. 10, 1867 (*ibid.*).

7. Felipe's parents given at bapt. in Tecolote of his daughter Encarnación, Feb. 25, 1855 (B, Las Vegas).

LUCERO

MARCOS LUCERO DE GODOY, son of Diego Lucero de Godoy and Margarita Baca, married *María Antonia Gómez del Castillo*, October 20, 1749.¹ In 1763 he was living in Ojo Caliente and asking for land near San Ildefonso that had belonged to his wife's grandmother.² He died at El Rancho de San Ildefonso on August 15, 1790.³ His known children were the following:

Margarita Juliana, February 20, 1752,⁴ who married Julio Archuleta (q.v. this Appendix), and then Francisco Xavier Quintana, March 19, 1774;⁵ *María Andrea*, December 7, 1754, who married Juan Domingo Valdés, and then Mariano Trujillo, January 17, 1797;⁶ *José Manuel*, who married María Manuela Sánchez in 1785;⁷ *Francisco Miguel*, September 20, 1756; and *María de Jesús*, January 20, 1759,⁸ who married José Julián Quintana at Santa Cruz in June, 1772.⁹

* * * * *

1. M-29, Sta. Cruz.
2. Sp. Arch., I, No. 1351.
3. B-33, Sta. Cruz, Bur. Sec.
4. B-24, S. Id.
5. M-25, S. Id.
6. B-24, S. Id.; B-17, Nambé, M. Sec.
7. M-33, Sta. Clara; DM, 1785, No. 5.

MANUEL LUCERO, son of Miguel Lucero II and his first wife Rosa Baca, married his second and third cousin, *Teresa Chávez*, May 20, 1764, at Los Padillas.¹⁰ Their known children were: *María Antonia*, born February 7, 1774; *Vicente*, January 10, 1776;¹¹ and *Andrés*, who married Tomasa García in May, 1798.¹²

After Teresa's death, Manuel married another second cousin, *Barbara Montoya*, April 27, 1781, at Atrisco.¹³ Miguel was dead by 1790 when Barbara, twenty-nine years old and a widow, was living in the Plaza de San Andrés at Los Padillas with her three daughters (10-9-7). By 1803, she was living at the second Plaza de San Fernando at Los Chávez with two daughters, *Josefa* and *Manuela Lucero*.¹⁴ The name of the third daughter is not known. The girl Manuela became the wife of Pablo Baca (q.v., this Appendix).

8. Both in B-31, Sta. Clara.
9. DM, 1772, in Albuquerque, no number.
10. M-11, Isleta; DM, 1763, in Albuquerque, no number.
11. Both in B-57, Isleta.
12. DM, 1798, in Albuquerque, no number.
13. M-4, Albuquerque; she was the widow of Juan Antonio Baca of Atrisco (DM, 1770, in Albuquerque, no number).
14. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b; AASF, No. 30.

LUNA

JOSÉ TORIBIO LUNA, son of José Enrique Luna and Juana María Gabaldón, was born at the first Plaza of Los Chávez on April 16, 1799.¹ He married *María Manuela Montaña* in the first half of the 1800's, for which the registers are lost, and hence her identity and ancestry are unknown so far (see Manuel Armijo and Manuel Antonio Chávez, this Appendix).

Both parents were dead when their twelve-year-old orphan daughter, *Encarnación*, married José Chávez in Belén, October 3, 1845.² Encarnación Luna was a first cousin of Jesús Luna in the following section.

A *José Dolores Luna*, son of Toribio Luna and Manuela Montaña, married María Guadalupe Baca at San Miguel, November 26, 1851.³ Evidently, he was an orphan brother of Encarnación who had been taken by migrating relatives to San Miguel.

* * * * *

JESÚS LUNA, known to be a first cousin of Encarnación Luna, was the child of any of the other sons (or daughters) of José Enrique Luna and Juana María Gabaldón. (One son, Antonio José Luna, is excepted, for he

had a son, also named "Jesus," who is accounted for in the next section.)

On a journey to California, Jesús Luna married *Jesúsita Col* at Mission San Luis Obispo, June 3, 1850,⁴ and brought her back to New Mexico. Evidently he had driven sheep to the coast on that occasion, perhaps for his uncle Antonio José Luna, who became wealthy out of this trade.⁵

They had a daughter, *Emilia*, who married a Joseph Brown of Canada at Mora, March 8, 1869,⁶ and later was the wife of William Nelson King.⁷

* * * * *

ANTONIO JOSÉ LUNA, son of José Enrique Luna and Juana María Gabaldón, was married to *Isabel Baca*, daughter of Juan Cruz Baca and María Luisa Castillo, accord-

1. B-54, Tomé.
2. M-7, Belén; DM, 1845, no number. See Chávez, this Appendix.
3. M, San Miguel del Vado.
4. M-1, Mission San Miguel (Calif.), p. 56.
5. Twitchell, *Leading Facts*, II, pp. 492-493, notes.
6. M-46, Mora.

ing to the baptism of a son, *Jesús María y José*, July 9, 1837.⁸ This son married Adelaida Luna, September 17, 1858, and years later as a widower married Refugio Sena of Santa Fe, June 28, 1879.⁹

Twitchell wrote that Antonio José was born in 1808 at Los Lunas, and named Jesús María as his eldest son, who became a leading political figure and captain of militia. He also named two other sons who were also civic leaders, *Tranquilino* and *Salomón*, the latter married to Adelaida Otero;^{9a} and also two daughters, *Eloisa*, married first to Manuel Basilio Otero and then to Alfred M. Berge; and *Luz*, wife of José María Romero. There were four other children whom Twitchell does not name.¹⁰

Don Antonio José Luna, father of the Hon. Tranquilino Luna, delegate to Congress, died on December 20, 1881, at Los Lunas.¹¹

7. Bapt. of son George, June 7, 1879, at Agua Dulce (B, Ocate), and marriage of son Albert, Oct. 18, 1902 (M, Watrous).
8. B-73, Tomé.
9. M, Isleta and Sta. Fe.
- 9a. Jan. 15, 1882, daughter of Manuel and Ana María Otero (M-Tomé).
10. Loc. cit., and Old Santa Fe, p. 465.
11. Obituary in Rev. Cat., Vol. VII, No. 52, p. 1.

MONTOYA

MIGUEL MONTOYA, son of Salvador Montoya and Manuela García de la Riva, married *Rosa Baca*, widow of José de Silva, April 9, 1729.¹ She died the following year on April 15, in bearing a daughter, *Gertrudis*, who was baptized on May 15, 1730.² This child lived to marry Juan Miguel Alvarez del Castillo.³

Miguel then married *Lucía Durán y Chávez* on March 21, 1734.⁴ They had the following children: *Miguel*, who married Joaquina Montes Vigil in 1771;⁵ *Francisco*, who married Juliana Montes Vigil in 1772 at El Pues-

to del Cerro Cabezón;⁶ *Pedro*, who married Juana Mirabal in 1779;⁷ *Juan Cristóbal*, who married Luisa Padilla in 1785;⁸ *María de la Luz*, born September 19, 1749; *Juan Manuel*, December 22, 1747; *Antonio Anselmo de la Trinidad*, October 24, 1752; *José Alejandro*, April 26, 1755; and *Barbara*, January 5, 1757,⁹ who married her first and second cousin, Juan Antonio Baca of Atrisco, in 1770, and in 1781 became the wife of another second cousin, Manuel Lucero of Los Padillas.¹⁰ One of their daughters, Manuela Lucero, became the wife of Pablo Baca (q.v., this Appendix).

1. M-3, Albuq.
2. Bar-2, Albuq.; B-57, Isleta.
3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 642.
4. M-3, Albuq.
5. DM, 1771, no number; Sp. Arch., I, No. 571.

6. DM, 1772, no number; both parents mentioned as dead.
7. Ibid., 1779, no number.
8. Ibid., 1785, no number.
9. All five in B-3, Albuq.
10. DM, 1770, 1781, in Albuq., no number.

ORTIZ

JUAN ANTONIO ORTIZ, son of Nicolás Ortiz III and Gertrudis Páez Hurtado, married *María Loreta Ribera*, on December 13, 1755.¹ In 1790 they were living in Santa Fe, he as an *hacendero* fifty-eight years old, while his wife was fifty-two.² He made his last will on September 5, 1795, before going out on an Indian campaign as a Lieutenant of Militia. In this will, and hers in 1822, they each name their eight children,³ although the baptismal records name a ninth, who must have died in early infancy. These children are as follows:

Julían Antonio, born February 19, 1759; *Pedro Antonio*, July 5, 1760; *María Polonia*, February 12, 1762; *María Petrona*, February 4, 1764; *Antonio Matías*, March 4, 1768,⁴ who married Francisca Baca, April 11, 1790;⁵ *Antonio de Jesús*, February 2, 1770; *Juan Rafael*, October 30, 1774,⁶ who married three times and became the father of two priests (see next section); *Gertrudis*; and *Ignacio*, the last two mentioned in the will, and Ignacio becoming the husband of *María Luz Silva*.⁷

Juan Rafael Ortiz, son of Juan Antonio Ortiz and *María Loreta Ribera*, married *María Loreta Baca*, August 28, 1796.⁸ They had a son, *Juan Felipe*, September 15, 1797,⁹ who became a priest and was the Vicar in Santa Fe for the Bishop of Durango when the United States occupied New Mexico in 1846.

Widowed shortly after, Juan Rafael then married *Estéfana Delgado*, April 27, 1801.¹⁰ She bore him the following known children: *María Monica Dolores*, May 5, 1805; *José Manuel Apolinario*, July 25, 1807,¹¹ who married Ana Durán, April 9, 1824;¹² *José Fernan-*

do, May 20, 1809, who married *Estéfana Ortiz*, September 8, 1839;¹³ and *Francisco Antonio*, January 20, 1812.¹⁴

The second wife died on February 12, 1814, and Juan Rafael then married *Gertrudis Pino*, widow of Mariano Durán, February 14, 1816.¹⁵ Their known children were: *María Isabel*, November 19, 1816; *Ana María*, January 13, 1818; *Tomás Antonio*, December 29, 1819; *José Justo Damián*, September 27, 1821; *María Josefa*, November 16, 1822, who married Pedro Armendaris (*q.v.*); *María de la Luz Quirina*, June 4, 1824,¹⁶ who married Miguel Pino, December 31, 1842;¹⁷ *Manuela*, who married a widower, Francisco Tomás C. de Baca, June 10, 1844;¹⁸ and *José Eulogio*, born in Santa Fe and baptized by his eldest half-brother, Don Juan Felipe Ortiz, March 11, 1825.¹⁹

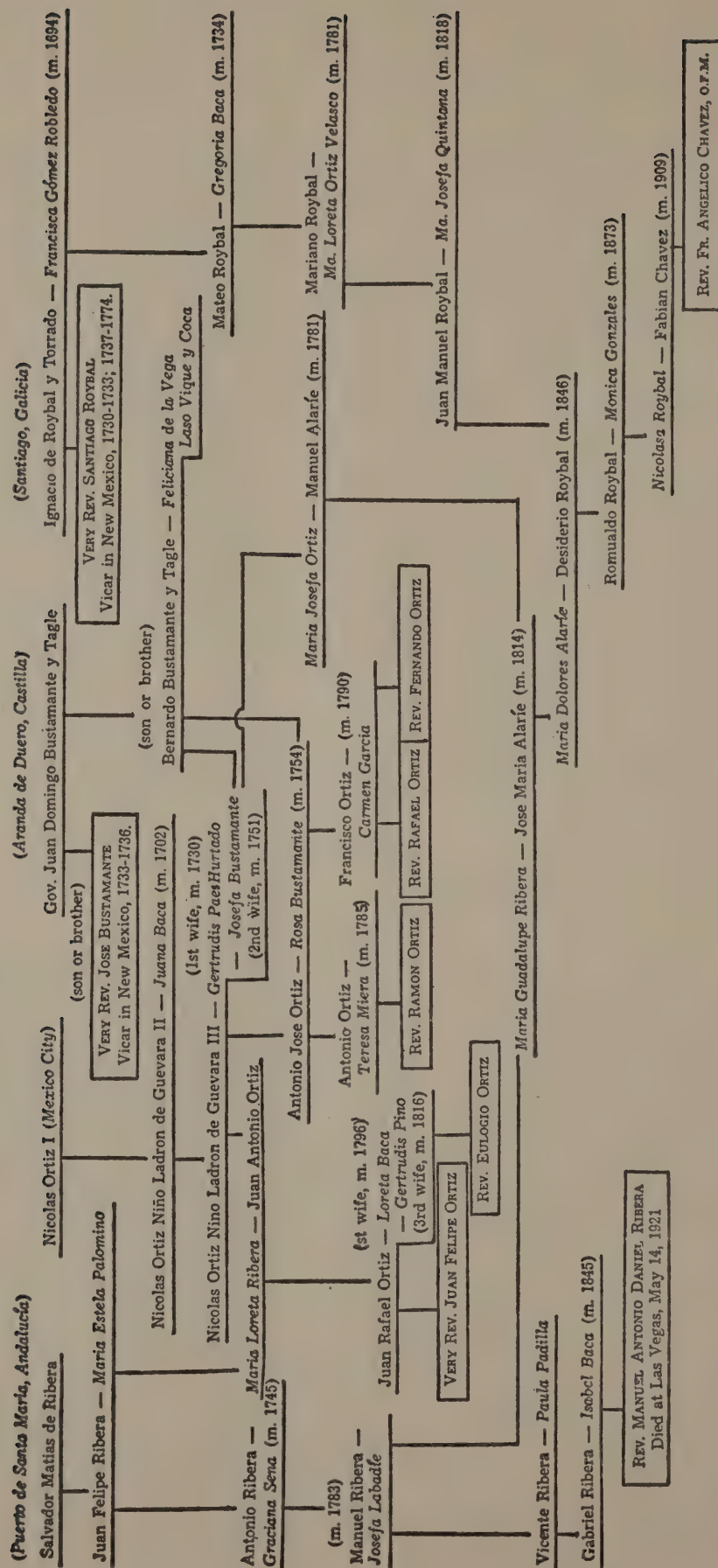
Jose Eulogio was a young newly-ordained priest in Bishop Lamy's first years in Santa Fe. Because of their great disparity in age, Vicar Juan Felipe and Eulogio were believed to be uncle and nephew.

* * * * *

ANTONIO JOSÉ ORTIZ, son of Nicolás Ortiz III and Gertrudis Páez Hurtado, married *Rosa Bustamante*, December 31, 1754, with his father and step-mother, Josefa Bustamante, as witnesses.²⁰ In the Santa Fe census of 1790 he is set down as an *hacendero* fifty-six years old; Rosa is fifty-five, and they have a five-year-old grandchild living with them. Next are entered five of their married sons and their families.²¹ Antonio José became quite wealthy as a rancher, merchant, and money-lender. Around the turn of the century he rebuilt and enlarged the entire nave and south chapel of the parish

1. M-50, Sta. Fe.
2. Sp. Arch., II, 1096a.
3. Copy, Santa Fe Co., R-2, pp. 210-212; R, pp. 212-214.
4. All in B, Sta. Fe.
5. M-52, Sta. Fe.
6. Both in B, Sta. Fe.
7. Ibid., bapt. of their child, April 15, 1811.
8. M-52, Sta. Fe.
9. B, Sta. Fe.
10. M-52, Sta. Fe.
11. Both in B, Sta. Fe.

12. M-53, Sta. Fe.
13. B and M-54, Sta. Fe.
14. B, Sta. Fe.
15. Bur-50 and M-52, Sta. Fe.
16. All in B, Sta. Fe.
17. M-54, Sta. Fe. She died on May 6, 1900, the last surviving sister of Vicar Juan Felipe Ortiz (Rev. Cat., Vol. XXVI, No. 20, p. 229).
18. M-54, Sta. Fe.
19. B, Sta. Fe.
20. M-50, Sta. Fe.
21. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1096a.



A CLERICAL CHART. — Native clergy in New Mexico were rare in the past. The few shown here, curiously, can be placed in one group formed by the Ribera, Ortiz, Bustamante, and Roybal families. This diagram was originally compiled for an article, "Ramon Ortiz: Priest and Patriot," in the *New Mexico Historical Review*, October, 1950.

church of St. Francis, restoring its old sanctuary and the north chapel of La Conquistadora as well. He likewise rebuilt the sanctuary walls of old San Miguel chapel, and erected the now-famous chapel of Rosario outside the city.²² He died in August, 1806, and Rosa followed eight years later in the same month, 1814.²³

Their large family consisted of the following: *María de la Luz*, born on February 16, 1755;²⁴ *Feliciano Paula*, January 14, 1758, who married José Campos Redondo;²⁵ *Antonio José*, February 10, 1759, who married María Micaela Baca of Belen;²⁶ *Antonio de Jesús*, June 22, 1761,²⁷ who married Teresa Miera (see next section); *María Guadalupe Loreto*, December 17, 1762, who married Juan de Dios Peña;²⁸ *Ana Gertrudis*, who married a widower, Juan Domingo Baca, November 11, 1782;²⁹ *José Miguel de Jesús*, March 30, 1764, who married María Isabel Baca of Belen, August 29, 1786;³⁰ *Pedro Fernando de Jesús*, February 2, 1766, who married a widow, Juliana de la Peña, January 9, 1786;³¹ *Isabel*, May 6, 1771; and *Francisco Matías*, February 24, 1772,³² who married María del Carmen García de Noriega (see two sections below).

Antonio de Jesús Ortiz, son of Antonio José Ortiz and Rosa Bustamante, married *Teresa Miera y Pacheco*, June 20, 1785.³³ In 1783 he had enlisted at the Santa Fe Presidio, giving his age as twenty-one.³⁴ On April 27, 1837, he drew up his last will, in which he named his parents, his wife, and their eleven children. He also deeded an Oratory of the Ortiz family in Santa Fe to his brother Francisco.³⁵ The children of this family were as follows:

Francisco de Paula, February 8, 1790, who married Martina de Arce, April 13, 1809;³⁶

José Ramón, who was a priest already in 1837, when his father made his last will; greatly venerated by all and sundry, Don Ramón Ortiz died at Guadalupe del Paso (Juárez) after a long and historically colorful life;³⁷ *María Barbara*, wife of José de Jesús Sánchez; the twins, *Miguel* and *Manuel*, June 5, 1795, who died in infancy;³⁸ *Ana María del Rosario*, September 4, 1799;³⁹ *María del Refugio*, April 30, 1805; *María Josefa*, March 18, 1810,⁴⁰ who married Manuel Doroteo Pino, November 15, 1826;⁴¹ *Ana María*, who became the wife of Fernando Delgado, and then of José Antonio Vizcarra, April 14, 1824; *Juana María* and *Ana Teresa*, both of whom died in infancy.⁴²

Francisco Matías Ortiz, son of Antonio José Ortiz and Rosa Bustamante, married *María del Carmen García de Noriega*, April 6, 1790; she was a daughter of José García de Noriega, member of this New Mexico family's branch in Guadalupe del Paso since 1680, and of his wife Rosalia Velarde.⁴³ Their known children were the following:

The twins, *José Rafael* and *Fernando Miguel*, born May 23, 1797,⁴⁴ both of whom became priests, but not simultaneously, as Rafael's investigation for "*limpieza de sangre*" does not mention Fernando;⁴⁵ *María Guadalupe*, December 12, 1799; *María Josefa Dolores*, March 13, 1801; *Antonio José de Jesús*, June 14, 1804,⁴⁶ who married Francisca de la Peña, October 4, 1825;⁴⁷ *José Manuel Julio*, April 13, 1806; *José Manuel de la Trinidad*, May 22, 1807; *José Marcos*, April 25, 1809; and *José Isidro Francisco*, May 15, 1810.⁴⁸

The two priests, Rafael and Fernando Ortiz, were active in the parishes of New Mexico when Bishop Lamy arrived in 1851.

* * * * *

22. OLC, pp. 43-44.

23. Bur-50, Sta. Fe.

24. B, Sta. Fe. See Olona and Pino.

25. B, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., I, No. 666; HSNM, Ortiz Roll.

26. B, Sta. Fe; M-49, Isleta; Sp. Arch., II, 1092b.

27. B, Sta. Fe.

28. Ibid.; HSNM, loc. cit.

29. M-50, Sta. Fe; HSNM, loc. cit.

30. M-49, Isleta; B, Sta. Fe; Sp. Arch., II, 1096a.

31. B, Sta. Fe; M-51, Castrense; Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

32. Both in B, Sta. Fe.

33. M-51, Castrense; Sp. Arch., loc. cit.

34. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

35. HSNM, Ortiz Roll.

36. B-65, Sta. Fe; M-51, Castrense.

37. For his full life, and drastic corrections of family legends and genealogies, see NMHR, Vol. XXV, No. 4, pp. 265-295.

38. B-13, Nambe; HSNM, loc. cit.

39. B-23, Pol.

40. Both in B-65, Sta. Fe.

41. M-53, Sta. Fe.

42. M-51, Castrense; HSNM, loc. cit.

43. M-52, Sta. Fe; HSNM, No. 2829; Twit. Coll., No. 254.

44. B-65, Sta. Fe.

45. See preceding Note 43.

46. All in B-65, Sta. Fe.

47. M-53, Sta. Fe.

48. All in B-65, Sta. Fe.

Santiago Baca y Ortiz of Santa Fe, a cleric of first tonsure at Durango in 1813, was a grandson of Antonio José Ortiz and Rosa Bustamante.⁴⁹ He was, therefore, the *Santiago*, son of Juan Domingo Baca and Ana Gertrudis Ortiz born on January 1, 1790.⁵⁰ Apparently, he did not finish his seminary studies towards the priesthood, and remained in the Mexican Republic. For he sounds very much like the "Santiago Baca Ortiz" who in 1825 brought the first printing press up to Durango from Mexico City, and who also might well have been the father of Jesús María Baca, a printer brought from Durango to New Mexico by Padre Martínez of Taos.⁵¹

A priest who was Vicar in Santa Fe in 1818, **Don Juan Bautista Guevara**, has been confused with the Ortiz family because of associations of affinity, and also because Nicolás Ortiz II had appended "Niño Ladrón de Guevara" to the Ortiz name. This Vicar belonged to a distinct family, *Ladrón de Guevara*, of Guadalupe del Paso, or possibly of

Chihuahua and Durango originally. A sister of his, Barbara, married a García de Noriega at Guadalupe del Paso, and their son José García de Noriega was the father of María del Carmen Garcia, who married Francisco Matías Ortiz in Santa Fe.

Hence, the Vicar Ladrón de Guevara was a granduncle of these Santa Fe Ortizes, but through the García side, not the Ortiz.⁵²

Another Vicar in Santa Fe in the early part of the nineteenth century was **Don Juan Rafael Rascón**,⁵³ who has been made an Ortiz in a similar fashion. His family, like the other Vicar's, could have been the prominent Rascón family of Guadalupe del Paso, or from other points in the diocese of Durango. Related to him, to all appearances, were a Francisco Rascón, alderman of Santa Fe;⁵⁴ and José María Rascón, married to a Doña Josefa ———, whose daughter María Juana married Nicolás Pino, February 16, 1842.⁵⁵

A Doña *Francisca Rascon* and Don Guadalupe Miranda, both "familiaris of His Lordship" (the Vicar?), were married on January 28, 1830.⁵⁶

49. Twitt. Coll., No. 168.

50. B-65, Sta. Fe.

51. NMHR, Vol. 12, pp. 6-7.

52. See preceding Note 43; Sp. Arch., II, No. 2752.

53. NMHR, Vol. III, pp. 150, 161, 337-338.

54. Sp. Arch., I, No. 905.

55. M-54, Sta. Fe.

56. M-53, Sta. Fe.

PADILLA

FRANCISCO PADILLA, son of Diego de Padilla and María Vásquez Baca, married *Isabel Baca* on March 13, 1732, with his parents as witnesses.¹

Their known children were: *Agustina*, born August 28, 1734;² *Juan Domingo*, February 8, 1739; *María Josefa*, who married Tomás Chávez;³ *Francisca*, December 8, 1742,⁴ who mar-

ried Nicolás Torres, in October, 1763 (see *Torres*, this Appendix); and *Agustina Lucía*, December 5, 1744, who married her second and third cousin, Juan Domingo Chávez, in 1764.⁵

1. M-11, Isleta.

2. B-57, Isleta.

3. Sp. Arch., I, No. 122.

4. B-57, Isleta.

5. *Ibid.*; DM, 1764, in Albuq., no number.

QUINTANA

JOSÉ MARÍA QUINTANA, son of Juan Bautista Quintana and María Paula Sánchez, married *María Ygnacia Archuleta* (q.v., in

this Appendix). They had a very large family, their known children being the following:

José Miguel, born May 19, 1786; *Juana Manuela*, October 16, 1788;¹ *María Antonia de la Luz*, February 22, 1791; *María Josefa*, March 16, 1793, who married Juan Manuel Roybal (q.v. in this Appendix); the twins, *María Juliana Romula* and *María Anastasia Claudia*, February 17, 1795; *José Mariano de*

1. Both in B-23, Nambé, Poj.

2. All in B-25, S. IId.

3. DM, 1834, in Santa Cruz, no number.

4. Both in B-25, S. IId.

Jesús,² who married María Dolores Luján in 1834;³ *Antonio José*, June 10, 1799; *José Pablo*, January 25, 1802,⁴ who married María Dolores Archuleta, August 28, 1825;⁵ *José Miguel*, March 15, 1804; *José Francisco*, March 20, 1808,⁶ who married Altagracia Tafoya;⁷ *María Margarita*, August 12, 1810; and *José Vicente*, September 12, 1813.⁸

5. DM, 1825, no number.

6. Both in B-25, S. IId.

7. B-23, Nambé, Poj.; bapt. of child, Nov. 2, 1837.

8. Both in B-25, S. IId.

RIBERA

MANUEL ANTONIO JOSÉ RIBERA, son of Antonio de Ribera and Graciana Prudencia Sena, married *Josefa Labadía* on June 29, 1783, in the Military Chapel of Our Lady of Light in Santa Fe.¹ Both he and his wife were very active members of the combined Confraternities of the Blessed Sacrament and of La Conquistadora; they did not pay dues because they played for the processions and Masses.² What they played is not known. (There was a family legend about the statue of La Conquistadora bowing and smiling when he was singing before it.) While in charge of troops at the military post of San Miguel del Vado, he reported rumors of an American invading party in October, 1819.³ Their known children were the following:

Vicente José, born January 22, 1785, who married María Paula Padilla;⁴ when he enlisted as a soldier in 1808, he was described as a native of Santa Fe, twenty years old, "pelo, zeja, y barba rojas, ojos pardos, color blanco rosado, cara aguileña y nariz regular";⁵ *María Trinidad*, September 30, 1789;⁶ *María Micaela*, September 8, 1782;⁷ *María Guadalupe*, November 1, 1797,⁸ who married José María Alarí (q.v.); *María Juana*, who died on March 8, 1808;⁹ and *José Guadalupe*,

who married María de los Angeles Padilla at San Miguel, June 27, 1813.¹⁰ There was also an adopted son, *José Antonio* (Ortiz?), who married a María Rosa Ribera in 1795.¹¹

Vicente José Ribera, son of Manuel José Ribera and Josefa Labadía, and his wife, *Paula Padilla*, had a son, *Gabriel*, who married Isabel Baca at San Miguel, December 28, 1845.¹² Another son, *Jesús*, died in Antonchico, December 22, 1904, at the age of eighty-one.¹³

Gabriel Ribera and *Isabel Baca* were the parents of the Rev. *Manuel Antonio Daniel Ribera*, who preached his first sermon on September 29, 1886, Feast of St. Michael, at the church of San Miguel where he had been baptized.¹⁴ Greatly revered all his life, he died at Las Vegas on May 14, 1921. His mother died on April 6, 1904.¹⁵

Other known children of Gabriel Ribera were: *María de los Angeles*, born on October 3, 1849, who married Frederic Desmarais in San Miguel, June 22, 1867;¹⁶ *Lamberto*, married to Veneranda López; *Paula*, wife of Prudencio López;¹⁷ *José Lino*; and *Francisco*, married to Escolastica López.¹⁸

1. M-51, Castrense.

2. AASF, Bk. LXXIX.

3. Sp. Arch., II, No. 2850.

4. B-65, Sta. Fe. See Note 12 below.

5. HSNM, Mil. Papers.

6. B-42, S. Juan.

7. Ibid., date perhaps should be 1792.

8. B-65, Sta. Fe.

9. Bur-50, Sta. Fe.

10. M, San Miguel del Vado.

11. M-52, Sta. Fe.

12. M, San Miguel del Vado; place called Ribera named after this family.

13. Rev. Cat., Vol. XXI, No. 1, p. 1.

14. Ibid., Vol. XII, No. 41, p. 481.

15. Ibid., Vol. XXXI, No. 16, p. 181.

16. Ibid., Vol. XII, No. 39, p. 457.

17. Ibid., Vol. XIII, No. 30, p. 348.

18. Ibid., Vol. XXXI, No. 16, p. 181; Vol. XXVI, No. 2, p. 12.

ROYBAL

MARIANO ROYBAL and *María Loreta Velásquez* were married at La Cuchilla on June 27, 1781.¹ His wife's surname is omitted in the marriage entry, and in the baptisms of some children, while in others it appears several times as Ortiz, then as Velarde or Valverde, but most often as Velásquez, the name of the family which had reared her. *María Loreta Ortiz*, widow of Mariano Roybal, died on May 26, 1845, leaving seven surviving children. Of their very large family, the sons are as follows:

Juan de Dios, born May 9, 1789; *Juan Manuel*, January 16, 1787, who married *María Josefa Quintana* (see next section); *Rafael Vicente*, August 7, 1791,² who married *Anastasia Quintana*;³ *José Juan*, February 16, 1798, who married *María Juliana Quintana*;⁴ and *José de Jesús*, June 1, 1800, who married *Margarita Durán*.^{5a}

Their known daughters were: *María Manuela*, May 21, 1783;⁶ *Teodora*, April 1, 1785, who married *Pedro Martín*, April 14, 1804;⁷ *Juana Barbara*, April 23, 1793;⁸ and *María Antonia*, October 25, 1795,⁹ who married *Pedro González* (q.v., this Appendix).

Juan Manuel Roybal, son of Mariano Roybal, deceased, and *María Loreta Velásquez*, married *María Josefa Quintana*, May 13, 1818, at El Rancho de San Ildefonso.¹⁰ Sometime after 1851, the family moved to the newly-settled Mora valley and its environs, where *Juan Manuel* died on April 8, 1858.¹¹

Their known sons were as follows: *José Desiderio*, born February 11, 1821, who married *María Dolores Alarid* (see next section); the twins, *José Monico* and *José Fernando*,

May 20, 1830;¹² and *José Candelario*, February 5, 1837.¹³

Their known daughters were: *Ignacia*, who married *Jesús Trinidad Sandoval* on November 7, 1836; *María de Jesús*, who married *José Dolores Coca*, November 6, 1843;¹⁴ *María Guadalupe*, born August 15, 1825; *María Dolores*, January 9, 1828; and *Ana María*, October 21, 1832.¹⁵

Desiderio Roybal, son of *Juan Manuel Roybal* and *María Josefa Quintana*, married *María Dolores Alarid* of Santa Fe at El Rancho, February 16, 1846.¹⁶ According to their children's baptisms and marriages, they were living at Buena Vista east of Mora in 1853, at La Cebolla in 1861-1867, and at Los Fuertecitos by 1885.

Their known children were: *Romualdo Abad*, born at Jacona on April 6, 1849, who married *María Monica González* (see next section); *José Teodoro*, April 1, 1851,¹⁷ who married *Juana Valdes* in 1876, and then *Eugenia Velásquez* at La Cebolla, January 26, 1885;¹⁸ *José Ignacio*, born at Buena Vista, August 1, 1853;¹⁹ *María Albina*, November 27, 1854, who married *José María Martín*, November 11, 1867;²⁰ *María Trinidad*, born at Jacona, February 4, 1847;²¹ the infants, *María Rita* and *Francisco*, buried at La Cueva in 1861 and 1864;²² and *Fructuosa*, who married *Sacramento Baca*, February 10, 1879.^{22a}

Romualdo Roybal, son of *Desiderio Roybal* and *María Dolores Alarid*, married *María Monica González* on February 20, 1873. His family was living at Los Fuertecitos, and the

1. B-24, S. Ild.; M-33, Sta. Clara.
2. Bur-22, Poj.
3. The three in B-31, Sta. Clara.
4. B-25, S. Ild., bapt. of two children, Aug. 28, 1821, and Sept. 5, 1824.
5. B-31, Sta. Clara; M-25, S. Ild.; three brothers married three sisters.
5a. B-31, Sta. Clara; bapt. of child, Aug. 14, 1836 (B-23, Poj.).
6. B-31, Sta. Clara.
7. B-23, Nambé, Poj.; M-25, S. Ild.
8. B-25, S. Ild.
9. B-31, Sta. Clara.
10. M-28, S. Ild.

11. Bur-14, Mora.
12. All in B-25, S. Ild.
13. B-23, Nambé.
14. Both in M-25, S. Ild.
15. All three in B-25, S. Ild.
16. M-25, S. Ild.
17. Both in B, Sta. Cruz.
18. M, Mora.
19. B-1, Las Vegas. He married *Francisca Montoya* (bapt. of children, 1883, 1885), and then *Epiménia Bueno*, May 19, 1906 (B, Las Vegas; M, Watrous).
20. Ibid., M, Mora.
21. B, Sta. Cruz.
22. Bur, Mora.
22a. M-Watrous.

bride's at La Ciruelita.²³ They later resided at the new town of Santa Clara, later named "Wagon Mound," and also had a ranch at the nearby Cañada de Tata Vegué.

Their known children were: *Andres*, November 23, 1873; *Eva*, November 3, 1877, who married José Donato Herrera, October 3, 1892, and then Ricardo Martínez, January 20, 1901; *Aurelia*, July 23, 1882, who married

George M. King, November 4, 1899; *Nicolasa*, born at La Cañada de Tata Vegué, November 29, 1884, who married Fabián Chávez (*q.v.*); *Victoria*, March 6, 1888, who married Agustín A. Sosaya, August 12, 1909; *Tranquilino*, April 13, 1891, who married Tena Lewis; and *Romualdo*, born December 15, 1895.²⁴

23. M-46, Mora.

24. All at Wagon Mound (B and M, Watrous).

TORRES

NICOLÁS TORRES, son of Diego de Torres and María Martín Serrano de Salazar of Rio Arriba, married *Francisca Padilla* of Rio Abajo in October, 1763.¹ In 1790 they were living at Belén, he being fifty-eight, and she forty-four. They had five sons (25-23-16-14-6) and two girls (10-8).² In 1767 Nicolás brought suit against his step-mother, Rafaela Baca, widow of Diego de Torres.³ In 1803 he and Francisca had their residence at the Plaza de los Trujillos of Belén; three of their children living in the same place were Agustín, Josefa, and Mariano with his wife María Isabel Armijo.⁴ Nicolás died on March 11, 1811.⁵

Their known children were: *Andrés Mariano*, who married María Isabel Armijo (see next section); *Agustín*; *Josefa*; *Manuela*, married to Pedro Tafoya; and *Lorenzo*,⁶ who married Juana Nepomucena Ruiz in 1802.⁷

Andrés Mariano Torres, son of Nicolás Torres and Francisca Padilla, married *María*

Isabel Armijo on August 8, 1794.⁸ As already mentioned, they lived at the Plaza de los Trujillos in 1803; in 1806, Mariano was the guardian of the persons and property of his wife's four minor brethren, following the tragic death of their eldest brother, Salvador Armijo.⁹

Their known children were: *Tomasa*, born at San Antonio de los Trujillos in December, 1797; *Juan Nepomuceno Urbano*, May, 1800; *María Rita Altagracia*, July 19, 1802,¹⁰ who married José Encarnación Chávez (*q.v.*, this Appendix); *Mariano de Altagracia Fabián*, January, 1805, who might be the child "José Mariano" who died in July, 1807;¹¹ *María Gregoria*, May, 1807; and *Juan*, who married Lorenza Baca, May 13, 1815.¹³

Their mother died at Belén on July 22, 1808, and Mariano then married a *María Isabel Baca* in the following year, February 9, 1809.¹⁴ A Mariano Torres of Belén, who was killed by Apaches with thirteen other men on the road from El Paso, February 12, 1810, was most likely this man.¹⁵

1. DM, 1763, in Albuq., no number.

2. Sp. Arch., II, No. 1092b.

3. Ibid., No. 592a.

4. AASF, No. 30.

5. B-54, Tomé, Bur. Sec.

6. AASF, loc. cit.

7. DM, 1802, in Albuq., no number.

8. M-4, Albuq.; DM, 1794, no number.

9. AASF, loc. cit.; Sp. Arch., I, No. 54; II, No. 1927; B-54, Tomé, f. 36v.

10. All in B-54, Tomé.

11. Ibid., B and Bur Sec.

12. Ibid., B Sec.

13. Ibid., M. Sec.

14. Ibid., Bur and second M Sec.

15. HSNM, Autographs.

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AGI. — *Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla*: 1. *Audiencia*; 2. *Escribania de Camara*; 3. *Guadalajara*; 4. *Patronato*. All these are photo copies, bound and numbered according to general title and *legajo* number, in the Coronado Library of the University of New Mexico. *Patronato*, *legajo* 244, quoted, from Library of Congress. 5. *Contaduria*: transcript copies loaned by Dean France V. Scholes.

AGN. — *Archivo General de la Nacion, Mexico*: 1. *Inquisicion*; 2. *Tierras: Civil*; 3. *Provincias Internas*; 4. *Historia*. Photo copies in the Coronado Library of the University of New Mexico. Some *Inquisicion* references by page, instead of *foja*, are to transcript copies owned by Dean Scholes, to be found also in Library of Congress and Ayer Collection.

AYER COLL. — *Spanish American MSS*, in the Edward A. Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago.

BANCROFT, NMO, SWO. — (*New Mexico Originals, Southwest Originals*, with year of document.) Manuscripts collected by H. H. Bancroft, and now in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. They are described in *New Mexico Historical Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 3, pp. 248-252. — Also, *Libros de Entradas y Recepciones*, etc., three manuscript volumes in Mexican MSS section, Nos. 216, 217, 218.

B, BUR., M. — *Baptismal, Burial, and Marriage Books* (with or without number) and Mission of origin. E. g., B-27, *S. Juan*; Bur-48, *Sta. Fe*; M-11, *Isleta*. Extant volumes collected from the missions and parishes in 1934 and now in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, each tagged and numbered by L. B. Bloom. (Some fell into private hands decades ago and may still exist. The first Baptismal, Burial, and Marriage Books of Santa Fe, from 1694 to about 1726, were long ago lost or pilfered. The first Baptismal Book of Albuquerque had an early section (1711-1726) removed even before being bound in its ancient rawhide cover. Some volumes of other places are incomplete because of deterioration and poor care.) — Three late

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BNM. — *Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico*. Photo copies, bound and designated according to general title, etc., in the Coronado Library of the University of New Mexico.

DM. — *Diligencias Matrimoniales*, year, with or without number. Nuptial investigations and testimonies, some fragmentary, in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe. I numbered the ones from 1680 to 1729. The rest remain unnumbered, but sorted as to years. Others, duly noted as such, are in the parish files of Belén, Santa Cruz, and San Felipe in Albuquerque, neither numbered nor sorted.

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